The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

Nº 6. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Fort William, the 2nd February 1880.

No. 119.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, the Chief Commissioner of Coorg is pleased, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, to extend Act XII of 1879 (an Act to amend the Code of Civil Procedure) to the Chief Commissionership of Coorg.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 2nd February 1880.

No. 32.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has been pleased to appoint the Reverend Theophilus Clifford Shepherd, B.A., and the Reverend Williams Charles Noyes, to be Junior Chaplains on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill existing vacancies.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Fort William, the 2nd February 1880.

No. 279 *G.-G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon A. Barclay, Officiating Medical Officer, 6th Bengal Cavalry, is appointed to officiate in medical charge of Deoli, *vice* Surgeon Compigné, proceeding on service with his regiment.

The 3rd February 1880.

No. 282 *G.-G.*—Major A. LeMessurier, R.E., Engineer-in-Chief, Mysore State Railway, is appointed Joint Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Public Works Department, Railway Branch.

No. 283 *G.-G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Lieutenant T. C. Pears, Adjutant, 1st Punjab Infantry, is placed temporarily on special political duty in Afghanistan, with effect from the date of assuming charge of his duties.

The 6th February 1880.

No. 325 *G.-G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Lieutenant I. MacIvor, Officiating Political Assistant, 3rd Class, is appointed to officiate as Political Assistant, 1st Class, and 1st Assistant to Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, with effect from the date of assuming charge of his duties.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 4th February 1880.

No. 47 *C.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 13 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, the Governor General in Council directs that goods exported from any port in British India to any port in the Portuguese possessions in India shall be treated as regards payment of customs duties as if they were exported to another British Indian port.

This Notification shall have retrospective effect from the date on which the recent treaty between the British and Portuguese Governments came into force, *viz.*, the 15th January 1880.

The 5th February 1880.

No. 561.—Read again—

The eighth Rule for District and other Government Savings Banks published with Resolution No. 2037, dated 20th December 1879.

RESOLUTION.—In extension of this Rule, the Governor General in Council has authorised the Comptroller General to receive for safe custody stock or notes of any Government Loan to a moderate amount, from or on behalf of any Savings Bank Depositor. Notes thus received will be immediately converted into stock. Stock held by the Comptroller General under this Notification, and the interest thereon, will be treated in all respects as if the stock had been bought for the Depositos under the Rule now read again.

ORDERED, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Comptroller General, with reference to his letter No. 68, dated 6th January 1880; also that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

The 7th February 1880.

No. 588.—Mr. J. K. Spence, of the Bombay Civil Service, having been appointed to officiate as Post Master General, Bengal, received charge of the Office on the 29th January 1880.

No. 646.—On the 26th January 1880, Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Lane received charge of the Office of Post Master General, Punjab and Sindh, the duties of which he will conduct in addition to those of the Director General of the Post Office of India until the return of Mr. Monteath from leave, or until further orders.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 6th February 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 75.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

No. 2 Field Battery.

Lieutenant S. G. F. Selfe, R.A., to be Subaltern, with effect from the date of the transfer of Lieutenant G. R. Moore to No. 4 Field Battery, and to continue to officiate as Commandant.

No. 76.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Surgeon-Major J. A. Hanbury, M.B., Army Medical Department, to officiate, with temporary rank, as Deputy Surgeon-General, British Medical Service, Allahabad Circle, with effect from the date on which he may have taken up the duties of the office.

Surgeon-Major J. Hannan, Army Medical Department, to officiate, with temporary rank, as Deputy Surgeon-General, British Medical Service, Allahabad Circle, with effect from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office, *vice* Officiating Deputy Surgeon-General J. A. Hanbury, M.B., appointed Principal Medical Officer with the Reserve Division at Peshawár.

No. 77.—NATIVE ARMY—

23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry (Pioneers).

The following direct appointment of a Native gentleman is made, with effect from date of joining:—

Soondur Sing, to be Jemadar, on probation, *vice* Nehal Sing, promoted.

No. 78.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Revd. Henry Bacon, to be Honorary Chaplain, *vice* Revd. R. J. Langford, M. A., resigned.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 79.—The under-mentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) H. C. Smith, S.C., Senior Superintendent, Reserve Remount Depôts,—(p.a.) for one year, 243 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) T. F. Forster, S.C., Deputy Commissioner, 1st class, Punjab,—(p.a.) for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major F. J. N. Mackenzie, S.C.,—(m.c.) for one year, 273 days,—one year under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period under Rule XIV, Clause (2), of the Regulations of 1868.

Major G. S. Hills, S.C., Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 28th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—(m.c.) for one year, 182 days, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Major F. D. Harington, S.C., Deputy Commissioner, 2nd class, Punjab,—(p.a.) for one year, 182 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain M. W. Rogers, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, Temporary Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, Survey of India,—(p.a.) for one year, 4 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant C. E. Pollock, S.C.,—(m.c.) for 273 days, under Rule VI of the Regulations of 1875.

Surgeon H. Mallins, M.B., Medical Officer, 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry (m.c.) for one year, 182 days, under Rule IX, Note 1, of the Regulations of 1868.

Conductor J. Keane, Sub-Engineer, 2nd grade, Public Works Department,—(m.c.) for 273 days, under the Regulations of 1868.

First Class Assistant Apothecary H. Walmsley, —(m.c.) for one year, under the Regulations of 1854.

No. 80.—The furlough out of India granted to Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. W. F. Bean, S.C., in G. G. O No. 43 of 1880, is commuted to furlough in and out of India.

No. 81.—Conductor C. O'Gorman, Commissariat Department, is allowed leave in India,—(m.c.) for 182 days, under Rule XXV of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the date of availing himself of the same.

No. 82.—Sub-Conductor P. Wallace, Commissariat Department, is allowed furlough,—(m.c.) in and out of India, for one year, under the Regulations of 1868.

PENSIONS.

No. 83.—Conductor Thomas Hall, Public Works Department, is transferred to the Pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 84.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel :—

Major George Robertson Hennessy. Major Montague Charles Perreau. Major Robert Stanwix Robertson.	4th February 1880.

No. 85.—The undermentioned officer, having completed 12 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Captain :—

Lieutenant Arthur M'Leod Mills, Bengal Staff Corps,—1st February 1880.

No. 86.—INDIAN ARMY—

The undermentioned officers, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major :—

Captain William Walters Biscoe, General List, Cavalry. Captain Richard Octavius Vyvyan, General List, Infantry.	4th February 1880.

No. 87.—BREVET—

To be Major.

Captain Arthur John Tregonwell Welchman, General List, Infantry,—20th December 1879.

The above promotions are subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 88.—LONDON GAZETTE—

The following Extract is published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 6th January 1880, page 50.

BREVET.

Major-General William George Woods, C.S.I., on the Retired List, Madras Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 17th November 1879.

The first Christian name of Colonel S. J. Batten, Bengal Staff Corps, promoted to the rank of Major-General in the Gazette of 16th December 1879, is *Sisley*, and not as therein stated.

No. 89.—NATIVE ARMY—

23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry (Pioneers).

Jemadar Jowalla Sing, to be Subadar, *vice* Khurruck Sing, invalided; Jemadar Nehal Sing, to be Subadar, *vice* Ram Sing, invalided; Havildar Jai Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jowalla Sing, promoted,—1st May 1879.

42nd (Assam) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry.

Jemadar Bholah Bajoo, to be Subadar, *vice* Kanya Sing, invalided; Havildar Mohesh Thappa, to be Jemadar, *vice* Bholah Bajoo, promoted,—1st November 1879.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 90.—Major Dudley Thomas Heatley Sampson, S. C., has been permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 5th December 1879, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 91.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted to retire from the service, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Deputy Surgeon-General James Irving, M.D.—13th December 1879.

Captain George Henry Jackson, General List, Infantry,—20th November 1879.

SPECIAL.

No. 92.—Major A. R. Badcock, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to have the rank and pay of a Deputy Commissary General, whilst performing the duties of Principal Commissariat Officer in the field with Lieutenant-General Sir F. Roberts' force.

No. 93.—Major J. F. F. Cologan, to be Paymaster, Transport Service, Khyber Field Force, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 5th February 1880.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department from 23rd January to 5th February 1880 :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Bengal Staff Corps ...	Colonel J. J. O'Bryen ...	21st January 1880	Safed Sang, Afghanistan	Not known.	

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 23rd January to 5th February 1880.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
BRITISH MILITARY SERVICE.					Rs. A. P.		
G. Fuller (a) ...	Quartermaster.	9th Lancers ...	31st July 1879 ...	Will left ...	119 14 4	...	5th April 1880.
R. P. Vaillant (b) ...	Lieutenant	100th Foot ...	9th October 1879	Intestate ...	1,014 14 8	...	Ditto.
INDIAN MILITARY SERVICE.							
J. F. Carthew (c) ...	Captain ...	Bengal Staff Corps ...	4th May 1879 ...	Intestate ...	1,095 12 0		

(a)—*Widow*, Mrs. Eleanor Fuller; *children* Frances Mary, Mary, Ada—Sialkot, India.
(b)—*Next-of-kin*—*Mother*, Guillia Vaillant; *brother*, Lionel Vaillant—Weybridge.
(c)—*Next-of-kin*—*Brother*, Revd. J. E. Carthew, Roberrow Rectory, Bristol, Administrator General, Bengal, administering.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 2nd February 1880.

No. 39.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 514 of 19th December 1879, the retirement of Mr. E. C. Hawkes, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), is with effect from 15th November 1879, forenoon.

The 3rd February 1880.

No. 40.—Mr. J. Willcocks, Apprentice Engineer, Railway Branch, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.

The 5th February 1880.

No. 41.—

Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolution No. 365G., dated 5th February 1880.

READ—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 303G., dated 30th January 1880.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council has had under consideration the necessity of determining a provisional scale of establishment for the Superior Officers of the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department, and, in accordance with the principle laid down for the Engineer Establishment in the Resolution now read, has been pleased to sanction the following:—

Examiners—	
Class I, Grade i	3
" ii	2
" iii	2
Class II, Grade i	5
" ii	5
" iii	6
Deputy Examiners—	
Grade i	18
" ii	9
Assistant Examiners—	
Grade i	5
" ii } And Apprentices	7

But, as the rank of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts in at least one province is now under consideration, the number in the two higher grades of Examiners will be for the present respectively 2 and 3 instead of 3 and 2. Promotions in accordance with the sanctioned scale will be published in Notifications Nos. 42 and 43 of this date.

2 The general rules laid down in Public Works Department Notification No. 303G., dated 30th January, are applicable to the Accounts Branch of the Department.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

No. 42.—With reference to Public Works Department Resolution No. 365G. of this date, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following permanent promotions in the Superior Accounts Establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1880:—

NAME.	From	To
Captain E. A. Trevor, R.E.	Examiner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade	Examiner, 2nd Class, 1st Grade.
Mr. R. G. Macdonald	Ditto	Ditto.
Captain W. I. LeBreton, B.S.C.	Examiner, 2nd Class, 3rd Grade	Examiner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade.
" F. G. Oldham, R.E.	Ditto	Ditto.
" A. G. Begbie, R.E.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. W. A. Billings	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade	Examiner, 2nd Class, 3rd Grade.
" J. W. Fordham	Ditto	Ditto.
" R. K. Williams	Ditto	Ditto.
Captain C. H. P. Christie, R.E.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. R. N. Burn	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade.
" F. E. Godfrey	Ditto	Ditto.
" G. Brown	Ditto	Ditto.
" I. S. Hubbard.	Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade.
" W. H. Marten	Ditto	Ditto.
" A. C. Newcombe	Ditto	Ditto.
" J. W. Wilkinson	Accountant, 1st Grade	Ditto.
Pundit, Premnath	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. W. F. O'Donoghue	Assistant Examiner, 2nd Grade	Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade.
" D. W. Macpherson	Ditto	Ditto.
" G. Innes	Assistant Examiner, 2nd Grade (temporary.)	Assistant Examiner, 2nd Grade.
A. Grant	Accountant, 3rd Grade	Ditto.

No. 43.—The following temporary promotions and reversions are made in the Superior Accounts Establishment:—

NAME.	From	To	REMARKS.
Mr. C. C. Harold	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade.	Examiner, 2nd Class, 3rd Grade.	With effect from 1st January 1880.
„ F. P. Quinlan	Ditto	Ditto	
„ A. Wilson	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, temporary.	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade	With effect from 1st February 1880.
„ W. H. Marten	Ditto	Ditto	
„ J. W. A. McNair	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade, temporary.	Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade	
„ W. B. Gray	Ditto	Ditto, temporary	

No. 44.—Mr. W. H. Marten, Deputy Examiner of Accounts (temporary rank), Rajputana State Railway, has been granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from 11th December 1879.

No. 45.—The services of the under-mentioned Officers of Royal Engineers are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department:—

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Brine, Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) F., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, on furlough.

Military Works Branch.

Walker, Major D. C., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, on furlough.

Fanshawe, Captain E. C., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, on furlough.

Laugharne, Lieutenant M., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, on furlough.

Hyderabad.

Boileau, Captain L. F., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, on furlough.

The 6th February 1880.

No. 46.—Mr. W. E. T. Bennett, Engineer Apprentice, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is promoted to the 3rd Grade of Assistant Engineers.

No. 47.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 418 of 16th October 1879, Mr. H. A. D. Wathen, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Bengal Provincial Branch, is transferred to the Establishment under the Director General of Railways to complete his course of practical training.

No. 48.—It having been decided by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India that no staff need be permanently attached to the Dhond and Manmád State Railway, Major T. F. Dowden, R.E., will revert from the Revenue to the Engineer Establishment of the Railway Branch, Public Works Department, with the permanent rank of Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, and temporary Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from 31st December 1879, afternoon.

No. 49.—The following Officers employed on Provincial Railways in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are transferred from the Provincial List to the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department, with effect from 31st December 1879:—

Mr. C. W. E. Henslowe, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, temporary rank.

Mr. E. L. Hunt, *B.A.*, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

Mr. G. H. List, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

Mr. G. V. Martyn, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. R. M. Marsh, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

No. 50.—The following permanent promotions are made in the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department, with effect from 1st January 1880, to bring up the Establishment to the strength specified in paragraph 4 of Public Works Department Resolution No. 303G., dated 30th January 1880:—

NAMES.	Present Grade.	Grade to which promoted.
Buyers, J. W.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.
Dibblee, F. L.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	
Gracey, T., Captain, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, temporary rank.	
Hogarth, D. F.	Ditto	
Sargeaunt, R. A., Captain, R.E.	Ditto	
Walker, F. B.	Ditto	
Wallace, W. A. J., Captain, R.E.	Ditto	
Bell, J. R.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Bull, C. A.	Ditto	
Buyers, W. L.	Ditto	
Clarke, H. W., Captain, R.E.	Ditto	
Clarke, S. C., Major, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	

NAMES.	Present Grade.	Grade to which promoted.
Clift, H. W.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Engledue, W. J., Captain, R.E.	Ditto	
Henslowe, C. W. E.	Ditto	
Jopp, K. A., Major, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	
MacGeorge, G. W.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, temporary rank.	
Rennie, W. C.	Ditto	
Righy, V.	Ditto	
Anderson, J. A.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.
Davidson, J. Y.	Ditto	
Dooley, M. S., *B.A.*	Ditto	
Harvey, W.	Ditto	
Hunt, E. L., *B.A.*	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	
Lackersteen, M. R.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank.	
List, G. H.	Executive, Engineer, 4th Grade.	
MacIvor, C. V.	Executive, Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank.	
Moore, E. J.	Ditto	
Robertson, F. E.	Ditto	
Sherman, W. H. P.	Ditto	
Taylor, W. B.	Ditto	
Upcott, F. R.	Ditto	
Barlow, C. C. C., Captain, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.
Bartlett, T. W.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.	
Birkbeck, M.	Ditto	
Campion, J. M.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank.	
Dangerfield, P. W.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.	
Gardiner, R., Lieutenant, R.E.	Ditto	
Gilchrist, W. G.	Ditto	
Hallum, E. H.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank.	
Haynes, H. S. F., Captain, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.	
Johnstone, W. H., Lieutenant, R.E.	Ditto	
Jones, J. J.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	
Kunhardt, H. G., Lieutenant, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.	
Large, P. T. S.	Ditto	
Lincké, J. E. P.	Ditto	
Mackinnon, M. C.	Ditto	
Scott, D. A., Lieutenant, R.E.	Ditto	
Spring, F. J. E.	Ditto	
Stone, E. H.	Ditto	
Tanner, T. L.	Ditto	
Thomson, C.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	
Warden, H. W.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.	
White, W. H., Lieutenant, R.E.	Ditto	
Wiseman, W.	Ditto	
Wright, R. E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank.	

NAMES.	Present Grade.	Grade to which promoted.
Bagley, F. R.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, temporary rank.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.
Behrmann, E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	
Braham, F. E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, temporary rank.	
Dumayne, T. J.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	
Duncan, P.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, temporary rank.	
Gahan, H. H.	Ditto	
Harman, J. M.	Ditto	
Humfress, G.	Ditto	
Ker, T.	Ditto	
Molesworth, H. B.	Ditto	
Morris, D.	Ditto	
Morse, F. W.	Ditto	
Parkes, B.	Ditto	
Robinson, W. W., Lieutenant, R.E.	Ditto	
Russick Lall Roy	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	
Scott, B., Lieutenant, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, temporary rank.	
Tait, J.	Ditto	
Wynne, T. R.	Ditto	

No. 51.—Captain W. J. Engledue, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is placed in charge of the Dhond and Manmád and the Berar State Railways, with powers of Manager, until further orders.

This cancels Public Works Notification No. 371, dated 19th September 1879.

No. 52.—Mr. S. K. L. Yeatts, Assistant Examiner, 2nd Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is granted privilege leave for 25 days, with effect from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1880.

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PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

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E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 30th January 1880.

No. 4.—With reference to Government of India Notification No. 495 of 5th ultimo, Mr. J. H. McRae, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, was relieved of his duties on the afternoon of the 19th instant.

By Order,

L. RUSSELL, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 6th February 1880.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal and Public Debt Office will be closed on 16th instant, on account of the Hindoo Festival "Sree Punchomey."

By Order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 5th February 1880.

Offices opened and closed during the month of January 1880:—

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Bala Hissar	Afghanistan	22nd	Opened.
Bagh	Beluchistan	30th	Closed.
Bhorpatar	Assam	17th	Opened.
Dorunta	Afghanistan	28th	Ditto.
Hurriajan	Assam	31st	Ditto.
Latabund	Afghanistan	5th	Ditto.
Manduri	Ditto	17th Nov. 1879.	Ditto.
Rozabad	Ditto	30th Dec. 1879.	Ditto.
Seh Baba	Ditto	15th Jan. 1880.	Ditto.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*
Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 28th January 1880.

No. 6.—Mr. J. E. Hilton, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, on return from furlough, is posted to

the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works, which he joined on afternoon of 17th January 1880.

The 30th January 1880.

No. 7.—The Dinapore Division of Military Works is abolished from the 5th January 1880, from which date the Dinapore Cantonment will form a sub-division of the Allahabad Division of Military Works.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Meerut Command.

Meerut, the 3rd February 1880.

No. 6.—With reference to Inspector General's Notification No. 3 of 8th January 1880, Mr. S. A. L. Corrigan, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, left the Meerut Command, Military Works, on the afternoon of the 26th January 1880.

G. P. DE PALEZIEUX-FALCONNET, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Command, Military Works.

Rawalpindi Command.

Rawalpindi, the 2nd February 1880.

No. 230.—With reference to Inspector General Military Works' Notification No. 101, dated the 24th December 1879, Honorary Lieutenant J. Mole, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his arrival at Rawalpindi on the afternoon of the 30th January 1880, and is posted to the Rawalpindi Division, Military Works, which he joined on the same date.

H. McV. CRICHTON, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 3rd February 1880.

No. 18.—The under-mentioned Officer passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on the 14th January 1880:—

W. Monies, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

No. 19.—CORRIGENDUM.—In Notification by Director General of Railways, No. 44, dated 14th December 1879, for "the colloquial examination in Guzerati," read "an examination in Guzerati by the Departmental Standard."

The 5th February 1880.

No. 20.—With reference to Notification No. 33, dated 30th January 1880, by the Government of India, Mr. L. E. H. Yates, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, on probation in Class IV of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is posted to the Indus Valley State Railway.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Director General.

NIMACH-NASIRABAD STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Nasirabad, the 30th January 1880.

No. 23.—Mr. A. S. Trevor, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the 3rd Division, Nimach-Nasirabad State Railway, with effect from the forenoon of the 19th instant.

A. C. CREGEEN,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PESHAWAR-JELLALABAD STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 31st January 1880.

No. 19.—Major K. A. Jopp, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade (temporary rank), was, on return from furlough, granted subsidiary leave from 17th December 1879 to 10th January 1880, both days inclusive.

J. BONUS, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Rawalpindi, the 28th January 1880.

No. 7.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 52, dated 30th December 1879, Mr. T. Knight, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), reported his arrival at Rawalpindi on 17th October 1879, and was posted to the executive charge of Attock Bridge Division.

No. 8.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 30, dated 13th November 1879, Mr. R. J. Shannon, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), reported his arrival at Rawalpindi on the forenoon of 31st October 1879, and was temporarily posted to the executive charge of Attock Bridge Division, which division he joined on the afternoon of 8th November 1879.

No. 9.—Mr. T. Knight, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), on being relieved by Mr. Shannon, was posted to the executive charge of Peshawar Division.

No. 10.—Mr. R. J. Shannon, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), having been relieved of the executive charge of Attock Bridge Division by Mr. H. Johnson, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, on the afternoon of 19th November 1879, ceased to belong to this Railway on the afternoon of 22nd idem.

No. 11.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No 11, dated 21st January 1880, Mr. P. T. Large, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), reported his arrival at Rawalpindi on the forenoon of 24th December 1879, and is posted to Attock Bridge Division, which division he joined on the forenoon of 4th January 1880.

No. 12.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 11, dated 21st January 1880, Mr. J. W. Parry, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), reported his departure from this Railway on the forenoon of 18th December 1879.

No. 13.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 15, dated 23rd January 1880, Mr. J. Hogan, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Rawalpindi on 13th January 1880, and is posted to Attock Bridge Division, which division he joined on the forenoon of 18th idem.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN, *C.E.*,
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY,
Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 30th January 1880.

No. 3.—With reference to the Director General of Railways' Notification No. 55, dated 31st December 1879, Mr. J. R. Tickell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Agra Division, Rajputana State Railway, which he joined on the forenoon of the 19th December 1879.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Capt., R.E.*,
Offg. Manager.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 5th February 1880 ... Rs. 1,47,16,376-8-8

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th February 1880.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued on		Balance of Bullion		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1880.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jan. 26	...	2,21,425	...	2,65,587	75,66,003	25,15,259
" 27	3,349	2,34,587	2,81,853	3,914	76,27,213	25,59,120
" 28	...	1,92,870	...	3,914	74,11,103	23,78,245
" 29	...	2,30,653	...	3,914	72,86,791	21,61,889
" 30	5,54,039	2,53,967	...	5,57,953	70,60,128	19,23,618
" 31	...	84,564	98	5,57,861	68,37,641	18,44,133

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 2nd Feb. 1880.

J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E.*,
Mint Master.

NOTIFICATION.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that about the 15th day of December 1879 certain treasure, to wit 33 English and 9 Broach Rupees, valued at about Rs. 42, was found in the village of Lakadkot, in the Pimpalner Taluka of the Khandesh Collectorate, in the Bombay Presidency, and all persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Khandesh on the 15th May 1880, at his camp, when the Collector will proceed to hold an enquiry in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

W. A. EAST,
Acting Collr. of Khandesh.

CAMP CHOPRA,
The 27th January 1880.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 3rd February 1880.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				22,90,090	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	74,43,225	8	11	2,23,31,090	5	7
Public Deposits at Branches	1,48,87,864	12	8			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				3,70,98,451	11	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.				8,60,298	1	7
Sundries				11,01,910	4	6
RUPEES				8,36,81,840	6	8

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities				1,00,68,104	6	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches				71,33,273	11	3
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches				67,81,916	15	0
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches				1,59,27,887	0	4
Balances with other Banks				5,74,772	7	1
Bullion				27,843	4	0
Dead Stock				9,84,220	4	6
Stamps				8,305	5	6
Sundries				5,06,654	0	10
				4,20,12,977	6	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,71,97,093	13	6	4,16,68,863	0	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	2,44,71,769	2	8			
RUPEES				8,36,81,840	6	8

By order of the Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 5th Feb. 1880.

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent.

COMPTROLLER GE

No. 2133.—*Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the*

N. B.—Amounts are converted into

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	Estimates, 1879-80.	April to August 1878.	April to August 1879.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue	21,945,000	8,046,735	8,030,375	...	16,360
II.—Tributes	703,000	273,851	279,204	5,353	...
III.—Forest	670,400	108,711	142,869	34,158	...
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	2,742,000	1,053,102	1,143,919	90,817	...
V.—Assessed Taxes	896,000	66,550	519,403	452,853	...
VI.—Provincial Rates	2,740,000	971,475	1,013,053	41,578	...
VII.—Customs	2,248,000	893,057	837,904	...	55,153
VIII.—Salt	7,000,000	2,458,415	2,774,646	316,231	...
IX.—Opium	9,000,000	3,945,308	4,094,443	149,135	...
X.—Stamps	3,087,000	1,383,837	1,407,010	23,173	...
XI.—Mint	180,000	90,521	106,810	16,289	...
XII.—Post Office	983,000	211,988	405,832	193,844	...
XIII.—Telegraph	357,000	21,400	123,642	102,242	...
XIV.—Minor Departments	32,400	7,678	23,135	15,457	...
XV.—Law and Justice	888,000	350,827	358,454	7,627	...
XVI.—Police	233,000	28,995	89,481	60,486	...
XVII.—Marine	206,000	65,171	58,900	...	6,271
XVIII.—Education	139,000	46,260	60,478	14,218	...
XIX.—Medical	37,500	20,570	22,509	1,939	...
XX.—Stationery and Printing	46,000	10,004	19,205	9,201	...
XXI.—Interest	624,000	277,068	329,602	52,534	...
XXII.—Pensions	430,500	57,728	60,504	2,776	...
XXIII.—Miscellaneous	328,100	63,078	108,338	45,260	...
XXXI.—Gain by Exchange	431,000	138,964	173,196	34,232	...
TOTAL ...	55,946,900	20,591,293	22,182,912	1,591,619	...
XXX.—Army	844,500	309,957	396,527	86,570	...
XXIV.—Public Works Ordinary	461,000	91,744	140,316	48,572	...
XXV.—Irrigation	785,500	192,700	114,975	...	7,725
XXVI.—Traffic Receipts (Guaranteed Railways) less Gain by Exchange.	10,305,700	3,693,046	3,894,248	201,202	...
XXVII.—State Railways	1,240,000	314,752	477,890	163,138	...
XXIX.—Provincial and Local Deficits	201,600	...	...	...	...
XXVIII.—Madras Canal	2,000	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	69,787,200	25,123,492	27,206,868	2,083,376	...
England, including Army and Public Works Ordinary...	213,100	77,693	100,082	22,389	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	70,000,300	25,201,185	27,306,950	2,105,765	...

COMPTROLLER GENL.'S OFFICE;
CALCUTTA,
The 6th February 1880.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

NERAL'S OFFICE.

fifth month of the year 1879-80, as compared with the corresponding period of 1878-79.

sterling @ Rs. 10 to the pound sterling.

EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1879-80.	April to Aug. 1878.	April to Aug. 1879.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Debt	3,684,500	1,161,359	1,374,520	213,161	...
2.—Interest on Service Funds	385,000	95,612	92,618	...	2,994
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	356,000	147,421	152,474	5,053	...
4.—Land Revenue	3,035,300	1,100,094	1,210,002	109,908	...
5.—Forest	505,900	106,879	127,094	20,215	...
6.—Excise	118,000	39,004	51,905	12,901	...
7.—Assessed Taxes	29,000	8,296	16,005	7,709	...
8.—Provincial Rates	53,000	64,975	17,257	...	47,718
9.—Customs	203,000	82,250	82,286	36	...
10.—Salt	383,000	210,273	144,333	...	65,940
11.—Opium ...	2,499,100	1,011,437	1,343,823	332,386	...
12.—Stamps ...	74,900	32,891	34,004	1,113	...
13.—Mint	87,300	49,272	34,375	...	14,897
14.—Post Office	983,300	212,401	417,193	204,792	...
15.—Telegraph	392,200	60,764	148,135	87,371	...
16.—Administration	1,279,600	511,319	529,871	18,552	...
17.—Minor Departments	346,600	119,999	134,249	14,250	...
18.—Law and Justice	3,379,500	1,440,319	1,409,103	...	31,216
19.—Police	2,472,000	967,216	980,672	13,456	...
20.—Marine	396,900	175,193	132,512	...	42,681
21.—Education	1,024,500	365,459	379,668	14,209	...
22.—Ecclesiastical	159,900	64,282	63,198	...	1,084
23.—Medical	679,000	241,643	252,723	11,080	...
24.—Stationery and Printing	345,900	102,598	126,146	23,548	...
25.—Political	375,700	136,635	158,758	22,123	...
26.—Allowances	1,887,900	496,499	553,496	56,997	...
27.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	2,000	1,494	1,378	...	116
28.—Superannuation	634,000	270,520	293,213	22,693	...
29.—Miscellaneous	245,000	90,656	111,998	21,342	...
30.—Famine Relief	10,000	68,892	10,892	...	58,000
38.—Loss by Exchange	3,952,000	1,298,532	1,127,308	...	171,224
TOTAL ...	29,980,000	10,734,184	11,511,209	777,025	...
37.—Army	14,135,300	*4,917,472	5,703,176	785,704	...
31.—Public Works Ordinary	4,752,200	1,295,461	920,259	...	375,202
32.—Irrigation	1,034,800	381,233	343,594	...	37,639
33 { Working Expenses (Guaranteed Railways), less Loss by Exchange.	5,444,700	1,702,629	1,705,472	2,843	...
33 { Surplus Profit paid to Railway Companies, less Loss ...	706,800	366,858	192,071	...	174,787
33 { Guaranteed Interest in India, less Loss ...	14,000	8,298	5,855	...	2,443
33 { Land and Supervision	75,700	24,368	25,687	1,319	...
34.—State Railways	995,000	288,179	477,589	189,410	...
36.—Provincial and Local Surpluses	16,800	...	...	...	...
35.—Madras Canal	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	57,155,300	19,718,682	20,884,912	1,166,230	...
England, including Army Public Works Ordinary, and Guaranteed Interest.	14,246,200	5,895,269	6,131,001	235,732	...
TOTAL	71,401,500	25,613,951	27,015,913	1,401,962	...
Productive Public Works.					
Capital Expenditure in India	2,720,700	1,092,411	926,816	...	165,595
Ditto ditto in England	779,300	246,066	187,179	...	58,887
TOTAL	3,500,000	1,338,477	1,113,995	...	224,482
GRAND TOTAL ...	74,901,500	26,952,428	28,129,908	1,177,480	...

* Reduced [illegible], as per letter No. [illegible], dated 6th June 1879, from Accountant General, Military Department.

W. WATERFIELD,
Comptroller General.

2 b

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The under-mentioned Students have passed the B. A. Examination :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of merit.

1	Chattopadhyay, Digambar	... Patna College.
2	„ Ramnath	... Presidency College.
3	„ Sureschandra	... Ditto.
4	Ghosh, Nagendranath	... Ditto.
5	Sibaprasad	... Agra College.
6	Gobindaprasad	... Muir Central College.
7	Bandyopadhyay, Kantibhushan	... Hugli College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

1	Basu, Jogendranath	... Presidency College.
	„ Jagadischandra	... St. Xavier's College.
	„ Prasannakumar	... Dacca College.
	Chakrabarti, Dwarkanath	... Presidency College.
	„ Harischandra	... Hugli College.
	Chattopadhyay, Bishnupada	... Ditto.
	„ Ramanimohan	... Presidency College.
	„ Sasibhushan	... Canning College.
	Chaudhuri, Suryyakumar	... General Assembly's Institution.
10	Das, Rasikchandra	... Canning College.
	DeMel, A. W.	... St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	De, Narendralal	... Cathedral Mission College.
	Doran, E.	... St. Xavier's College.
	Ghosh, Satyakumar	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Ghoshal, Nabinchandra	... Presidency College.
	Goswami, Jadunath	... Ditto.
	Guin, Srinibas	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Gupta, Prasannakumar	... Rajshahye College.
	Lahiri, Chandrakanta	... Cathedral Mission College.
20	Mitra, Bhagabaticharan	... Hugli College.
	„ Nagendrachandra	... Ditto.
	„ Rajeswar	... Patna College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Binodlal	... Canning College.
	„ Nrityagopal	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Ramprasanna	... Presidency College.
	Rashakbihari	... Agra College.
	Ray, Kalimohan	... Presidency College.
	Sarkar, Biharilal	... Ditto.
	„ Gopalchandra	... Rajshahye College.
30	Sen, Chandicharan	... Presidency College.
	„ Chandrakanta	... Ditto.
	„ Saradaprasad	... Dacca College.
	„ Saratchandra	... Ditto.
	Sen Majumdar, Jadabchandra	... Ditto.
	Sinha, Purendranarayan	... Patna College.
36	Som, Trailokyanath	... Hugli College.

THIRD DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

	Amarnath	... Canning College.
	Arndt, Geo.	... St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	Awadhkisor	... Patna College.
	Bajpai, Benimadhab	... Canning College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Bipinbihari	... Ditto.
	„ Jagannath	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Kedarnath	... Patna College.
	„ Surendranath	... Presidency College.
	Bansidhar	... Agra College.
10	Basu, Girischandra	... Teacher.
	„ Nandakumar	... Dacca College.
	„ Nrityagopal	... Muir Central College.
	„ Trailokyanath	... General Assembly's Institution.

	Bhattacharyya, Jogneswar	General Assembly's Institution.
	Chaki, Benimadhab	Cathedral Mission College.
	Chakrabarti, Durgakanta	Hugli College.
	,, Syamacharan	Free Church Institution.
	Chattopadhyay, Biharilal	Dacca College.
	,, Isanchandra	General Assembly's Institution.
20	,, Priyagopal	Hugli College.
	,, Sanatan	Canning College.
	Chaudhuri, Dinanath	Presidency College.
	Choteylal	Canning College.
	Das, Akshaycharan	Presidency College.
	Datta, Jugalkisor	Hugli College.
	,, Maheschandra	Dacca College.
	,, Saratchandra	Presidency College.
	De, Anandamohan	Cathedral Mission College.
	Dwarkadas	Lahore College.
30	Fariduddin, Ahmad	Hugli College.
	Ghosh, Asutosh	Presidency College.
	,, Atulchandra	Ditto.
	,, Rajendralal	Ditto.
	,, Sasikumar	General Assembly's Institution.
	Gupta, Umeschandra	Ditto.
	Haldar, Basantakumar	Ditto.
	Hati, Banawarilal	Ditto.
	Karmakar, Hariprasanna	Dacca College.
	Krishnachandra	Benares College.
40	Laha, Nabadwipchandra	Dacca College.
	Maitra, Ambikacharan	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Rajendralal	Free Church Institution.
	Mitra, Abinaschandra	Presidency College.
	,, Bankimchandra	Ditto.
	,, Gopendrachandra	Hugli College.
	,, Jadunath	Teacher.
	,, Syamaldhan	General Assembly's Institution.
	Muhammad Ismail	Patna College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Abhaycharan	General Assembly's Institution.
50	,, Charuchandra	Patna College.
	,, Jogneswar	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Kaliprasanna	Patna College.
	,, Phanibhushan	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Purnachandra	Muir Central College.
	Niblett, R. H.	Ditto.
	Pande, Hariram	Ditto.
	Ray, Amritalal	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Benibhushan	Presidency College.
	,, Harinath	Krishnaghur College.
60	,, Nagendranath	Cathedral Mission College.
	,, Nikunjabihari	Hugli College.
	Sahu, Durgacharan	Katak College.
	Sarkar, Ramchandra	Dacca College.
	Sen, Annadacharan	Ditto.
	,, Kailaschandra	Free Church Institution.
	,, Sasibhushan	Presidency College.
	Sinha, Nirmalchandra	Ditto.
	Takrimuddin	Ditto.
69	Umr Bakhsh	Lahore College.

The under-mentioned Students have passed the Medical Examination :—

FIRST L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In alphabetical order.

Das, Upendranath	Medical College.
Datta, Abinaschandra	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Gopalchandra	Ditto.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,

Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 27th January 1880.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
231	D 18—48185	100	H. Prince, Esq., Bombay.
234	D 12—18923	5	Lekhraj, Etawah.
	„ —18936	5	
235	D 16—11669	10	Madho Pershad, Allahabad.

ALLAHABAD,
The 4th February 1880.

W. T. PIERCY, *A. A.-G.,*
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
383	O 31—13200	50	Babu Chandi Churn Das.
384	O 70—56175	500	Bulloram Das Brojo Rutton Das.
385	O 66—83586	100	Babu Shib Chunder Auddy.
386	L 98—99724	10	Babu Gunga Churn Chatterjee.
	L 97—36328	10	
	L 96—15304	10	
387	L 67—66232	50	The District Superintendent of Police, Delhi.
388	L 96—11969	10	Babu Auchore Nath Singha.
389	O 67—72234	100	Babu Gopal Chunder Ghosal.
	O 66—62832	100	
392	O 31—30654	50	Shaik Kheyajee Mistry.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
230	O 43—61357	10	Prush Ram.
	L 99—83862		
	L 97—53381	10	
	L 98—19162		
	L 44—56783	10	
	L 57—72999		
	L 30—30603	5	
	L 27—82803		
231	L 56—85669	5	Babu Kristo Chunder Chaudhari.
	„ —85666		
232	L 58—[illegible]	10	Babu Bhuth Nath Dey
	„ —[illegible]		
233	O 26—85504	20	Mrs. M. Mears.
	O 21—68190		
234	L 28—39922	5	Abdool Rohim Jeewabhai.
	„ —39923		
235	L 73—75786	10	Juggur Nath Sirdar Mull.
	„ —93726		
	O 43—67278	10	
	O 5—86591		
	O 5—86227	10	
	O 46—42677		
	L 98—61999	10	
	L 88—44326		
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452	A 95—18575	10	Mr. W. Trotter.
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460	O 31—03267	50	Dr. R. A. Barker.
	„ —03268	50	
	O 56—39390	20	
	„ —39391	20	

CALCUTTA,
The 6th February 1880.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
1880.			
W7	M 35—00059	50	I. J. Pereira, Bombay.
	„ —75252	50	
W8	M 47—77823	10	A. V. Rungsawmy, Hyderabad (Deccan).
W9	M 45—40690	10	F. Xavier deSa, Oomrawutee.
W10	M 35—89876	50	Maneckji Pestonji Dadi Burjor, Bombay.

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		Rs.	
1880.			
H24	M 48—89559	10	Shapurji Hormusji, Jalgaon.
	M 8—34232	5	
H25	M 37—75200	100	Erutchshaw Bejonji, Bombay.
H26	M 47—52257	10	W. Godfrey, Sholapur.
	M 8—91838	5	
M6	M 40—52805	10	Rev. R. Rive, Bombay.
	M 42—31076	10	

BOMBAY,
The 3rd February 1880.

W. WELLS,
Asst. Commissioner.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
7	E 13—66111	100	Surb Dyal and Mohan Lall, Jhelum.
8	E 15—41678	50	Mrs. F. E. Court, Muttra.
	„ —47140	50	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
1	E 2—91808 *	5	Mr. W. Brinkworth, Cantonment, Umballa.
	„ —91809		
2	E 12—93582 *	20	Lala Bunsee Lal and Abeer Chund, Calcutta.
	„ —93583		

* Wrongly joined

LAHORE,
The 30th January 1880.

C. G. VANSITTART,
Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
99	B 57—52581	20	Gogapati Nayadu, Madras.
101	B 61—17634	50	Mr. J. Davis, Pursewankum, Madras.
	„ —27102	50	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
200	B 55—90269	50	T. C. Sathasiva Pillai, Shiyali, Tanjore
201	B 41—51763	10	H. Srinivas Chetti, Mysore.
	„ —51793	10	
202	B 46—63427	5	Subbian, Vernacular Clerk, Collector's Office, Madura.
203	B 46—15216	5	Rathnasabhapathi Pillai, care of Rajarathnam Pillai, Pondicherry.
204	B 56—29219	10	V. Thiruvengada Raju, Madras.
205	B 46—82330	5	P. Venkataramanjam Pillai, Pursewankum, Madras.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 26th January 1880.

H. S. GROVES,
Offg. Asstt. Acctt. Genl.,
in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for Offg. Commissioner.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
1879-80.			
H30	F 13—32878	5	Sheikh Hussain Bux, Overseer, Mundla

NAGPUR,
The 29th January 1880.

W. D. COWLEY,
Asst. to Deputy Acctt. Genl.,
in charge of Currency Office.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 8th January 1880.

The route for the correspondence addressed to the United Kingdom *viâ* Southampton will be abolished after the 1st February 1880, and ordinary and registered correspondence addressed to the United Kingdom and countries served through it will thereafter be forwarded *viâ* Brindisi at the rates of postage given below.

Soldiers' and Seamen's correspondence prepaid for transmission *viâ* Brindisi will be forwarded by that route, but such correspondence prepaid at the lower (9 pies) rate will be forwarded from India to the United Kingdom, Gibraltar, Malta, and Cyprus by private vessel. Letters so sent by private vessel cannot be registered and must be prepaid.

2. The revised rates given below will appear in the Postal Abstract to be issued in February next; the Postal Guide, however, will not be republished before April next:—

COUNTRIES, &c.	Each Letter per ½ oz.	C Each Post-card.	PRINTED PAPERS, INCLUDING BOOKS, &c. C Each Newspaper per 4 ozs.	PRINTED PAPERS, INCLUDING BOOKS, &c. Each Packet per 2 ozs.	LEGAL AND COMMERCIAL DOCUMENTS. EACH PACKET. Not exceeding 4 ozs.	LEGAL AND COMMERCIAL DOCUMENTS. EACH PACKET. Per 2 ozs. additional.	SAMPLES. EACH PACKET. Per 2 ozs.
C denotes compulsory prepayment.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.
United Kingdom *viâ* Brindisi	4½	2	1½	1½	3	1½	1½
United Kingdom, *soldiers' and seamen's letters only, viâ* Brindisi*	1¾	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom, *soldiers' and seamen's letters only, viâ* Mediterranean Sea*	C ¾	...	..	...	...	...	...
Gibraltar, Malta, and Cyprus, *soldiers' and seamen's letters only, viâ* Mediterranean Sea	C ¾	...	...	...	...	...	...
Any Union Country (see List of Union Countries in Postal Abstract) when addressed *viâ* Brindisi through United Kingdom	C 4½	2	1½	1½	3	1½	1½
Any Union Country by any route except the above†	3	1½	1	1	2	1	1
Africa, West Coast, except *Liberia* and *British, French, Spanish, Dutch,* and *Portuguese* Possessions, Ascension, *viâ* Brindisi through United Kingdom	C 9	...	2	2	4	2	2
Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Delagoa Bay, *viâ* Brindisi through United Kingdom	9	...	2	2	4	2	2
Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, Nicaragua, *viâ* Brindisi through United Kingdom	C 14	...	2½	2½	5	2½	2½
Costa Rica, Guatemala, Hayti, United States of Columbia, Uruguay, *viâ* Brindisi through United Kingdom	C 14	...	2	2	4	2	2
Hawaii *viâ* Brindisi through United Kingdom	C 6	...	2½	2½	5	2½	2½
Paraguay *viâ* Brindisi through United Kingdom	C 9½	...	3	3	6	3	3
St. Helena, West Indies (other than Union Islands), *viâ* Brindisi through United Kingdom	14	...	2	2	4	2	2

* Soldiers' or Seamen's letters addressed to countries or places served through the United Kingdom are charged at the rates shewn above; but if the place be *foreign* (*not British*), the letters will be liable to additional foreign postage on delivery.

† The letter rate to Ceylon and Persia, however, is 2 annas per ½ oz. (see Postal Abstract).

L. G. WAIT,

for *Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

The 6th February 1880.

SEA AND OVERLAND MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per
		1880.	
Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Batavia, Yokohama, and China .	6 P. M.	7th Feb.	F. Str. *Meinam.*
Persian Gulf	6 „	7th „	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	6 „	9th „	Str. *Ellora.*
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai and Yokohama and also for Batavia, Port Darwin and Palmerston *viâ* Torres Straits, Queensland (Bowen, Brisbane, Cook Town, Townsville and Rockhampton) *viâ* Torres Straits if specially superscribed	6 „	10th „	From Bombay.
Australian Colonies . . .	6 „	11th „	Do. do.*
Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay . .	6 „	11th „	Do. do.†
Do. Book post and pattern packet	6 „	10th „	Do. do.
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits .	6 „	12th „	Str. *Arabia.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Bassein and Rangoon . .	6 „	13th „	Str. *Medina.*
Persian Gulf	6 „	14th „	From Bombay.

* Letters to Ceylon intended for despatch by the Australian Mail Steamer, may be prepaid at the Indian packet rate, *viz.*, two (2) annas *per* ½ oz., the portion of the line from Bombay to Galle being non-contract.

No Registered Letters to Ceylon will, however, be received for despatch by the above opportunity.

† Mails for Mauritius, St. Denis, Reunion, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape of Good Hope, the Comoro Islands and Madagascar, can be forwarded.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 P.M. precisely, after which hour Overland Letters fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover will be received up to 6-30 P.M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 7 P.M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 6th February 1880.

Abbott, Henry W.	Donovan, G.	Martin, J.
Anderson, George.	Douglas, R. H.	Macray, Mrs.
Anderson, W.	Dudman, R. H.	Melver, Mrs.
Anthony, Monsieur B.	Duncan, G.	McLean, Dr.
Barnard, C. F.	Dundas, D. H. R.	Morris, R.
Bird, Miss.	Green, A. O.	Rooney, W. R.
Boyd, R. G.	Hayden, L. D	Sall, Miss (Str. *Suez*).
Blend, Miss	Haynes, R. G.	Samson, G. A.
Briggs, P. F.	Hatwell, W. L.	Smart, Mrs. C. A.
Chappuet, J.	Helps, Mrs.	Strandford, J.
Collis, W.	Hill, T. H.	Sweetman, Miss B.
Cole, C. H.	Howard, H.	Thrope, P. F.
Croft, John.	John, Mrs. N. A.	Wallace, G.
Dee Bois, H	Jacobowicz & Co	Williams, Dr. E. H.
DeFonsoka, H.	Littlewood, John.	Wilson, A. B.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Akhoy Kumar Sandial.	Hallewell, J. A.	Sandford, J. R.
A. H. M.	Hammond, C. A.	Scott, J. W.
Anderson, Capt. A. D.	Hing, Mrs Eliza.	Schneider, Oswald Herm.
Bank, Thos.	Holt, Mrs. C.	Seillier, Madame.
Bath, Miss C.	Jackson, Robert D.	Shaw, C.
Begley, Mrs. Mary Ann.	Jellett, J. H. (Royal Art.)	Shaw, C. J.
Beyme, Monsieur Fritz.	Jones Surgn.-Major M. G.	Silva, Harold.
Buchanan, P. R.	Karkoo Ramdeen Jalloda.	Simpson, J. M.
Campbell, C.	Kennedy, V. Shaw.	Smart, J. (C.E.)
Chuckeropany	Lawler, James.	Smith, W.
Clare, Miss.	Lewis, Charles.	Spenser, Robert.
Clements, Miss Bella.	Mackenzie, J. M.	Stoker, Master H. W.
Coker, H.	Maller, Otto.	Stuart, Mrs. W.
Common, Charles.	Mandslay, Miss.	Sutton, Revd. G.
Coton, George.	Martin, Frank.	Sutton, Capt.
Craig, E. R.	Massa, Franco.	Swire, H. (102nd R. F.)
Crodiero, Antonio E.	McLaren, Duncan.	Tindal, L. W.
C. A.	McWilliams, J.	Vincent, F. (Forest Department.)
Dalrymple, Walter Fe	Miller, Mrs. A.	W. W.
D'Arcy, F.	Mills, C. S.	Wahab, E.
D'Cruz, Emile.	Morrison, J.	Wheeler, W.
Donovan, D.	Murphy, Mrs E. J.	White, Charles.
Engel, Paul.	Otool Kisto Mitter.	White, Mrs. J.
Fanner, S.	Raymond, Victor.	Whitmore, H. B. W.
Fitzgerald, T. S.	Read, R.	Williams, W. J.
Flower, Marcus	Rix, Geo. R.	Wills, Mrs.
Forster, Capt. C.	Robinson, Mrs. J. C.	Wilson, J. H.
Fortescue, H. A.	Rose, Donald.	Willard, H. V.
Garden, Dr.	Ruddle, Mrs.	Wood, H.
Gasper, E. (Police Inspr).	Sandeman, H. A.	
Grey, Mrs. E.		

Newspapers.

Dalrymple, W. F.	Marsham, —	Simpson, J. M.
Dickenson, Harry.	Miller, Fred. T.	Read, R.
Fotheringham, J.	Sale, M.	Westmacott, E. V.
Hindhaugh, W. J.	Sandford, J. R.	Wilson, J. H.
Jellett, J. H. (R.A.)	Scott, J. W.	Young, Rev. Dr.
Lewis, Charles.		

Registered Letters.

DeRenzie, J. H. (Exe. Engr.)	Faushame, W. E. B.	Olson, L. (Engr.)
Durham, J.	Heny, C.	Paterson, C. F.

E. C. GEORGE,
Presidency Post Master.

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يهه دوا كوئينائين كے خوب قايم مقام هى اور كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايك ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات كے اور سيواے اونكے هركوئي ايك مشت بيس پونڈ خريد ليے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس كے ٹين كا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه ٬

اور عوام الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين كا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بيس روپيه٬

يهه دوا كلكته كے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانونمين بكتي هى علاوه قيمت مذكورهٔ بالا كے محصول ڈاك چار اور آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بارهٔ آنه ٬

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

Estate, ROBERT KIRKWOOD SUTHERLAND, Deceased.

Pursuant to Act 28 of 1866, Section 42, notice is hereby given that the next-of-kin of the said deceased, and all creditors and other persons having any claims against the estate of the above-named deceased, late an Assistant Accountant General in the Military Department, letters of administration to whose estate were granted on the 29th of October 1877, are requested to send the particulars in writing of their claims to Louisa Elizabeth Sandeman, the administratrix of the said deceased, at the Office of her Solicitor, Mr. H. H. Remfry, No. 5, Fancy Lane, on or before Thursday, the 4th day of March 1880, on the expiration of which time the said administratrix will distribute the residue of the estate of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said administratrix shall then have had notice, and will not be liable for the assets so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim the said administratrix shall not then have had notice.

H. H. REMFRY,
Solicitor.

5, FANCY LANE,
The 2nd February 1880.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The under-mentioned Government Promissory Notes, originally standing in the name of C. Singanah Chetty, payable to Hormasjee Bomanjee Cama & Co., and Bunseelal Abeerchund, and last endorsed to Gopauldoss Girderdoss, administrator to the estate of the late Girderdoss Virjeelaldoss, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor :—

Duplicate No. 263 of 1828-29, for Sicca Rs. 200.

No. 001100-733 of 1832-33, for Sicca Rs. 800.

GOPAULDOSS GIRDERDOSS,
Residing in Mint Street,
Sowcarpet, Madras.

Lost or Stolen

On the 18th January 1880, between Sodepore and Sealdah, a Government Promissory Note, No. 089640 of the 4 per cent. loan of 1st May 1865, for Rupees 1,000, standing in the name of Bhubun Mohini Dossi, and endorsed over by her to Ram Loll Mitter of Paneehatti, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the Note and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

RAM LALL MITTER.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1880.

☞Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

e following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 24th January, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. II OF 1880.

'HE BURMA DISTRICT CESSES AND RURAL POLICE ACT, 1880.

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   Local extent.
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Rural Police.

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Miscellaneous.

21. Help in cases of dacoity and robbery.
22. Powers and duties of revenue-officers.
23. Control of Commissioner and Chief Commissioner.
24. Power to make rules.

An Act to amend the law relating to District Cesses and Rural Police in British Burma.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision in British Burma for the maintenance of Rural Police and of a local postal service, the construction of works of public utility, sanitary improvement, and the promotion of education;

and whereas it is also expedient to declare and amend the law relating to Rural Police in the said Province; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Burma District Cesses and Rural Police Act, 1880":

and it shall come into force on such date as the Chief Commissioner of British Burma may, by notification in the local Gazette, direct.

Commencement.

It extends to all the territories for the time being administered by the said Chief Commissioner:

Local extent.

Provided that the said Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, by notification in the local Gazette, exempt any portion of the said territories from its operation and cancel such exemption:

Provided also that nothing herein contained applies to any town to which the British Burma Municipal Act, 1874, for the time being extends.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

Interpretation-clause.

"land-revenue" means revenue assessed upon land under the provisions of the Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876: and

"revenue-officer" means any person appointed a revenue-officer under the same Act.

3. The following portions of the said Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876, are repealed (namely) sections 31 and 32, in sections 37 and 46 the words "five per cent. cess," and the word "cess" wherever it occurs in the said Act; but all cesses imposed under that Act shall be deemed to have been imposed under this Act.

Repeal.

Cesses.

4. On all lands assessed to land-revenue there shall be levied in addition thereto an annual cess of ten per cent. on the amount of such revenue.

Cess on land.

5. In every town, village or hamlet in which at the date on which this Act comes into force a house-tax is levied, such tax shall continue to be levied.

Saving of existing house-tax.

6. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, by notification in the local Gazette, direct that in any specified town, village or hamlet there shall be levied from the occupier of each house an annual cess, to be fixed in manner hereinafter provided, but which shall in no case exceed two rupees:

Cess on houses.

Provided that such cess shall not be levied—

(*a*) in any place in which the house-tax referred to in section five is levied, or

(*b*) in respect of any monastery, pagoda, sacred building, Government-building, public rest-house or school:

Provided also that in respect of any house occupied by a person bound to pay cess under section four no larger amount shall be levied under this section than will, together with the cess so payable by such person, amount to two rupees.

"House" in this section means any building used as a human dwelling or for the custody of property.

7. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that any tax or cess levied in any place under section five or section six shall cease, or that any person or class of persons shall be exempted from the whole or any specified part of such tax or cess.

Power to abolish or exempt from cess or tax.

8. Subject to the other provisions of this Act and to any rules made hereunder and for the time being in force, the Deputy Commissioner of the district may from time to time—

Powers of Deputy Commissioner.

(*a*) declare what shall for the purposes of this Act be held to be a house;

(*b*) fix the amount of cess to be levied in respect of each house;

(*c*) remit such cess in whole or in part.

9. A separate account shall be kept for each district of all cesses and house-tax levied under this Act in such district; and such cesses and tax shall be appropriated in each year in that district, in such proportions as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time direct, to all or any of the following local objects (namely):—

Purposes to which funds are to be applied.

(*a*) the maintenance of the Rural Police appointed under this Act;

(*b*) the maintenance of a local postal service;

(*c*) the construction and maintenance of district-roads and other communications, and the improvement of river-channels;

(*d*) other works of public utility;

(*e*) sanitary improvement; and

(*f*) the promotion of education:

Provided that the Chief Commissioner may, on the thirty-first day of March in any year, transfer the whole or part of any balance then standing under either of the heads (*b*) or (*c*) in the account of any district to the corresponding head in the account of any other district in the same division.

10. All cesses and house-tax levied under this Act shall be payable for the year of assessment of land-revenue as fixed under the Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876, section 41, and shall be payable at the place at which and to the person to whom the land-revenue is from time to time payable, or at such other place and to such other person as the Chief Commissioner may direct.

Time and mode of payment of cesses, &c.

Sums assessed on the amount of land-revenue shall fall due on the date on which the land-revenue falls due.

Sums assessed on houses shall fall due on such dates as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time in that behalf direct.

11. All sums assessed under this Act on the amount of any land-revenue may be recovered as if they were part of such revenue.

Realization of cesses, &c.

All other sums payable under this Act may be recovered in the manner prescribed in sections 44 and 45 of the Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876.

Rural Police.

Rural Police.

12. The Rural Police shall be of two classes—

(*a*) headmen of hamlets or groups of hamlets, or of villages or towns, or sections of villages or towns, hereinafter called headmen;

(*b*) headmen of circuits, hereinafter called goungs.

Appointment of Rural Police.

13. Subject to the rules made under this Act and for the time being in force, the Deputy Commissioner of the district shall have power to appoint, suspend and remove headmen and goungs, and to fix the limits of the beats of headmen and the circuits of goungs:

Provided that all kyaydangyees and yazawut goungs holding office as such in any local areas on the date on which this Act comes into force shall be deemed to be respectively headmen and goungs appointed under this Act, and such local areas shall be deemed to have been fixed as their beats and circuits respectively under this Act.

Duties of headmen.

14. Every headman shall perform the following duties (namely):—

(*a*) he shall give immediate information to the goung of the circuit in which his beat is situated, or the officer in charge of the police-station appointed for his beat, of all disputes within his beat which may come to his knowledge and which are likely to lead to any riot or serious affray:

(*b*) he shall report to the goung or police-officer aforesaid the arrival in or in the neighbourhood of his beat of suspicious characters and of persons who have been convicted under the Indian Penal Code, chapter XII (*of offences relating to coin and Government-stamps*) and chapter XVII (*of offences against property*), and the movements of all bad characters within his beat:

(*c*) he shall report to the goung or police-officer aforesaid all breaches of laws and rules relating to excise and opium which occur within his beat and come to his knowledge:

(*d*) he shall to the best of his ability supply any local information which any Magistrate or revenue-officer or officer of police may require, and promptly execute all lawful orders issued to him by or by authority of the Deputy Commissioner:

(*e*) he shall attend the revenue-officer of the circle, so long as such officer is within his beat, for the purpose of assessing or collecting land-revenue, cesses or taxes, and shall give him all available information regarding the cultivation of land and other matters relating to the revenue:

(*f*) he shall, in accordance with such rules as may from time to time be made by the Chief Commissioner, keep up a register of all births, marriages and deaths within his beat, and collect and register any other vital statistics which may be prescribed by such rules:

(*g*) he shall afford all assistance in his power to Government-officers, and on the order of the Deputy Commissioner to other persons, in procuring food, labour, carriage and other requisites of travel.

Duties of goungs.

15. The duties of a goung in respect of his circuit shall, *mutatis mutandis*, be the same as those of a headman in respect of his beat.

Power of headmen and goungs to demand help.

16. For the purpose of preventing the commission of any offence or arresting any offenders whom he is authorized to arrest, any headman or goung may require any male person between the ages of eighteen and sixty within his beat or circuit at the time to assist him in preventing the commission of such offence or in making such arrest, and in guarding and escorting the person arrested.

Obligation to render help.

Every person as aforesaid shall, in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon him, be bound to comply with any requisition made to him under this section.

Powers and duties of police-officers may be conferred and imposed on headmen and goungs.

17. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, by notification in the local Gazette, make rules consistent with this Act—

(*a*) conferring upon headmen and goungs any powers, protection or privileges which may be exercised or enjoyed by a police-officer under any enactment for the time being in force;

(*b*) imposing upon headmen and goungs any duties imposed on a police-officer by any enactment for the time being in force; and

(*c*) regulating the exercise, enjoyment and discharge of such powers, protection, privileges and duties by such headmen and goungs.

Penalties for breach of duty.

18. Every headman or goung who—

(*a*) is guilty of cowardice or of wilful misconduct in his office, or of neglect of duty; or

(*b*) except with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner, withdraws from the duties of his office without having given to the Deputy Commissioner at least two months' notice of his intention to withdraw from such duties; or

(*c*) offers any unnecessary personal violence to any person in his custody,

may, in addition to any other penalty to which he may be liable, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or both.

Bar of prosecution.

No complaint against a headman or goung of any act or omission punishable under this section shall be entertained by any Court unless the prosecution is instituted by order of or under authority from the Deputy Commissioner.

Limitation of prosecution.

19. No prosecution against any person for anything purporting to be done under section fourteen, fifteen or sixteen, or under any rule made in exercise of the powers conferred by section seventeen, shall be commenced after the expiration of three months next after the act complained of has been committed.

Notice of suit to be given.

No suit shall be brought for anything so purporting to be done until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing has been delivered at the residence of such person, or at the office of the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which the act was done, stating the cause of suit and the name and place of abode of the plaintiff.

Previous tender of amends.

If any person to whom any such notice of suit is given shall before such suit is brought tender sufficient amends to the plaintiff, such plaintiff shall not recover.

Protection to officers acting under warrant.

20. No prosecution shall be instituted against any headman or goung for any act done by him in such capacity, under the authority of a warrant issued by a Magistrate, notwithstanding any defect of jurisdiction in such Magistrate.

Miscellaneous.

Help in cases of dacoity and robbery.

21. If within or in the immediate neighbourhood of any town, village or hamlet a dacoity or a robbery is committed or attempted, or dacoits or robbers are harboured, sheltered or assisted, and if the inhabitants of such town, village or hamlet without reasonable excuse fail to render active assistance in preventing the offence or in arresting and securing the offenders, the Chief Commissioner may, after such enquiry as he deems necessary, impose upon such town, village or hamlet, or upon any section thereof, a fine, to be assessed upon the inhabitants according to his judgment of their respective means and of the circumstances of the case.

Powers and duties of revenue-officers.

22. For the purposes of this Act, the Chief Commissioner may from time to time, by notification in the local Gazette, invest any revenue-officer with any of the powers, and impose on him any of the duties, with which he may invest him or which he may impose upon him under the Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876, and the rules framed under it.

Control of Commissioner and Chief Commissioner.

23. All proceedings of any Deputy Commissioner or revenue-officer under this Act shall be subject to control, revision and alteration by the Commissioner to whom he is subordinate and by the Chief Commissioner.

Power to make rules.

24. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act for the guidance of officers in all matters connected with its enforcement.

All such rules and all other rules made under this Act shall be published in the local Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Dept.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 30th January, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. III OF 1880.

THE CANTONMENTS ACT, 1880.

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3. Cantonment Magistrate.
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An Act to amend the law relating to Cantonments.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to cantonments; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Cantonments Act, 1880."

Local extent.

This section, section two and section twenty-four apply to the whole of British India. The remaining portions of this Act extend to the whole of British India except the territories respectively administered by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council and the Governor of Bombay in Council. The Governor of Fort St. George in Council or the Governor of Bombay in Council may, by notification in the official Gazette, extend any such portion to any place under his administration; and, from the date on which any such portion is so extended to any place such of the enactments for the time being in force in such place as are in any way inconsistent with, or repugnant to, such portion shall cease to have effect in such place.

Enactments inconsistent with this Act in Madras and Bombay cantonments.

2. Act No. XXII of 1864 (*to provide for the administration of Military Cantonments*) is hereby repealed; but all orders, declarations, rules and regulations made, powers conferred, and Courts established under that Act, shall be deemed to be respectively made, conferred and established under this Act.

Repeal of Act XXII of 1864.

All references to the said Act No. XXII of 1864 in enactments passed subsequently thereto shall be read as if made to this Act.

References to Act XXII of 1864.

CHAPTER II.

CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

3. Every person invested by the Local Government, under the Code of Criminal Procedure, with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class within the limits of any cantonment, shall be styled the Cantonment Magistrate, and shall be deemed a Magistrate in charge of a division of a district within the meaning, and for the purposes, of the said Code.

Cantonment Magistrate.

4. Every person invested by the Local Government, under the provisions of the said Code, with the powers of a Magistrate of the second or third class within the limits of any cantonment, shall be styled the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate.

Assistant Cantonment Magistrate.

CHAPTER III.

CIVIL JURISDICTION.

5. Whenever the Local Government establishes within the limits of any cantonment a Court of Small Causes under Act No. XI of 1865 (*to consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts of Small Causes beyond the local limits of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of the High Courts of Judicature*), the Cantonment Magistrate, if there be a Cantonment Magistrate, shall be the Judge of the Court so established.

Small Cause jurisdiction of Cantonment Magistrate.

The Local Government shall declare and may from time to time alter the pecuniary limit of the jurisdiction of every such Court, but such limit shall in no case exceed five hundred rupees.

6. The Local Government may invest any Assistant Cantonment Magistrate with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes to try suits instituted in any Court referred to in section five; provided that no Assistant Cantonment Magistrate shall have jurisdiction to try suits for an amount exceeding fifty rupees.

Small cause jurisdiction of Assistant Cantonment Magistrate.

7. All the provisions of the said Act shall be applicable to every such Court, and to all suits instituted in any such Court, except as is herein otherwise provided.

Act XI of 1865 to apply to all Small Cause Courts in cantonments.

8. Whenever a Court of Small Causes is established in any cantonment, the jurisdiction exercised in such cantonment by any officer under Act No. III of 1859 (*for conferring Civil Jurisdiction in certain cases upon Cantonment Joint Magistrates*) shall cease and so much of any Act as authorises the commanding-officers of stations or cantonments to convene military courts of requests for the trial of actions of debt and other personal actions, shall cease to have effect within the limits of such cantonment.

Military courts of requests.

CHAPTER IV.

POLICE.

9. The Police-force employed in any cantonment shall be deemed to be part of the general Police-force under the Local Government in whose territories such cantonment is situate, within the meaning of Act No. V of 1861 (*for the Regulation of Police*), section two, and all the provisions of the said Act shall be applicable to such force.

Act V of 1861 applicable to Police employed in cantonments.

The administration of the Police within the limits of any cantonment in which there is a Cantonment Magistrate shall be vested in the District Superintendent subject to the general control and direction of the commanding-officer of such cantonment.

Administration of Police within cantonments.

10. The Local Government may extend section thirty-four of the said Act No. V of 1861 to any cantonment situate in the territories administered by such Government.

Extension of section 34, Act V of 1861, to cantonments.

11. The commanding-officer of a cantonment may send any process requiring service or execution by any means not immediately at his disposal to the chief Police-officer in the cantonment for service or execution through the cantonment-police; and the said chief Police-officer shall serve or execute such process in the same manner as if it had been issued by the Cantonment Magistrate, and subject to the same rules.

Service of process sent by commanding-officer of cantonment.

12. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, extend the provisions of Act No. XX of 1856 (*to make better provision for the appointment and maintenance of Police Chaukídárs in Cities, Towns, Stations, Suburbs and Bázárs in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*), to any cantonment to which a Cantonment Magistrate may be appointed; and the Cantonment Magistrate of any cantonment to which the said Act is so extended may exercise all the powers vested in a Magistrate by that Act subject only to the control of the Magistrate of the District and the Local Government.

Power to extend Act XX of 1856 to cantonments.

Whenever any such Cantonment Magistrate is absent, or when his office is temporarily vacant, the Magistrate of the district shall, during such absence or until the Local Government fills up the vacancy, carry out the provisions of the same Act when so extended as aforesaid.

13. The Local Government may order that any cantonment to which the provisions of the said Act No. XX of 1856 are extended

Power to order division of cantonments, &c.

shall be divided into any number of cantonment-divisions, and may determine the nature of the tax to be levied in each such division according to section ten of the same Act.

CHAPTER V.

SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

Unauthorized sale of spirituous liquor.

14. If within any cantonment, or within any limits around such cantonment prescribed by the Local Government, any person not amenable to the Articles of War, or any sutler or camp-follower, knowingly barters, sells or supplies, or offers or attempts to barter, sell or supply, any spirituous liquor, wine or intoxicating drug to, or for the use of, any European soldier, or to or for the use of any European or Eurasian being a camp-follower or a soldier's wife, without a written license from the Officer Commanding or from some person authorized by the Officer Commanding to grant such license, the person so bartering, selling or supplying, or offering or attempting to barter, sell or supply, such liquor, wine or drug, shall be liable on conviction to fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or, in lieu of such fine or imprisonment, to the punishment of whipping, as prescribed for offences under section 2 of Act No. VI of 1864 (*to authorize the punishment of whipping in certain cases*), subject to all the provisions of that Act.

Presumption in case of second conviction.

15. If any person convicted of an offence under section fourteen is again convicted of an offence under that section, any spirituous liquor, wine or intoxicating drug within such cantonment or limits which, at the time of the commission of such subsequent offence, belongs to him, or is in his possession shall, without further proof, be deemed to be in his possession for the purpose of being supplied to European soldiers contrary to the provisions of this Act.

Penalty on certain persons having in possession within cantonments more than certain quantity of spirituous liquor, &c., without permit.

16. If within such cantonment or limits any camp-follower or military pensioner, or the wife or the widow of any soldier, camp-follower or military pensioner, removes, conveys or has, in his or her possession, any quantity of spirituous liquor or wine exceeding one ser or quart, without a permit to be signed by the officer in command, or such other officer as may be appointed by him to grant permits under this Act, every such person shall be liable upon conviction to fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and for any subsequent offence to fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months: provided that nothing in this section contained shall apply to any liquor brought into a cantonment for the private use of any commissioned officer.

Arrest of offenders under section 14 or 16, and seizure of spirituous liquor, &c.

17. If any person subject to the provisions of this Act is found committing any offence contrary to section fourteen or section sixteen, any Police-officer may immediately without warrant arrest such person, and also seize any spirituous liquor, wine or intoxicating drug, together with any vessel containing the same, and anything used for the purpose of removing, conveying or concealing the same, which may be found in his possession, and shall thereupon without delay take such person, together with the things so seized, before the Cantonment Magistrate or other officer having jurisdiction to punish the offender.

Confiscation of such liquor, &c.

18. In case of a conviction for any offence under section fourteen or section sixteen, the Cantonment Magistrate or other officer may adjudge any liquor, wine or intoxicating drug in respect of which the accused is convicted, and any other spirituous liquor, wine or intoxicating drug found in his possession at the time of committing the offence, and any vessel containing the same, together with anything used for the purpose of conveying, removing or concealing the same or any part thereof, to be confiscated; and such Magistrate or officer may order the whole or any part or parts of any fine imposed under this Act to be paid, as soon as the same is realized, to the person upon whose information such conviction takes place, or to the officer who has apprehended the offender or seized any of the goods adjudged to be confiscated.

Detention of property seized.

19. Anything seized under section seventeen in respect of which any person is charged with an offence under this Act may be ordered to be detained until the person in whose possession the same has been seized is convicted or acquitted of the offence charged.

Disposal of property seized.

If such person is acquitted, anything so seized shall be restored; if he is convicted, such of the things only, if any, as are not adjudged by the Cantonment Magistrate or other officer to be confiscated shall be restored: the remainder shall be dealt with as confiscated.

Saving of articles sold or supplied for medicinal purposes.

20. The foregoing sections shall not apply to the sale or supply of any article for medicinal purposes by recognized medical practitioners, chemists or druggists.

CHAPTER VI.

MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

General power of taxation.

21. The Local Government may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, by notification in the official Gazette, impose in any cantonment any tax which, under any enactment in force at the date of such notification, can be imposed in any municipality within the territories administered by such Government, and may, with the like sanction and by a like notification, abolish any tax so imposed.

Power to provide for assessment and collection of taxes.

22. When any tax is leviable in a cantonment under section twenty-one, the Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, apply or adapt

to such cantonment the provisions of any enactment or rules in force at the date of such notification for the assessment and recovery of any tax in any municipality within the territories administered by such Government.

Application of proceeds of taxes.

23. The proceeds of all taxes levied in any cantonment under section twenty-one shall, after defraying therefrom the cost of assessing and collecting the same, be applied in such cantonment, under the directions of the Local Government, to the maintenance of the Police-force and the carrying out of measures under the rules made under section twenty-five.

Power to prohibit taxation in cantonments.

24. Notwithstanding anything contained in any enactment for the time being in force, the Governor-General in Council may, by an order in writing, prohibit the levy of the whole or any part of any tax in any cantonment, or exempt any person by name or in virtue of his office, or any class of persons, from the operation of any such tax, and may, by a like order, rescind any such prohibition or exemption.

CHAPTER VII.

SUBSIDIARY RULES.

Power to make cantonment-rules.

25. The Local Government may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to provide within the limits of any cantonment for the matters hereinafter mentioned.

Rules may be general or special.

The rules made under this section may be general for all cantonments in the territories administered by the Local Government making the same, or special for any one or more of such cantonments, according as the Local Government directs.

Rules to be confirmed by Governor-General in Council.

26. No rule made under section twenty-five shall have effect until the same has been confirmed by the Governor-General in Council. A copy of every such rule when so confirmed, in English and in the vernacular language chiefly in use, shall be hung up in some conspicuous part of the office of the Cantonment Magistrate, or in such other place as the Local Government or the commanding-officer directs.

For what matters rules may provide.

27. The rules made under section twenty-five may provide for all or any of the following matters:—

1st—regulating, in cases in which the land within the limits of the cantonment is the property of Government, and the occupation and use of which by private persons is only permissive, the conditions under which such occupation or use shall be allowed, and under which the Government may resume possession of such land, and under which compensation shall be given to persons occupying or using the land so resumed;

2nd—maintaining proper registers of immoveable property within the limits of the cantonment, and providing for the registration of transfers of such property;

3rd—regulating the manner in which houses within the limits of the cantonment shall be claimable for purchase or hire, when necessary, for the accommodation of military officers;

4th—regulating the management and expenditure of any funds made available by law or by the Government for the purpose of public improvements within the limits of the cantonment, or for carrying out any rules made under section twenty-five; and the appointment of the necessary servants and establishments;

5th—the definition and prohibition of public nuisances;

6th—the maintenance generally of the cantonment in a proper sanitary condition; the prevention and cure of disease; the management and regulation of the public roads, of conservancy and drainage; the regulation and inspection of public and private necessaries, urinals, cess-pools, drains, and all places in which filth or rubbish is deposited, of slaughter-houses, public markets, burial and burning grounds, and of all offensive or dangerous trades and occupations;

7th—inspecting and controlling brothels and preventing the spread of venereal disease;

8th—the supervision and regulation of public wells, tanks, springs or other sources from which water is or may be made available for public use;

9th—the execution and promotion of works of public utility and convenience;

10th—the registration of deaths, and the making and recording observations and facts important for the public health and interest;

11th—the imposition of penalties on persons convicted of the breach of any rule made under section twenty-five, and declaring what persons shall make the preliminary inquiry into or take cognizance of any breach of such rules and the manner in which the investigation shall be conducted: provided that no penalty so imposed shall exceed a fine of fifty rupees, or imprisonment for eight days.

Trial of breaches of rules.

28. Breaches of any rule made under section twenty-five shall be triable by the Cantonment Magistrate when there is such an officer: but the Local Government may invest any Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, or any other person, with powers to try such breaches, and may authorize such person to exercise such powers independently of the Cantonment Magistrate.

There shall be no appeal in any case tried under this section; but every person trying any such case shall, for the purposes of Chapter XXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, be deemed to be subordinate to the High Court, the Court of Session and the Magistrate of the District.

Fine how levied.

29. In every case in which an offender is sentenced to a fine for the breach of any rule made under section twenty-five, the amount may in case of non-payment be levied by distress and sale of any moveable property of the offender which may be found within the limits of the cantonment.

Imprisonment in case fine not levied.

If no such property sufficient for the payment of the fine can be found, the offender shall be liable to simple imprisonment for any term which may extend to one month.

30. Nothing in this Act, nor in any rule made under section twenty-five, shall prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other enactment for any offence punishable under this Act, or from being liable under any other enactment to any other or higher penalty than is provided for such offence by this Act. Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

Prosecutions, &c., under other enactments.

31. Whenever it appears necessary for the protection of the health of the troops in any cantonment, the Governor-General in Council may extend to any place outside the limits of such cantonment, and in the vicinity thereof, all or any of the rules made for such cantonment for inspecting and controlling brothels and preventing the spread of venereal disease and make any additional rules consistent with this Act for providing for the same matters, and may define the limits around such cantonment within which such rules or additional rules shall be in force.

Extension of rules as to brothels and venereal disease.

32. When such rules, with any additional rules made as aforesaid, are extended under section thirty-one to any place outside the limits of such cantonment, the Governor-General in Council may provide, in the manner described in clause eleven of section twenty-seven, for the imposition of penalties for the breach of such rules and for prescribing the manner in which, and the persons by whom, breaches of such rules shall be inquired into or be cognizable.

Penalties for breach of rules in extended limits.

33. Whenever, in any cantonment, rules have been made under section twenty-five, so much of any enactment as may be held to empower the commanding-officer to make local regulations regarding matters other than military shall cease to have any effect in such cantonment, and all local regulations for any cantonment which may have been made before the promulgation of the rules for such cantonment made under section twenty-five, shall cease to have any effect.

Effect of cantonment-rules on enactments previously in force.

34. Nothing in the foregoing sections shall be deemed to affect the jurisdiction or military authority of Courts-martial or of commanding-officers of cantonments or of regiments, corps or detachments under any Articles of War, or the provisions of any Statute for punishing mutiny and desertion of officers and soldiers in the service of Her Majesty in the East Indies; and the Cantonment Magistrate shall exercise no jurisdiction in respect of such offences.

Saving of jurisdiction of Courts-martial, &c.

Provided that, when a Cantonment Magistrate or other officer not being the commanding-officer has been invested by the Local Government with power within the limits of any cantonment to dispose of cases under any rule made under section twenty-five, the commanding-officer shall not exercise the powers described in clause (*c*) of Part III of the Indian Articles of War in respect of any case arising under such rule when such rules have been passed for such cantonment under section twenty-five and penalties have been laid down for their infringement.

The said rules shall be held to be the rules mentioned in the said last mentioned clause, and so much of the same clause as declares the penalties which may be inflicted for breach of cantonment-regulations shall cease from that time to have any effect in such cantonment.

35. The Local Government may from time to time prescribe rules for regulating the expenditure, for the general purposes of this Act, of any funds raised under the said Act No. XX of 1856. Such funds may be expended for the purpose of carrying out any measures under any of the rules made under section twenty-five or section thirty-one of this Act, in addition to or in lieu of the purposes described in section thirty-six of the said Act No. XX of 1856.

Power to prescribe rules as to expenditure of funds raised under Act XX of 1856.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Dept.

[Second publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 30th January, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. IV OF 1880.

An Act to give effect to the Convention between the Governors General of British India and Portuguese India regarding the Extradition of Criminals, and to the twentieth Article of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the King of Portugal and the Algarves.

WHEREAS, by the nineteenth article of the Treaty of Commerce and Extradition between Her Majesty and the King of Portugal and the Algarves, executed at Lisbon on the twenty-sixth day of December, 1878, and ratified on the sixth day of August, 1879, it was provided that the High Contracting Parties should deliver up to each other those persons who, being accused or convicted of crimes committed in the Indian dominions or jurisdiction of the one party, should be found in the Indian dominions or jurisdiction of the other party, and that the circumstances and conditions under which, and the crimes for which, such persons should be delivered up should form the subject of a separate Convention between the Governors General of British India and Portuguese India, to be executed at the earliest date possible after the ratification of the said Treaty, and that such Convention should have the same binding character as the said Treaty, and should continue in force for the same period ;

and whereas, in pursuance of the said article, the Convention set forth in the schedule hereto annexed has been executed.

And whereas by the twentieth article of the said Treaty it was provided that Commissions issued in criminal trials and enquiries by the judicial tribunals of the one party, for the examination of persons resident in the dominions of the other, should be executed according to the provisions of the laws of the dominions where the witness resides ;

and whereas it is doubtful whether under the existing law of British India there is authority to give effect to all the provisions of the said Convention and of the said twentieth article ;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Provisions of Convention to be followed.

1. The provisions of the said Convention shall be followed in British India in every case to which they apply.

Procedure.

The procedure prescribed in the Code of Criminal Procedure shall, in so far as it is not inconsistent with the said Convention, be followed in every such case.

Execution of commissions issued by Portuguese Criminal Courts.

2. The testimony of any witness may be obtained in relation to any criminal matter pending in any Court or tribunal in Portuguese India in like manner as it may be obtained in relation to any civil matter under the Code of Civil Procedure, chapter XXV; and the provisions of that chapter shall be construed as if the term "suit" included a proceeding against a criminal.

Short title.

3. This Act may be called "The Portuguese Treaty Act, 1880."

THE SCHEDULE.

Whereas by the nineteenth article of a treaty dated the twenty-sixth day of December, 1878, and ratified on the sixth day of August, 1879, between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves, it is provided that the high contracting parties engage to deliver up to each other those persons who, being accused or convicted of crimes committed in the Indian dominions or jurisdiction of the one party, shall be found in the Indian dominions or jurisdiction of the other party ; and whereas by the same article it is further provided that the circumstances and conditions under which, and the crimes for which, such persons are to be delivered up, shall form the subject of a separate Convention between the Governors-General of British India and Portuguese India, to be executed at the earliest date possible after the ratification of the said Treaty.

In pursuance of the said article, the undersigned Governors General of British India and Portuguese India, acting respectively on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves (hereinafter called the High Contracting Parties), have agreed that the said persons shall be so delivered up under the circumstances, and subject to the exceptions, hereinafter stated, namely :—

(*a*) When the crime for which extradition is claimed has been committed beyond the dominions of the party claiming, the requisition shall also be complied with, if the laws of the party applied to authorize a prosecution for such crime when committed beyond his dominions, and if the person claimed is a subject of the party claiming his extradition.

(*b*) The crimes for which the extradition shall be granted are the following :—

British Indian Penal Code.		Portuguese Penal Code.	
Crime.	**Section.**	**Crime.**	**Article.**
Murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and causing death by rash or negligent act ...	299 to 304 A	Voluntary homicide, including—	349
		Parricide	355
		Poisoning	353
		Infanticide	356
		And involuntary homicide caused by negligence ...	368
Attempt to commit murder or culpable homicide ...	307, 308, 511	Attempt at homicide	350; 6 to 11
Voluntarily causing hurt or grievous hurt ...	319 to 333 335 and 338	Wounding, causing contusions or hurts	359 to 367, 369
		Ordinary hurts under Articles 359 and 360, being excepted in the circumstances described in Articles 370, 377, and 378.	
Rape	375 and 376	Rape	394, 395 to 397
Kidnapping, abduction, concealing kidnapped person, slave-dealing, or selling minors for immoral purposes	360 to 373	Kidnapping and hiding of minors	342 to 344
Immodest assault on a woman	354	Immodest assault on a woman	391
Causing miscarriage and abortion	312 to 316	Abortion	358
Exposure or abandonment of a child	317	Exposure or abandonment of a child	345 to 348
Thefts	378 to 382	Thefts	421; 424 to 431
Extortions, robberies, dacoities, attempts to commit robbery and belonging to a gang of thieves ...	383 to 402	Robbery	432 to 444
Criminal misappropriations and criminal breaches of trust	403 to 409	Theft	313; 422 to 425; 453
Receiving stolen property	410 to 414	Receiving stolen property	463
Cheating	415 to 420	Cheating, false pretences	450 to 452; 456
Lurking, house-trespass, house-breaking	443 to 446	House-breaking	380, Clause 1
Fraudulent bankruptcy and fraudulent disposition of property	206, 208 421 to 424	Fraudulent bankruptcy and fraudulent disposition of property	447 to 449; 455
Dishonest opening of closed receptacle containing property	461 and 462	Dishonest opening or breaking of seals by public servants and others	310 to 312
Being a thug	310, 311	Association of malefactors	263
Belonging to a band of dacoits or robbers	400, 401		
Aggravated cases of wrongful confinement	344 to 348	Aggravated cases of wrongful confinement ...	331 to 333
Mischief by fire or explosive substance	435, 436 and 438	Arson	466 to 474
Mischief to a vessel, or after preparation to cause death, hurt, or wrongful restraint	437, 439, 440	Aggravated cases of mischief	475 and 481
Counterfeiting or altering money, or uttering counterfeit or altered money, making or possessing instruments for above purposes	230 to 254	Counterfeiting or altering money, or uttering counterfeit or altered money, making or possessing instrument for above purposes	206 to 214
Counterfeiting or fraudulently using of Government stamps issued for purposes of revenue	255 to 263	Counterfeit or fraudulent using of Government stamps or stamped paper	228 and 229
Forgery and using of forged documents, and making of seals for fraudulent purposes	463 to 468; 470 to 477.	Forgery and using of forged documents, and making of seals for fraudulent purposes	215 to 217; 219 to 223; 230 and 231
Use of false trade-mark or property-mark, and frauds connected with such marks	478 to 489	Use of false trade-mark or property-mark, and frauds connected with such marks	230 and 231
Giving or fabricating false evidence to cause a person to be convicted of an offence, and subornation of the same	194 and 195	Giving or fabricating false evidence to cause a person to be convicted of an offence and subornation of the same	238 to 240
Illegal gratification taken by a public servant, or to influence a public servant	161 to 165	Illegal gratification taken by a public servant, or to influence a public servant	314 to 323; 452
Causing the evidence of the commission of any offence to disappear	201	Causing the evidence of commission of an offence mentioned in this Convention to disappear ...	464
False certificate or declaration made by public servant, or used by any person as evidence	197 to 200	False certificate or declaration made by public servants or used by any person as evidence .	216 to 218; 221 and 222
Escape from lawful custody on accusation or conviction of any crime specified in this Convention... ..	224	Escape from lawful custody on accusation or conviction of any crime specified in this Convention ...	190 to 196
Crimes against other Laws.			
Piracy by law of nations.		Piracy	162
Assaults on board a ship on the high seas, with intent to destroy life or to do grievous bodily harm.		Voluntary homicide, as above	349, 353, 355, 356
		Portuguese Maritime Code.	
Sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting or conspiring to do so.		Loss or destruction of vessel, caused by a person on board	42
Revolt or conspiracy to revolt by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas, against the authority of the master.		Act of revolt committed by more than third of crew	46

The extradition shall also take place for complicity or participation in any of the aforesaid crimes, and for any attempt to commit any such crime, provided such complicity, participation or attempt be punishable by the laws of both the High Contracting Parties.

(*c*) No British subject by birth or naturalization shall be delivered up by the Government or authorities of British India to the Government or authorities of Portuguese India; and, in like manner, no Portuguese subject by birth or naturalization shall be delivered up by the Government or authorities of Portuguese India to the Government or authorities of British India. Naturalization after the commission of the crime shall not be an obstacle to the extradition.

(*d*) The Governor General of British India will, from time to time, communicate to the Governor General of Portuguese India a list of Native States which, with the subjects thereof, are entitled to be placed, for the purposes of this Convention, upon the same footing as British India and the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty.

(*e*) The extradition shall not take place if the person claimed has already been tried and acquitted, or punished, for the same crime for which extradition is asked. If he should be under trial for any other crime, his extradition shall be deferred until the conclusion of the trial; and if the execution of the sentence, if any, would interfere with the extradition, it shall be postponed, in order that the extradition may take place. If upon extradition he be sentenced to other further punishment, the two High Contracting Parties shall arrange that the punishments shall be fulfilled according to priority of date of sentence.

(*f*) The extradition shall not take place if, after the commission of the crime, or the institution of the prosecution or the conviction thereon, the person claimed shall have acquired exemption from prosecution, or punishment, by lapse of time, according to the laws of the State applied to.

(*g*) A person surrendered shall not be kept in prison or brought to trial, by the party to whom the surrender is made, for any other crime or on account of any other matters than those for which the surrender has been granted. This stipulation is not applicable to crimes committed after the extradition.

(*h*) If the person whose extradition is claimed by one of the High Contracting Parties shall be also claimed by one or more other Governments, on account of crimes committed in their respective dominions, the following rule shall be observed :—

If he is a subject of the High Contracting Party who claims him, the surrender shall be made to such party. If he is not so, the other High Contracting Party shall have the power of delivering him up to the reclaiming Government which, in the case in question, may appear to the former best entitled to the preference.

(*i*) The requisition for extradition may be made, on behalf of Her Britannic Majesty, by the Government of British India or by the Government of the Presidency of Bombay; and, on behalf of His Most Faithful Majesty, by the Government of Portuguese India:

Provided that, when the person claimed is accused of any of the above crimes which in British India is not exclusively triable by the High Court or the Court of Session, the requisition may also be made by the Governors of the Portuguese Settlements of Damaun and Diu, for any such crime committed in such Settlements respectively, and may be preferred directly to any District Magistrate or Political Agent within whose local jurisdiction such accused person may be found. Such District Magistrate or Political Agent shall, subject to the exceptions and conditions of this Convention, and unless he deem reference to higher authority to be absolutely necessary, comply with such requisition by delivering up the accused.

In like manner, any District Magistrate or Political Agent may make requisition to the Government of Portuguese India, or to the Governors of Damaun and Diu respectively, for the extradition of any person found in their jurisdiction who is accused of the commission, within the local jurisdiction of such District Magistrate or Political Agent, of any of the above crimes, the maximum punishment for which, by the Portuguese Penal Code, does not exceed imprisonment for seven years or an equivalent thereto. Subject to the exceptions and conditions of this Convention, such requisition shall be complied with by the delivering up of the accused, unless reference to higher authority shall be deemed absolutely necessary.

The authority receiving a requisition may hold, or cause to be held, such inquiry as he may deem sufficient for the purpose of ascertaining the existence of *primâ facie* proof of facts which constitute a crime for which extradition may be granted under clause (*b*) of this Convention, and, in the absence of such proof, may decline to deliver up the accused person.

(*j*) Every requisition shall ordinarily be accompanied by the summons or warrant of arrest, or an authenticated copy thereof, issued by the competent authority of the State applying for it, and by a statement setting forth the facts of the offence, and sufficient particulars to enable the accused to be identified.

In cases of urgency, satisfactory proof of the existence of a warrant of arrest issued by competent authority may be provisionally accepted in support of a requisition.

(*k*) If the person claimed has not already been arrested by the authorities of the State to whom the requisition is made, such authorities shall at once proceed to secure his appearance.

(*l*) Any person accused of any of the above crimes, and whether a subject of the party in whose dominions or jurisdiction he is found or otherwise, may be arrested by the authorities of such dominions—

on production of a warrant of arrest issued by the competent authority of the other party;

or on advice, from such competent authority, transmitted by post, telegraph, or other means, stating the existence of such warrant of arrest;

or on demand made by the Magistrate or Police-officer of the other party who has pursued the accused across the frontier;

or on receipt of advice of the fact of the crime, whether communicated by a private complainant or otherwise, and whether or not the individual offender may be known or specified by name.

(*m*) Every such Magistrate or Police-officer who has pursued the accused across the frontier shall be entitled to the protection and assistance of the Magistrates and Police-officers of the State to whose dominions or jurisdiction the accused has fled. They shall forthwith take up the pursuit, and,

without waiting for the orders of higher authority, shall make all necessary searches, inquiries, pursuits, arrests and recoveries of stolen property, in accordance with the local law of criminal procedure.

The Magistrate or Police-officer who has pursued the accused across the frontier shall not enter houses or buildings, or make searches or arrests, except in presence or under the authority of a local Magistrate or Police-officer, but shall act in subordination to the local Magistrates or Police-officers, and shall assist them, if so required, in all necessary searches, inquiries, pursuits, arrests and recoveries of stolen property.

(*n*) Whenever any person is arrested in the dominions or jurisdiction of the one party for any of the above crimes committed in the dominions or jurisdiction of the other party, notice shall be given to the authorities of the other party, who may then, if the accused is a subject of the State where he is found, claim that he be tried there; or, if he is not such a subject, claim his extradition as provided in this Convention.

(*o*) All weapons and articles necessary as evidence shall be seized in order to their production before the proper officer, and, in case of extradition, in order that they may be delivered up with the accused when the extradition shall take place.

Such seizure and delivery shall extend to articles stolen or obtained by other offences, and the proceeds of such property, and to everything that may serve as evidence of the crime; and shall be made even when the extradition cannot be made, or the trial cannot be held, on account of the flight or death of the accused.

Nothing in this clause shall affect the rights of third parties to any such weapons and articles.

(*p*) The expenses occasioned by the arrest, imprisonment, maintenance and transport of criminals, and the conveyance of articles, shall, within the dominions and as far as the frontier, be defrayed by the party in whose dominions or jurisdiction such criminals or articles are found: the expenses by sea and beyond the frontier shall be defrayed by the other party.

(*q*) A British subject accused of having committed any of the above crimes in the Portuguese Indian dominions or jurisdiction, may be dealt with by the British Indian authorities as if the crime had been committed in British India; and a Portuguese subject accused of having committed any of the above crimes in the British Indian dominions or jurisdiction, may be dealt with by the Portuguese Indian authorities as if the crime had been committed in Portuguese India:

Provided that the accused is found in the dominions or jurisdiction of the party to whom he is subject, and has not been acquitted or punished in the dominions or jurisdiction in which he committed the crime.

Complaints of any such crimes shall be inquired into by the police and judicial authorities irrespective of the nationality of the complainant, in accordance with the local laws.

(*r*) In all such trials and enquiries, the evidence of witnesses whose attendance cannot be procured without an unreasonable amount of delay, expense or inconvenience, may be recorded by the judicial authorities of the State where the offence occurred, on receipt of an interrogatory Commission from the other State, and such depositions or certified copies thereof shall be received by the authorities of the other State as valid evidence: Provided that the authorities of the one State shall in all cases aid those of the other, as far as may be, in securing the personal attendance of witnesses, and reasonable time shall be allowed for the production of evidence before the final discharge or conviction of the accused.

(*s*) If within two months after receipt of notice of the arrest no requisition for extradition or complaint or application for a trial shall have been made, the accused may be set at liberty. He shall be set at liberty if, within one month of the day on which he was brought to the frontier or seaport, and there placed at the disposal of the party claiming, he shall not have been despatched to the dominions of such party:

Provided that, until the extradition takes place, the accused may be liberated on bail or recognizance where such procedure is allowed by the law of the dominions or jurisdiction where he is found; and that, after the extradition, the procedure shall be that provided by the law of the other dominions or jurisdiction.

(*t*) The High Contracting Parties engage to aid each other in the apprehension and surrender of deserters from their respective naval and military forces, and to apply all the provisions of this Convention to the offence of deserting.

It is agreed that this Convention shall have effect from the first day of February one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

Done at Calcutta on the thirtieth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

LYTTON,
Viceroy and Governor General of British India.

Done at Panjim on the twentieth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

CAETANO ALDRE. D'ALMEIDA ALBUQUERQUE.
Governor General of Portuguese India.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th January, 1880, and was on the 23rd idem referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 1 OF 1880.

THE BURMA SURVEY BILL, 1880.

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A Bill to provide for the demarcation and survey of land, and for the establishment and maintenance of boundary-marks, in British Burma.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the demarcation and survey of land and for the establishment and maintenance of boundary-marks in British Burma; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Burma Survey Act, 1880":

Local extent.

It extends to the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of British Burma;

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once.

Appointment of Demarcation and Boundary-officers.

1. The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint persons, by name or by virtue of their office, to be Demarcation-officers and Boundary-officers, and may suspend or remove any person so appointed.

Functions of Demarcation and Boundary-officers.

Every person so appointed shall, subject to the control of any superior officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, exercise and perform, within such local limits as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct, the powers conferred, and the duties imposed, by this Act or the rules made hereunder on such officers respectively.

CHAPTER II.

DEMARCATION OF BOUNDARIES.

A.—Proceedings of Demarcation-officer.

Power to direct demarcation of boundaries.

3. The Local Government may, whenever it thinks fit, by a notification in the official Gazette, direct that the boundaries of any land shall be demarcated:

Provided that such direction shall not extend to any boundary lying within the limits of—

(*a*) any public road, canal, drain or embankment;

(*b*) the site of any town or village;

(*c*) any military cantonment;

(*d*) any civil station;

(*e*) the site of any monastery, pagoda or other sacred building.

Power to enter on land to effect demarcation.

4. On the publication of any such notification, the Demarcation-officer may enter upon the land specified therein, and do all things and make all enquiries necessary for effecting the demarcation of the boundaries of the said land.

Demarcation-officers to publish general notice.

5. The Demarcation-officer shall cause to be published a general notice addressed to all persons owning, occupying or otherwise interested in the said land, and the land marching therewith, and to all persons employed on or connected with the management of such land, calling upon them to attend, either personally or by agent, before him, at such places and at such times as may be stated in such notice, for the purpose of pointing out the boundaries and of rendering such aid as may be necessary in setting up or repairing the boundary-marks, and of affording such other assistance and information as may be needed for the purposes of the demarcation.

The persons to whom such notice is addressed shall not be legally bound to attend.

Demarcation-officer may issue a special notice to procure attendance of individuals.

6. The Demarcation-officer may also cause a special notice to be served on any of the persons mentioned in section five requiring such person to attend, personally or by agent, before him on or before a specified date, at such places and for such of the purposes aforesaid as may be stated in such notice; and every person upon whom such special notice may be served shall be legally bound to attend as required by the notice, and, so far as he may be able, to do any of the things mentioned therein.

Clearing of boundary-lines.

7. The Demarcation-officer may cause a special notice to be served on any owner or occupier of the said land requiring such owner or occupier to clear any boundary or other line which it may be necessary to clear for the purposes of the demarcation of such land, by cutting down and removing any trees, jungle, fences or standing crops, or to provide labour by furnishing flag-holders, or otherwise to assist in the demarcation of such land; and, if it is necessary to employ hired labour for these or other similar objects incidental to the demarcation, the Demarcation-officer may assess and recover from such owner or occupier the cost thereof.

Compensation for injury done by clearance of boundary-line.

8. If any demand for compensation is made in respect of the clearance of any line in accordance with a requisition under section seven, the Demarcation-officer shall determine and record the value of any trees, jungle, fences or standing crops which may have been cut down or removed, and shall pay or tender to the owners thereof the amount of compensation which in his opinion should be allowed therefor.

Any dispute arising concerning the sufficiency of the amount so paid or tendered shall be determined by the Deputy Commissioner upon application made to him for that purpose by either of the disputing parties.

Demarcation-officer may summon person to give information or produce document.

9. The Demarcation-officer may issue a special notice calling upon any person who he has reason to believe can give any information respecting the boundaries of the land, or in whose possession or power any document relating to such boundaries is alleged to be, to attend before him and give such information or produce such document, on a date and at a place to be mentioned in the notice.

Every person on whom any such notice is served shall be legally bound to attend and to give such information or to produce such document as required by the notice.

Demarcation-officer to mark out boundaries of land; and submit report to Boundary-officer.

10. The Demarcation-officer shall, after making such inquiry as he thinks fit, mark out the boundaries of the land, and may cause boundary-marks, of such materials, in such number, and in such manner, as he thinks fit, to be erected by the owners or occupiers of the land, or may erect such marks and charge the cost of such erection to such owners or occupiers, and shall forward a report of his proceedings to the Boundary-officer:

When Demarcation-officers may alter demarcation.

Provided that the Demarcation-officer may, for any sufficient reason, at any time before forwarding his report to the Boundary-officer, alter any boundary marked out by him.

B.—Proceedings of Boundary-officers.

Boundary-officer to give general notice to persons affected.

11. The Boundary-officer shall, on receipt of the report of the Demarcation-officer, cause a general notice to be published, informing all persons concerned that such report is open to inspection, and requiring any person who may have any objections to prefer thereto to submit a written statement of such objections within one month from the date of the publication of such notice.

Boundary-officer to give special notice to persons likely to object.

Whenever the Boundary-officer has reason to believe that any person interested is likely to object to any boundary as laid down in such report, he shall cause a special notice to be served on such person requiring him to submit, within the said period of one month, a written statement of his objection.

No person shall be entitled as of right to submit any statement of objection after the expiration of the said period of one month; but it shall be in the discretion of the Boundary-officer to admit any such statement after the expiration of such period.

Order of Boundary-officer.

12. When the said period of one month has expired and the objections (if any) preferred within it or subsequently admitted by the Boundary-officer have been inquired into by him, and any further inquiry which he may deem necessary has been made by him, the Boundary-officer shall pass such order as he thinks fit, confirming or modifying the boundaries as determined by the Demarcation-officer.

If any objection seems to him not to be well-founded, the Boundary-officer may direct that all expenses of the inquiry which have arisen from such objection shall be recovered from the person who made the same.

Objections subsequently made how dealt with.

13. When any person, within sixty days from the date of the order passed under section twelve, prefers any objection to the correctness of the demarcation-proceedings, the Boundary-officer may, in his discretion, either refuse to inquire into such objection, or may require the person making the same to deposit, within a reasonable time, the estimated costs of any further inquiry which it may be necessary to make in respect thereof.

Boundary-officer to make further inquiry.

14. If the costs of such further inquiry are deposited, the Boundary-officer shall, after making such further inquiry, pass an order rejecting such objection or admitting the same and amending the order passed under section twelve.

If, on such inquiry, the objection seems to the Boundary-officer not to be well-founded, he may pass such order as he thinks fit in respect of the recovery from the person making the objection of any sum expended on the inquiry in excess of the sum deposited and of any necessary expenses incurred by any other person on account of such inquiry.

No person preferring an objection under section thirteen shall, unless the Boundary-officer specially so directs, recover any portion of the amount deposited by him under section thirteen.

Power of Boundary-officer to enforce attendance of witnesses, &c.

15. For the purposes of any inquiry under this Act, the Boundary-officer shall, in addition to the powers conferred specially by this Act, have power to summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel the production of documents, so far as may be, by the same means and in the same manner as is provided in the case of a civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Boundary-officer may refer dispute to arbitration.

16. The Boundary-officer, whenever he thinks fit, may, with the consent of the parties concerned, refer any dispute as to a boundary to arbitration.

The procedure laid down in chapter XXXVII of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply (so far as may be) to such references.

Effect of orders of Boundary-officer.

17. The order passed by the Boundary-officer under section twelve, or, when such order is amended under section fourteen, such

amended order shall, unless and until it be reversed or modified in manner hereinafter provided, be conclusive.

C.—Appeals from orders of Boundary-officers.

Appeals against orders of Boundary-officers.

18. An appeal shall lie to the Commissioner of the Division from every order passed by a Boundary-officer under section twelve or section fourteen.

If order confirmed on a matter of fact, decision final.

19. If the Commissioner confirms the order of the Boundary-officer on a matter of fact, such decision shall be final.

If order reversed or modified, or if confirmed on a question of law, second appeal allowed to Judicial Commissioner.

In all other cases in which the Commissioner confirms the order of the Boundary-officer, and in all cases in which the Commissioner reverses or modifies the order of the Boundary-officer, an appeal shall lie to the Judicial Commissioner.

Period of limitation.

20. The period of limitation for an appeal under section eighteen or section nineteen shall run from the date of the order or decision appealed against and shall be as follows, that is to say,—

(*a*) in the case of an appeal under section eighteen—sixty days;

(*b*) in the case of an appeal under section nineteen—ninety days.

In computing such periods of sixty and ninety days, and in all respects not herein specified, the limitation of such appeals shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

Powers of Commissioner and Judicial Commissioner in hearing appeals.

21. The Commissioner and the Judicial Commissioner shall in hearing and determining appeals presented under this Act have, as nearly as may be, the same powers as they have in the case of appeals from decrees and orders in civil suits.

D.—Boundary-marks.

When permanent boundary-marks are to be erected.

22. Whenever an order determining a boundary has become final, the Boundary-officer shall, unless permanent boundary-marks of a suitable description have already been erected along such boundary, cause to be erected permanent boundary-marks, of such materials, in such number and in such manner, as he may consider sufficient to distinguish such boundary.

An order determining a boundary becomes final for the purposes of this section when it is not open to appeal.

Expense of erection of marks.

23. All expenses incurred by the Boundary-officer in erecting such boundary-marks for any land shall be apportioned amongst the owners or occupiers of such land, in such proportions as the Boundary-officer may think fit.

Notice to owners to pay share of expense.

24. When the expenses have been apportioned among such owners or occupiers, the Boundary-officer shall cause a notice to be served on each of them, specifying the amount payable by him in respect of such expenses, and requiring him to pay such amount to the Boundary-officer within one month from the service of such notice.

Owners and occupiers may be required—

25. The Boundary-officer may further cause a notice to be served on any owner or occupier placing under his charge any boundary-marks erected on the boundary of his land whether by order of such officer or otherwise.

to preserve boundary-marks;

Every owner or occupier shall preserve such boundary-marks as may be placed under his charge under this section, and shall give immediate notice to the nearest Magistrate or the officer in charge of the nearest Police-station if any such marks are injured, destroyed or removed, or require repairs.

to give notice of any injury occurring to them.

Magistrates may repair boundary-marks.

26. Whenever a Magistrate of the first or second class becomes aware that any boundary-mark erected under this Act within the local limits of his jurisdiction has been injured, destroyed or removed, or requires repairs, such Magistrate may cause such boundary-mark to be re-erected, restored or repaired, and may recover any expenses incurred in respect of such re-erection, restoration or repair from the owner or occupier who is bound under section twenty-five to preserve such boundary-mark.

Duties of village-officers.

27. It shall be the duty of every village-headman and thoogyee—

(*a*) to prevent the destruction, injury or alteration of any boundary-mark within the local limits of his jurisdiction;

(*b*) whenever he becomes aware that any such boundary-mark has been destroyed, injured or altered, to report immediately to the officer in charge of the nearest Police-station or to the nearest Magistrate such destruction, injury or alteration.

CHAPTER III.

SURVEY.

Survey-officer.

28. When any officer is appointed by the Government to make a survey of any land, the Chief Commissioner may invest such officer, for the purposes of such survey, with all or any of the powers conferred on Demarcation-officers by sections four to nine (both inclusive), and also with power to cause any boundary or other marks to be erected by the owners or occupiers of any land, or to erect such marks and to charge the cost of such erection to such owners or occupiers.

CHAPTER IV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

If owners, occupiers or other persons fail to obey lawful order, it may be carried out at their expense.

29. If any owner or occupier of any land, or any other person, being ordered in accordance with this Act to perform any act, fails to perform such act within a reasonable time, the officer who gave the order may, after giving notice

to such owner, occupier or other person of his intention so to do, cause the act to be performed; and the expenses incurred in such performance shall be payable by such owner, occupier or other person.

Penalty for refusing or neglecting to comply with orders or notice.

30. Whoever, being legally bound to comply with any lawful order under this Act, or with the requisition contained in any special notice served upon him under this Act, refuses or neglects to comply therewith, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Mode of recovery of amounts of money due under this Act.

31. Every amount due under the provisions of this Act may be recovered as if the same were an arrear of land-revenue.

Chief Commissioner may make rules.

32. The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act—

for the collection and record of any information in respect of any land;

prescribing and limiting the powers and duties of officers conducting proceedings under this Act;

regulating the delegation by such officers to subordinate officers of the powers and duties conferred and imposed on them respectively by this Act or the rules made hereunder;

for the proper performance of all things to be done and for the regulation of all proceedings to be taken under this Act;

for the publication, issue and service of all notices, whether general or special, to be published, issued or served under this Act; and

for carrying out generally the purposes of this Act.

Mode of publication.

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Validation of surveys made before the Act.

33. All surveys made, and all boundary-lines and marks fixed for survey or revenue-purposes, at the time of the passing of this Act shall be, and are hereby declared to be, of the same effect as if made and fixed under this Act; and this Act shall apply to them as fully as to surveys made and boundary-lines and marks fixed hereunder.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THIS Bill has been prepared, at the instance of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, with a view to facilitating the operations of the survey which has been undertaken by the Government in connection with the revenue-settlement of that province.

2. Sections 3 to 10 give the powers required for the demarcation of boundaries. They empower the Demarcation-officer to enter upon the land and to summon those interested in the demarcation to point out the boundaries, aid him in setting up boundary-marks and afford such other assistance as may be required.

They further empower him to require a boundary-line to be cleared of jungle, fences or crops, when this is necessary for the purpose of demarcating it; but where any loss is caused by such clearance, compensation will be paid.

3. It is believed that the cases in which any dispute will arise regarding a boundary will be rare. Where any such dispute does arise, the Demarcation-officer will, after a summary enquiry, lay down the boundary provisionally, the final determination of the matter being reserved for a later stage of the proceedings.

4. The Demarcation-officer is, lastly, empowered to erect such boundary-marks as he thinks fit, and charge the cost of erecting them to the persons interested. Where the boundary is undisputed, those marks would usually be of a substantial and permanent nature. On the other hand, where there is a dispute, the marks erected at this stage would be such as would be merely sufficient to fix the line pending the determination of the dispute.

5. On the completion of the demarcation the Demarcation-officer will submit a report of his proceedings, including such maps as he has prepared, to the Boundary-officer. The Boundary-officer will be an officer qualified to exercise regular judicial functions, and it will be his duty to try out and decide as a Court of first instance all disputes as to boundaries and all objections taken to the proceedings of the Demarcation-officer. From his decisions an appeal will lie to the Commissioner of the division, and in certain cases a further appeal to the Judicial Commissioner.

Where there is no dispute or objection, a formal order will be passed by the Boundary-officer confirming the demarcation made by the Demarcation-officer. Where there is a dispute or objection, the case will stand over until such dispute or objection has been finally disposed of.

6. When the boundary has been finally settled, the Boundary-officer will, if permanent boundary-marks have not already been erected along it, cause such marks to be erected, charging the cost to those interested, and will then issue a notice placing all boundary-marks, whether erected by his order or by order of the Demarcation-officer, under the charge of the landholders, who will thenceforward be responsible for their protection.

7. As it is understood that the professional surveyors engaged in the Cadastral Survey will, in order properly to discharge their duties, need certain of the powers conferred by the Bill on Demarcation-officers, the Chief Commissioner is, by section 28, empowered to invest with those powers any officer appointed by the Government to make a survey of any land.

8. The only other point which appears to call for notice in connection with the operations to be undertaken under the Bill is, that, by section 32, the Chief Commissioner is empowered to make rules for (among other matters) the collection and record of such information as it is ordinarily the practice to collect in connection with a survey or settlement.

9. The concluding section of the Bill, which provides for the validation of past proceedings, has been taken from a draft submitted by the Chief Commissioner. The Chief Commissioner has been addressed regarding it, and his reply will be submitted to the Select Committee to which it is proposed to refer the Bill; in the meantime the details cannot be considered as finally settled.

RIVERS THOMPSON.

The 9th January, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Dept.

[Third Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 23rd January, 1880 :—

No. 2 OF 1880.

A Bill to amend the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to empower the Governor of Bombay in Council to fix and, from time to time, to alter the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judges appointed under the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1880;"

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once.

Insertion of a new section after section 22 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act.

2. In the said Act, after section 22, the following section shall be inserted :—

Power to fix local limits of jurisdiction of Subordinate Judges.

"22 A. The Governor of Bombay in Council may, by notification in the official Gazette, fix, and, by a like notification, from time to time alter, the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judges."

Limits already fixed to be deemed to have been fixed according to law.

3. All orders issued by the Governor of Bombay in Council previous to the passing of this Act, fixing or altering the local limits of the jurisdiction of a Subordinate Judge, shall be deemed to have been issued in accordance with law.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Government of Bombay has lately represented that the repeal of section 30 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, by the Repealing Act, 1876, has deprived that Government of a power it formerly possessed under that section of from time to time altering the limits of the local jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judges. It seems to the Government of India that the section in question rather assumed the existence of such a power than conferred it; but, as it is quite clear that the Local Government should possess such a power, the present Bill has been prepared to confer it. It merely adds to the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, a section conferring power on the Governor of Bombay in Council to fix and alter the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judges, and validates such orders as may have already been issued fixing or altering such limits.

WHITLEY STOKES.

The 3rd January, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Dept.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 30th January, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 3 OF 1880.

A Bill for the appointment of persons to the office of Kází.

WHEREAS, by the preamble to Act No. XI of 1864 (*an Act to repeal the law relating to the offices of Hindú and Muhammadan Law Officers and to the offices of Kází-ul-Kuzát and of Kází, and to abolish the former offices*) it was (among other things) declared that it was inexpedient that the appointment of Kází-ul-Kuzát, or of City, Town or Pargana Kází should be made by the Government, and by the same Act the enactments relating to the appointment by the Government of the said officers were repealed; and whereas by the usage of the Muhammadan community in some parts of British India, the presence of Kází appointed by the Government is required at the celebration of marriages and the performance of certain other rites and ceremonies, and it is therefore expedient that the Government should again be empowered to appoint persons to the office of Kází; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Kází's Act, 1880;"

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once.

Local extent.

It extends, in the first instance, only to the territories administered by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council. But any other Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, extend it to the whole or any part of the territories under its administration.

Power to Government to appoint Kází for any local area.

2. Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any considerable number of the Muhammadans resident in any local area desire that one or more Kází should be appointed for such local area, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, after consulting the principal Muhammadan residents of such local area, select one or more fit persons and appoint him or them to be Kází for such local area.

The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, suspend or dismiss any Kází appointed under this section.

Nothing in Act to confer judicial or other powers on Kází;

or to render the presence of a Kází necessary at marriages or other religious rites or ceremonies.

3. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to confer any judicial or other powers on any Kází appointed hereunder, or to render the presence of a Kází necessary at the celebration of any marriage or the performance of any rite or ceremony.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

UNDER the Muhammadan Law the Kází was chiefly a judicial officer. His principal powers and duties are stated at some length in the Hedaya, Book XX. He was appointed by the State, and may be said to have corresponded to our Judge or Magistrate. In addition, however, to his functions under the Muhammadan law, the Kází in this country, before the advent of British rule, appears to have performed certain other duties, partly of a secular and partly of a religious nature. The principal of these seem to have been preparing, attesting and registering deeds of transfer of property, celebrating marriages, and performing other rites and ceremonies. It is not apparent that any of these duties were incumbent on the Kází as such. It is probable that the customary performance of them by him arose rather from his being a public functionary and one known by his official position to be acquainted with the law, than from his having, as Kází, a greater claim to perform them than any one else.

2. Such was the position of the Kází in this country under Native government. On the introduction of the British rule, Judges and Magistrates took the place of Kází, and the Kází in his judicial capacity disappeared; but the British Government, though no longer recognising the judicial functions of the Kází, did not abolish the office. By certain Regulations* passed from time to time, the appointment of Kází-ul-Kuzát and Kází by the State was provided for, and the performance of their non-judicial duties was recognised by law. In the case of Bengal, indeed, certain additional duties were imposed on them. The duties of the Kází under these Regulations comprised some or all of the following, *viz.*:—

* Bengal Regulation XXXIX of 1793 for Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.
Bengal Regulation XLIX of 1795 for Benares.
Bengal Regulation XLVI of 1803 for the Ceded Provinces.
Madras Regulation III of 1808 for Madras.
Bombay Regulation XXVI of 1827 for Bombay.

(1) preparing and attesting deeds of transfer and other law-papers;
(2) celebrating marriages and presiding at divorces;
(3) performing various rites and ceremonies;
(4) superintending the sale of distrained property and paying charitable and other pensions and allowances.

3. In the course of subsequent legislation, the first and last of the above duties devolved on officers specially appointed for the purpose, and there remained nothing to be performed by the Kází but the second and third, which were purely ceremonial. Under these circumstances it appeared no longer necessary that the Government should appoint these officers. Accordingly, in 1864, by Act XI of that year, all the Regulations relating to the appointment of Kází by Government and the duties to be discharged by them were repealed, but in order that it might be clear that no interference with the ceremonial functions of these officers was intended, a section was added to that Act as follows :— "Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed so as to prevent a Kází-ul-Kuzát or other

Kází from performing, when required to do so, any duties or ceremonies prescribed by Muhammadan law" (see section 2 of Act XI of 1864).

4. Certain of his duties having thus survived the passing of Act XI of 1864, the K is still a functionary of considerable importance in the Muhammadan community. What v originally in some sense an accidental adjunct of his judicial office has become his principal a only duty, and in some parts of the country at least, the presence of a Kází at certain ri and ceremonies appears now to be considered by Muhammadans essential from their po of view.

5. Act XI of 1864 has, however, raised a difficulty of a sort which was not anticipated the time it was passed. As mentioned above, the Kází was, under Muhammadan law, appoin by the State, and it has been held by the High Courts, both of Bombay and Madras, that appointment cannot be made except by the State. But as by Act XI of 1864, the State dives itself of the power of appointment, the preamble of that Act declaring that it was inexpedi that such appointment should be made by Government, it would seem that no valid nomi tion to the office can now be made.

6. The inconvenience resulting to Muhammadans from this state of things, has b brought to the notice of Government on several occasions by members of that community, a more particularly by the Muhammadans of the Madras Presidency. It is considered that grant of the relief that is sought, *viz.*, that Government should once more undertake appointment of Kázís, is but a reasonable concession to the wants of the Muhammadan po lation.

With this object the present Bill has been prepared. It extends in the first instance Madras only, where the want of duly appointed Kázís appears chiefly to have been felt, bu contains a clause empowering any other Local Government to extend its provisions to territories administered by it, should the Muhammadans in those territories hereafter requ its extension. It confers no legal rights or duties on Kázís. It simply, in order to sati the wants of the Muhammadan community, provides for the appointment of Kázís Government, leaving the position and duties of the Kázís, whatever these may be, as they r are. To prevent any possible misapprehension on this point, a saving clause has been added the effect that nothing in the Bill confers any judicial or other powers on a Kází, or makes presence necessary at any marriage or other ceremony at which his presence is not r necessary.

CALCUTTA;
The 19th January, 1880.

SAYYAD AHMAD.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Dept.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 6. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1880.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 30th January, 1880.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, R.A., K.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble C. Grant.
The Hon'ble E. C. Morgan.
The Hon'ble J. Pitt Kennedy.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds took his seat as an Additional Member.

CANTONMENTS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved that the Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the revision of proceedings in trials held under the

Military Cantonments Act, 1864, section 20, be taken into consideration. He said that the Committee had made both substantial and formal changes in this Bill. The substantial changes consisted in the introduction of a power to the Local Government to impose, for local purposes, in any cantonment, taxes of the same description as were commonly imposed in municipalities, and a power to extend any portion of the Cantonment Act to any place without extending the whole. The Governments of Madras and Bombay, having Cantonment Acts of their own, would probably desire to extend to some of their cantonments the new taxation-sections.

The principal formal change consisted in the conversion of the Bill from a mere piece of patchwork into a measure repealing and re-enacting the law on the subject. That this was desirable would appear from the fact that the present Cantonment Act had been already twice amended, namely, by the Small Cause Court Act, XI of 1865, and by the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1872; that four of its sections had been repealed by Acts XIV of 1870 and VIII of 1871; and that parts of three of the remaining sections (39, 43 and 44) were, according to the opinion held by the Government of India during the last ten or twelve years, *ultra vires* of this legislature, as purporting to enable the Government to deal with cantonments situate in foreign territory. That power, MR. STOKES need hardly say, the Government possessed in its executive capacity, and to confer it by an Act was, therefore, not only illegal, but useless. Moreover, the arrangement of the present Cantonment Act was somewhat obscure; and, considering the class of officers who had to administer it, the Select Committee thought it especially desirable that the law should be compact and clear. The result of the Committee's labours was now before the Council. The Bill contained no section corresponding with the interpretation-clause of the present Act, because the expressions there defined were defined by the General Clauses Act, I of 1868, for all subsequent enactments. It gave no power to the Local Governments to establish Small Cause Courts within cantonment-limits, for the Local Governments had this power under Act XI of 1865. It omitted the provision in section 22 of the present Act that simple imprisonment for breach of cantonment-rules might be in the civil jail. The reason was that several local authorities had recently represented that imprisonment in the civil jail (commonly a ward in the ordinary jail set apart for persons imprisoned by order of Civil Courts and Revenue-officers) was, to most Natives, little or no punishment. The Bill did not declare (as was done by the present Act, section 27) that Courts should take judicial notice of cantonment-rules; for, as these rules had the force of law, section 57 of the Evidence Act would apply. It would be seen that the Select Committee had not altered the puzzling and incomplete provisions as to the occupation by private persons of Government-lands in cantonments, and the right to claim houses built on such lands. The reason was that the Committee did not quite know what to put in the place of those provisions. The whole subject was now under discussion by the executive departments concerned, and would, no doubt, be further discussed by all the Local Governments. When that discussion was ended,—possibly in three or four years,—if a comprehensive cantonment-law were then determined on, a law extending (not merely extendible) to the whole of British India, the then Viceroy would say *rumpe moras*, and the task of our successors would be facilitated by the present Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

KÁZÍ BILL.

The Hon'ble SAYYAD AHMAD KHÁN introduced the Bill for the appointment of persons to the office of Kází, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, the Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes, Colvin and Batten and the Mover. He said that he did not wish to take up the time of the Council by commenting on its provisions, as they were explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SAYYAD AHMAD KHÁN also moved that the Bill be published in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PORTUGUESE TREATY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to give effect to the Convention between the Governors General of British India and Portuguese India regarding the Extradition of Criminals, and to the twentieth article of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the King of Portugal and the Algarves. He said that in the course of the last year Her Majesty concluded a Treaty with the King of Portugal. The nineteenth article of that Treaty dealt with the subject of extradition; and it was provided that the details under which extradition should be conducted should be embodied in a Convention, to be executed between the Governors General of British India and Portuguese India. That Convention had already been concluded. Article 20 of the same Treaty provided for the issue of commissions in criminal trials and inquiries. He had now the honour to ask permission to introduce a Bill, which was considered desirable to give effect to those two provisions.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE also applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business, in consequence of the Convention taking effect from the 1st proximo.

The PRESIDENT declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE then moved that the Bill be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE also moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 13th February, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 30th January, 1880.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL IN THE DECCAN AND GUJARAT FOR 1878-79.

No. 3586, dated Poona, the 14th August 1879.

MEMORANDUM—By J. Hart, Esq., C.E., Acting Chief Engineer for Irrigation, Bombay.

The accompanying comparative statement of area irrigated and rainfall on new works in the Deccan and Gujarat for the year 1878-79 is submitted for the information of Government.

2. The total area irrigated and average rainfall for four years are as follows:—

	Area irrigated.	Rainfall.
	Acres.	Inches.
1875-76	7,296	29·88
1876-77	17,059	14·65
1877-78	25,362	22·01
1878-79	17,286	32·69

The rainfall shown is the average of 18 stations in each case.

There was a falling off in area in 1878-79, as compared with the previous year, of 8,076 acres.

3. Broadly it may be stated that this decrease is due to the heavy and favourable rainfall during the year in the districts in which the works are situated. The fall in some cases was quite unprecedented. The falling off was entirely in the inferior crops paying low rates, and the total assessment of water rates shows no decrease, which indicates considerable improvement in the area of better classes of crops.

4. The area in 1878-79 compares favourably with the area irrigated in the first famine year (1876-77), and shows great improvement as compared with the years preceding the famine.

5. In 1878-79 the area irrigated formed 7·91 or nearly 8 per cent. of the irrigable area under command, 218,439 acres.

6. In 1875-76, when the rainfall was slightly less favourable than in 1878-79, the area irrigated formed only 4·8 per cent. of the irrigable area under command in that year, 150,725 acres.

7. Proceeding to details, the falling off is comprised as follows:—

	Acres.
Kharíf	6,795
Rabi	1,281
TOTAL	8,076

The decrease was thus principally in the area irrigated during the kharíf season. The season was a late one, and the rainfall in June was deficient, followed in July, August, and September by unusually plentiful rain. These conditions are unfavourable to extensive irrigation, because the people defer sowing until heavy rain falls, and seldom take water for the purpose of enabling them to sow. In the previous year, 1877-78, heavy rain fell in June; while the fall in July was deficient. This was favourable to extensive irrigation. Taking advantage of the early rain, the people sowed their crops, and, when drought followed in July, were only too glad to take water to save their crops from failure. These remarks apply, of course, only to the inferior monsoon crops.

8. The decrease in area of kharíf was greatest on the Jamda and Krishna Canals and the Ekruk Tank. In the case of the first and last the rainfall throughout the season was very heavy, and rendered irrigation of all the ordinary crops unnecessary; the rainfall in both cases was very evenly distributed: at Jamda the total fall from June to September was the heaviest registered for the past 10 years; while the fall at Sholapur on the Ekruk Tank was quite unprecedented, the total having been 54·18 inches as compared with an average of 23 inches. In the case of the Krishna Canal the decrease was due to the better distribution of the fall, and is an instance to which the remarks in the preceding para. apply in particular, as will be seen from the following comparison of the rainfall:—

	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Inches.	Inches.
June	9·70	1·80
July	1·28	9·94
August	4·00	7·89
September	9·89	6·39
TOTAL	24·87	26·02

9. Under rabi the decrease was principally on the Jamda, Ojhar, and Lakh Canals, and is explained by the favourable late kharíf and early rabi rainfall. There was a large increase in rabi irrigation on the Hathmati, Krishna, and Palkher Canals, notwithstanding the favourable rainfall of the year. In the case of the Hathmati, the increase is due to the more plentiful supply of water available in consequence of the good fall of rain.

10. Viewing the figures of column 14 of the statement showing the decrease in total area on each work, and bearing in mind the very favourable rainfall of the season, the only work which exhibits seriously disappointing results is the Lákh Canal. In almost every other case the figures exhibit a considerable improvement as compared with previous years, disregarding the two famine years.

11. For comparison with the table given in para. 17 of Revenue Report, 1877-78, the following figures are given:—

	1877-78.			1878-79.		
	Kharif.	Rabi.	TOTAL.	Kharif	Rabi.	TOTAL.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Area irrigated.						
I.—Works having an unfailing supply.	9,684	10,229	19,913	4,323	7,977	12,300
II.—Works dependent on local rainfall.	3,231	2,218	5,449	1,797	3,189	4,986
TOTAL	12,915	12,447	25,362	6,120	11,166	17,286
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Rainfall.						
I.—Works having an unfailing supply.	16·14	4·84	20·98	26·39	3·26	29·65
II.—Works dependent on local rainfall.	17·65	5·40	23·05	29·73	5·98	35·71

Owing to the inclusion of the Mukti reservoir and Ojhar Tambat Canal in the statement herewith submitted, the figures of area differ somewhat from those of the Revenue Report.

It will be observed that the works dependent for their supply on local rainfall show a considerable increase in rabi area and only a slight falling off in the total, as compared with the previous year. This is explained by the fact that the supply of water was greater by reason of the plentiful rainfall, and was made use of for the better classes of rabi crops.

12. A table is attached showing the distribution of the fall in each of the past four years.

J. HART, C.E.,
Acting Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

Table showing Distribution of Rainfall each year from 1875-76 to 1878-79 (inclusive.)

	YEARS.	KHARIF.					RABI.					TOTAL.
		June.	July.	August.	September	Total.	October.	November	December.	January.	Total.	
On land under command of works having an unfailing supply.	1875-76 (1) ...	6·55	7·48	5·94	6·17	26·14	1·43	0·17	0·98	...	2·58	28·73
	1876-77 (2) ...	3·67	7·10	2·44	1·02	14·23	0·05	0·18	...	0·43	0·66	14·90
	1877-78 (3) ...	5·94	1·15	2·60	5·45	15·14	4·38	0·59	0·30	...	5·27	20·41
	1878-79 (4) ...	2·80	6·80	8·77	7·66	26·03	3·27	0·39	...	..	3·66	29·69
On land under works dependent on local rainfall.	1875-76 (5) ...	4·63	5·56	4·70	9·43	24·32	1·30	0·05	1·59	.	2·94	27·27
	1876-77 (6) ...	3·40	5·60	3·10	2·17	14·27	0·03	0·03	...	0·08	0·14	14·42
	1877-78 (7) ...	4·90	1·43	3·51	7·81	17·65	4·73	0·37	0·30	...	5·40	23·05
	1878-79 (8) ...	2·54	7·74	10·33	7·33	27·94	4·69	0·68	...	...	5·37	33·31

Note.—(1) Average of 11 stations.
(2) " 12 "
(3) " 15 "
(4) " 16 "
(5), (6), (7) Average for 9 stations.
(8) Average for 10 stations.

No. 143 W. I.—462, dated Bombay Castle, the 19th September 1879.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department.

Read—

Memorandum from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, No. 3586, dated 14th August 1879.—Forwards comparative statement of irrigation and rainfall in the Deccan and Gujarat for the year 1878-79.

RESOLUTION.—It is satisfactory to notice that, although, owing to heavier and better distributed rainfall, the area irrigated in 1878-79 was much less than in 1877-78, still there was no decrease of revenue, the area of superior classes of crops having considerably increased. The area irrigated, moreover, compares very favourably with the year previous to the famine, 1876.

2. The statement, with the Acting Chief Engineer's report, should be printed and circulated.

3. Copies should also, as usual, be forwarded to the Government of India.

C. J. MERRIMAN, *Col., R.E.,*
Acting Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES OF FASL RABI, 1879-80, UP TO 30th NOVEMBER 1879.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during November 1879. Depth in canal at regulating gauge in feet. Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross consumption, cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Total area of irrigation during current fasl.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.
Ganges. Northern	10·00	...	740	603	10,219	10,750
Ganges. Anúpshahr	6·80	...	700	458	1,662	14,958
Ganges. Meerut	8·30	...	969	335	20,879	42,788
Ganges. Bulandshahr	7·35	...	972	589	482	62,600
Ganges. Aligarh	5·50	...	994	525	1,536	35,044
Ganges. Cawnpore	6·20	...	958	...	1,750	43,781
Ganges. Etáwah	4·80	...	771	92	1,484	25,202
Total Ganges Canal	...	...	6,104	2,602	38,012	235,123
Lower Ganges. Narora	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Ganges. Kásganj	...	...	...	77	...	...
Lower Ganges. Mainpuri	...	...	...	42	...	...
Lower Ganges. Bhognipur	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Lower Ganges Canal	...	...	...	119	...	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	...	...	1,250	1,143	43,637	64,748
Agra Canal	...	...	2,000	318	1,206	26,921
Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	991	18,022
Bijnor	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dún	...	...	...	166	4,057	3,763
Jhánsi	...	...	...	...	20	371
Hamírpur	...	...	...	...	60	410
Total of each District	...	...	...	...	87,983	349,358

Zila.	Land irrigated (approximate). Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other food-grains.	Miscellaneous.	Total area.	Rainfall. Total from 1st October to 30th November 1879.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saháranpur	21,212	277	201	170	2,599	24,459	...	·6
Muzaffarnagar	19,620	593	1,242	1,226	4,972	27,653	...	·7
Meerut	19,412	1,182	785	1,777	1,094	24,250	·4	·8
Bulandshahr	399	10	...	50	128	587	2·2	·8
Aligarh	146	131	...	73	22	372	1·2	1·07
Muttra	13	46	8	35	108	210	·3	1·0
Agra	405	926	1	32	97	1,461	·5	·7
Etah	1	4	...	...	...	5	·8	1·4
Mainpuri	167	197	...	...	260	624	·7	·7
Fatehgarh	62	63	...	...	125	250	·8	1·1
Etáwah	42	40	...	...	1,178	1,260	·5	1·5
Cawnpore	750	437	...	...	188	1,375	1·9	1·2
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0
Gurgaon	118	...	...	...	231	349	...	1·1
Dehra Dún	3,215	267	...	199	376	4,057	·2	1·1
Bijnor	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	·7
Tarái	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·1	1·0
Bareilly	8	...	...	4	...	12	2·3	1·3
Pilibhit	621	...	...	354	4	979	1·5	·6
Jhánsi	8	12	...	...	...	20	3·7	1·0
Hamírpur	7	21	...	...	32	60	...	...
Total	66,206	4,206	2,237	3,920	11,414	87,983	...	...
Total for the same period last year	204,490	55,095	4,168	26,268	59,337	349,358	...	...
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease	138,284	50,889	1,931	22,348	47,923	261,375	...	...

Remarks.

		Cubic feet per second.
Ganges Canal.—Volume of water passing through Solani aqueduct		4,187
Jani escape	163	
Siyana "	135	
Etawah division escapes	459	
Cawnpore "	850	
	1,607	
Less drainage water	22	1,585
Net consumption		2,602
Lower Gangees Canal.—		
Entering canal		670
Narora escapes	244	
Tatarpur	307	551
Net consumption		119

Kasganj Division reports that water entered the division on 19th November 1879, water was available for irrigation from the 25th November 1879, but from sickness and want of labor cultivators did not avail themselves of it.

Eastern Jumna Canal.—		
Water entering		1,197
" leaving	10	
Gokulpur escape	44	54
Net consumption		1,143
Agra Canal.—		
Water entering		929
Leaving	9	
Bata escape	437	
Kitam "	165	611
Net consumption		318

ALLAHABAD,
The 10th January 1880.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE GANGES AND AGRA CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1879.

Nature of Traffic.	Ganges Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up. Maunds.	Up. Number.	Down. Maunds.	Down. Number.	Total Up and Down. Maunds.	Total Up and Down. Number.	Agra Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up. Maunds.	Up. Number.	Down. Maunds.	Down. Number.	Total Up and Down. Maunds.	Total Up and Down. Number.
Grains.												
Wheat	1,565	...	23,196	...	24,761	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice	170	...	133	...	303	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy or dhán	379	...	195	...	574	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijhar (or mixed grain)	467	...	700	...	1,167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dál	409	...	848	...	1,257	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juár	50	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bájra	128	...	...	...	128	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize (or Indian-corn)	268	...	5,294	...	5,562	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	275	...	...	...	275	...
Total	3,436	...	30,366	...	33,802	...	275	...	...	...	275	...
Cotton	...	...	3,553	...	3,553	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil-seeds	594	...	6,734	...	7,328	...	145	...	...	...	145	...
Salt	799	...	2,871	...	3,670	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals	3,826	...	272	...	4,098	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials	690	..	2,400	...	3,090	...	325	...	...	...	325	...
Miscellaneous goods	3,579	...	5,600	...	9,179	...	800	...	...	...	800	...
Firewood	1,337	...	22.803	...	24,140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamboos	25	500	3,693	73,860	3,718	74,360	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber	50	50	20	20	70	70	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous timber	165	330	...	...	165	330	...	...	...	...	...	...
Live stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	14,501	880	78,312	73,880	92,813	74,760	1,545	...	...	...	1,545	...
Total during corresponding period of last year	31,074	2,122	129,208	56,710	160,282	58,832	4,382	...	5,390	...	9,772	...
Increase	...	...	...	16,170	...	15,928	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease	16,573	1,242	50,896	...	67,469	...	2,837	...	5,390	...	8,227	...

Remarks.

Ganges Canal.

The returns for November show a considerable decrease in traffic as compared with the same period last year. This is accounted for principally by the fact that, owing to severe illness among the boating class, it was difficult to get a full complement of men for boats' crews.

During the early part of the month Someyrah lock, in the Aligarh division, had to be closed for repairs.

Agra Canal.

The Agra Navigation Channel was closed during the month for the purpose of silt clearance.

Particulars.	Ganges Canal. 1878.	Ganges Canal. 1879.	Agra Canal. 1878.	Agra Canal. 1879.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	5,936	3,438	349	55
Ton mileage	923,949	422,313	30,920	3,557
Value of goods . Rs.	6,15,513	2,88,563	9,375	2,763
Number of passengers	...	395	...	...

ALLAHABAD,
The 10th January 1880.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR 1879-80.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of December 1879.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canal. Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Estimated discharge utilized.	Khurreef. Five-year leases. Leased in December 1879.	Leased up to end of December 1879.	Total inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Three-year leases. Leased in December 1879.	Leased up to end of December 1879.	Total inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Annual leases. Leased in December 1879.	Leased up to end of December 1879.	Rubbee. Three-year leases. Leased in December 1879.	Leased up to end of December 1879.	Total inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Annual leases. Leased in December 1879.	Leased up to end of December 1879.	Sugarcane. Annual leases. Leased in December 1879.	Leased up to end of December 1879.	Grand Total. Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Sugarcane.	Total.	Grand total of the corresponding period of previous year.	Rainfall. Inches during the month.	Inches during 1879-80.	Average of ten previous years of the same period.	Remarks.
			c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	Kendrapara ...	1,260	181·01	...	134	2,124	40,191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	984	...	25	40,191	984	25	41,200	33,041	1·45	59·54	...	
		Patamoondee...	...	...	...	...	227	10,770	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	...	...	10,770	89	...	10,859	10,386				
		High Level Section I ...	675	194·03	...	88	942	13,860	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	63	655	...	18	13,960	655	18	14,633	12,860				
		Taldundah ...	1,300	111·00	...	46	46	9,880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	217	...	...	9,880	217	...	10,097	9,784				
		Matchgong ...	650	79·00	...	...	1,347	25,079	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	307	...	20	25,079	307	20	25,406	23,840				
		Gobri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91				
	Total of the month ...		...	...	...	268	4,686	99,780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	2,253	...	63	99,780	2,252	63	102,095	89,931	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	...	87,831	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	1,814	...	286	87,831	1,814	286	89,931	...	...	...	...	
South-Western.	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	875	147	...	174	36,344	84,987	...	12	12	...	216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,215	...	...	85,215	49,398	0·21	34·96	(10 years.) 51·58	
	Howrah ...	Pamchkoorah...	300	29	...	187	4,394	10,350	...	...	...	32	727	...	...	...	...	124	...	...	11,077	124	...	11,201	6,089	0·00	35·12	(9 years.) 51·64	
	Total of the month ...		...	...	...	361	40,738	95,337	...	12	12	3	943	...	...	...	...	124	...	...	96,292	124	...	96,416	55,382	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	257	54,550	...	...	..	...	8	832	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,382	...	...	55,382	...	...	..	...	
Sone ...	Shahabad...	Main Western	4,342	773	773	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,677	...	...	...	398	398	206	1,284	2,677	398	1,284	4,359	19,636	...	51·00	39·06	
		Buxar ...							...	846	1,915	...	3,850	285	285	285	3,121	3,121	..	6,062	5,765	3,406	6,062	15,223	...				
	Patna and Gya ...	Arrah ...	1,660	658	658	...	..	...	...	6,212	6,986	...	30,779	3,347	3,347	3,347	10,116	10,116	...	9,328	37,765	13,463	9,328	60,556	65,606	...	47·25	38·07	
		Eastern main	1,466	301	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	515	129	129	129	4	4	13	35	515	133	25	673	...	...	41·72	39·45	
		Patna ...							...	2,140	2,519	...	3,864	857	857	857	6,480	6,480	...	1,321	6,383	7,337	1,321	15,041	7,932				
	Total of the month ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,198	11,420	...	41,685	4,618	4,618	4,618	20,119	20,119	219	18,010	53,105	24,737	18,010	95,852	93,174	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2,222	...	...	70,501	...	160	...	15,821	17,763	388	2,528	72,723	17,923	2,528	93,174	...	...	...	...	
	Grand total of the month ...		...	...	...	629	45,424	195,117	...	9,210	11,432	32	42,628	4,618	4,618	4,618	20,192	22,495	219	18,073	249,177	27,113	18,073	294,363	238,487	..	...	...	
	Grand total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	257	142,381	...	...	2,222	..	8	71,333	..	160	...	15,894	19,577	388	2,814	215,936	19,737	2,814	238,487	...	...	...	...	

D. B. HORN,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 27th January 1880.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE PUNJAB OF FASL RABI OF 1879-80 UP TO 31st DECEMBER 1879.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during December 1879. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Navigation return canal. Principal items of traffic. Up.	Down.	Land irrigated (approximate). Zila.	Acres.	Rainfall. Average.	During month.	Chief crops (approximate). Name.	Area in acres.	Remarks.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division	4·9	3·34	3073·6	619·09	...	...	Gurdáspur ...	11,149	1·15	1·54	Wheat ...	146,974	The volume entering the head of the Bari Doab Canal was 1747·77 cubic feet per second; 33·97 cubic feet per second passed out at the various escapes, and the balance, 1,713·80 cubic feet per second, was utilized. There is an increase of 33,558 acres irrigated up to end of the month as compared with the corresponding period of last year, and of 48,902 acres as compared with the same period of 1877-78. The increase is due mainly to the dryness of the sowing season, and also in some degree to the development of irrigation on the Kasur and Sobraon Branches.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·6	2·05		542·82	...	...	Amritsar ...	83,435	0·94	1·55	Barley ...	4,644	
2nd do., Lahore Branch ...	3·0	2·59		551·89	...	...	Lahore ...	111,157	0·65	1·30	Mixed grains ...	10,070	
											Miscellaneous ...	44,053	
Total Bari Doab Canal ...	...	...	3073·6	1713·80	...	...	.....	205,741	...	...	.....	205,741	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	3073·6	1887·62	...	...	.....	172,183	...	...	.....	172,183	
Western Jumna Canal. Karnál Division	4·33	4·07	2,546	299	...	49,893 kurris, bullies, &c., 3,942 mds. of fuel and 1,563 mds. of timber.	Umballa ...	1,921	0·79	0·38	Wheat ...	71,027	The volume entering the head of the Western Jumna Canal at Dadupur was 2,368 cubic feet per second; of this 17 cubic feet per second escaped at Budha Khera and 32 cubic feet per second passed out at the tail of the Delhi Canal. The amount utilized was 2,319 cubic feet per second. There is a decrease in area irrigated, as compared with the same period of last year of 29,587 acres, which is stated by the Superintending Engineer to be due to— 1. Sickness amongst the cultivators. 2. Late Kharif crop occupying the land. 3. Sufficient rainfall at time of sowing, and again at first watering. 4. Settlement operations inducing men to grow inferior rain crops.
Delhi do.	5·70	5·67		815			Karnál ...	27,440	0·46	0·25	Barley ...	2,638	
Hánsi do.	9·00	7·95		933			Delhi ...	7,867	0·10	1·20	Mixed grains ...	14,440	
Do. Bulla Head	8·80	8·40		272			Rohtak ...	16,056	0·30	1·90	Miscellaneous ...	8,026	
							Hissár ...	25,725	0·30	1·60	.....	...	
							Jhínd ...	16,440	...	1·10	.....	...	
							Bíkaner ...	177	...	...	.....	...	
							Kalsia State ...	505	...	...	.....	...	
Total Western Jumna Canal ...	...	...	2,546	2,319	...	49,893	.....	96,131	...	...	.....	96,131	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2,546	2,030	...	1,08,285	.....	125,718	...	...	.....	125,718	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	17,000	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.	...	
Lower Sutlej and Chenab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery ...	25,000	...	...			
Indus Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan ...	132,850	...	...			
							Dera Gházi Khan ...	47,726	...	...			
Total Inundation Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	222,576	...	...	.....	222,576	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	254,000	...	...	.....	254,000	
Najafgarh Jhíl ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi ...	337	0·10	1·20	Wheat ...	278	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gurgáon ...	7	0·20	...	Barley ...	48	
											Mixed grains ...	18	
											Miscellaneous ...	...	
Total Najafgarh Jhil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	344	...	...	.....	344	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	921	...	...	.....	921	
Perennial Canals, Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	301,872	...	...	.....	301,872	Compared with the same period last year, there is an increase of 3,971 acres irrigated on the perennial
Do. corresponding period last year													

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. LI OF 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 21st Dec. 1878.	For week ending 20th Dec. 1879.	Total from 1st January to 21st Dec. 1878.	Total from 1st January to 20th Dec. 1879.	Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17th Jan. 1880.	East Indian, Main ...	7,99,613	7,96,039	3,46,80,161	3,75,57,990	28,77,829	...
	" Jubbulpore	1,47,336	63,638	34,40,565	37,49,752	3,09,187	...
17th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	63,006	83,408	40,96,870	39,14,068	...	1,82,802
10th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,06,630	73,225	45,56,485	41,97,739	...	3,58,746
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	2,38,809	2,88,500	85,40,747	1,05,04,865	19,64,118	...
27th Dec. 1879	Madras ...	1,43,314	1,30,317	63,61,062	63,49,681	...	11,381
10th Jan. 1880	South Indian ...	58,108	62,487	31,60,948	32,18,520	57,572	...
Ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	5,86,535	4,77,471	2,70,07,976	2,45,11,926	...	24,96,050
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,74,499	1,36,868	66,05,397	68,66,966	2,61,569	...
	TOTAL ...	23,17,850	21,11,953	9,84,50,211	10,08,71,507	24,21,296	...
	State.						
10th Jan. 1880	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,105	2,000	1,22,083	1,26,640	4,557	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,534	1,587	87,479	88,735	1,256	..
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	75,489	75,801	28,36,496	34,66,397	6,29,901	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	16,292	25,173	6,94,020	7,86,481	92,461	...
Ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	725	441	(b)51,797	(c)35,315	...	16,482
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,185	1,375	87,435	67,514	...	19,921
Ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	2,595	3,225	1,26,603	(d)2,39,259	1,12,656	...
3rd ditto ...	Nizam's ...	11,868	18,688	7,67,327	6,84,738	...	82,589
17th ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	9,523	12,375	4,31,422	4,34,389	2,967	...
3rd ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	28,527	40,964	9,06,351	17,59,339	8,52,988	...
10th ditto ...	Sindia-Neemuch ...	6,336	10,252	1,98,501	3,07,739	1,09,238	...
3rd ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	13,058	14,117	9,44,320	9,29,848	...	14,472
10th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	27,906	35,700	8,99,062	12,78,605	3,79,543	...
	Sindia ...	1,428	....	(e)91,106	93,654	2,548	...
10th Jan. 1880	Dhond and Manmad...	6,909	14,901	(f)94,932	4,31,818	3,36,886	...
Ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	44,660	1,36,672	(g)4,73,526	30,25,153	25,51,627	...
17th ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	...	6,619	...	(h)2,16,609	2,16,609	...
3rd ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	...	1,899	...	1,22,359	1,22,359	...
31st Dec. 1879	Western Rajputana (Southern Section.)	...	(a)5,037	...	(j)25,184	25,184	...
	TOTAL ...	2,50,140	4,06,826	88,12,460	1,41,19,776	53,07,316	..
	GRAND TOTAL ...	25,67,990	25,18,779	10,72,62,671	11,49,91,283	77,28,612	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			5,35,99,156	5,74,95,641	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			5,36,63,515	5,74,95,642	38,32,127	...

(a)—Return not received. Estimated upon the traffic for the four weeks ending 13th December 1879.
(b) Line closed from 16th July to 14th November 1878.
(c)—Line closed from 1st July to 14th November 1879.
(d)—Includes colliery receipts.
(e)—From 10th January 1878.
(f)—From 15th March to 1st June and from 15th November to 21st December 1878.
(g)—From 1st July 1878.
(h)—From 21st April 1879.
(j)—From 15th November 1879.

No. LII of 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For last 10 days of Dec. 1878.	For last 11 days of Dec. 1879.	Total from 1st January to 31st Dec. 1878.	Total from 1st January to 31st Dec. 1879.	Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17th Jan. 1880	East Indian, Main ...	11,59,496	13,61,905	3,60,45,302	3,89,19,895	28,74,593	...
	Ditto, Jubbulpore	2,35,614	1,49,894	37,32,708	38,99,646	1,66,938	...
17th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	87,122	1,33,779	42,16,988	40,47,847	...	1,69,141
10th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,54,347	1,25,474	46,22,036	43,23,213	...	2,98,823
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	3,40,517	3,70,500	89,30,214	1,08,75,365	19,45,151	...
27th Dec. 1879	Madras ...	1,95,549	(a)1,86,840	66,30,161	65,36,521	...	93,640
10th Jan. 1880	South Indian ...	80,416	1,35,092	33,12,267	33,53,612	41,345	...
Ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	13,46,856	7,33,171	2,83,64,811	2,52,45,097	...	31,19,714
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	2,02,472	2,09,013	69,05,678	70,75,979	1,70,301	...
	Total ...	38,02,389	34,05,668	10,27,60,165	10,42,77,175	15,17,010	...
	State.						
10th Jan. 1880	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	3,195	4,001	1,25,695	1,30,641	4,946	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	2,631	2,382	90,261	91,117	856	..
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	1,36,107	1,13,290	29,72,603	35,79,687	6,07,084	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	23,805	34,298	7,18,310	8,20,779	1,02,469	..
Ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	1,305	645	(c)53,107	(d)35,960	...	17,147
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,650	1,575	89,448	69,089	...	20,359
Ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	2,970	14,142	1,29,847	(e)2,53,401	1,23,554	...
3rd ditto ...	Nizam's ...	23,176	24,295	7,90,617	7,09,033	...	81,584
17th ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	13,170	16,875	4,41,308	4,51,264	9,956	...
3rd ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	34,839	61,934	9,09,311	18,21,273	9,11,962	...
10th ditto ...	Sindia-Neemuch ...	12,637	11,950	2,10,734	3,19,689	1,08,955	...
3rd ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	18,847	(b)24,950	9,62,969	9,54,798	...	8,171
10th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	55,652	58,500	9,91,071	13,37,105	3,46,034	...
	Sindia ...	2,804	...	(f)93,911	93,654	...	257
10th Jan. 1880	Dhond and Manmad ...	13,377	35,544	(g 1,35,253	4,67,362	3,32,109	...
Ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	90,225	1,35,805	(h)5,72,109	31,60,958	25,88,849	...
3rd ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	...	3,570	...	1,25,929	1,25,929	...
17th ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	...	11,808	...	(j)2,28,417	2,28,417	...
31st Dec. 1879	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) ...	...	16,286	...	(k)41,470	41,470	...
	Total ...	4,36,390	5,71,850	92,86,554	1,46,91,626	54,05,072	...
	GRAND TOTAL	42,38,779	39,77,518	11,20,46,719	11,89,68,801	69,22,082	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses ...			5,59,89,745	5,94,84,400	...	...
	Net Receipts ...			5,60,56,974	5,94,84,401	34,27,427	...

(a)—Return for the last four days of December 1879 not yet received. Estimated upon the traffic of the four weeks ending 27th December 1879.
(b)—Return for the last 11 days of December 1879 not yet received. Estimated upon the traffic of the four weeks ending 20th December 1879.
(c)—Line closed from 16th July to 14th November 1878. (d)—Line closed from 1st July to 14th November 1879.
(e)—Includes colliery receipts. (f)—From 10th January 1878. (g)—From 15th March to 1st June and from 15th November to 31st December 1878. (h)—From 1st July 1878. (j)—From 21st April 1879.
(k)—From 15th November 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

PROGRESS MADE IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE SUKKUR-QUETTA STATE RAILWAY.

Nos. 079-080 R. C., dated Fort William, the 6th February 1880.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Read again—

Public Works Department letter No. 045R.C., dated 21st January 1880, publishing in the *Gazette of India* certain papers in connection with the rapid construction of this line.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Government of India has viewed with great satisfaction the remarkable progress that has been made in the prosecution of this important work. Platelaying was commenced at Rukh, the junction of the Sukkur-Quetta State Railway with the Indus Valley State Railway, on 5th October 1879, and the line was brought into Sibi on 14th January 1880—a length of 133½ miles having been laid in 101 days. This rate of progress is unprecedented in the annals of Indian Railways; and when it is considered that at the time the work was commenced there was little permanent-way material in Sind, that all the rest had to be drawn from the various broad gauge lines in India, and that most of this material had to be carried through about 100 miles of country devoid of water, there are perhaps few, if any, other instances in the world where rail-laying has been pushed along with such rapidity against such impediments.

RESOLUTION.—The thanks of the Governor General in Council are due to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, but for whose personal supervision, cordial and influential co-operation, as well as warm interest in the work, the officers charged with this undertaking could not possibly have accomplished their task in so short a time.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council desires also to record his high appreciation of the excellent services rendered by Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Lindsay, R.E., Engineer-in-Chief; Mr. J. R. Bell, Superintendent of Works; and Messrs. Monk, Peel, Tait, Baxter, Moyle and Roberts, the Engineers employed under their orders. In consideration of the severe labour and hardships undergone by these officers in the discharge of their duties, the Government of India sanctions the grant to them of three months' special leave on full pay, to be taken between the months of June and October, when their services can be spared. The only restriction on this leave is that it cannot be taken in continuation of other leave, or *vice versâ*. Should the leave, however, not be desired, the immediate grant of a bonus of one month's pay in lieu thereof is hereby sanctioned. These privileges are also to be extended to three Upper Subordinates to be named by the Engineer-in-Chief of the line.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Government of Bombay and the Director General of Railways for information and guidance, and be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 3rd FEBRUARY 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Slight rain fell in the Madras Presidency and in parts of Sind and the Punjab. The want of rain is felt in parts of Madras, Bengal, and Upper India. The general prospects of the spring crops remain good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Bellary (Jan. 31st)	...	*Ragi* 26·53; standing crops in good condition; harvest of Bengal gram and horse-gram; second crop paddy being sown.
Kurnool („ „)	...	*Ragi* 29·30; harvest of paddy nearly completed; of *cholum* continues; paddy withered in one taluk; dry crops affected with disease in another; pasture and water ample.
Ganjam („ „)	...	*Ragi* 31·21.
Kistna („ „)	...	*Ragi* 31·15; later dry crops slightly affected by insects in 3 taluks; elsewhere doing well; harvesting of *cholum* and *varagu*; *ragi* being planted under wells; 8 inches water over anicut.
Chingleput (Madras) („ „)	·92 (average of 11 stations).	*Ragi* 22·54; cultivation of second crop paddy and *kar* in progress in 2 taluks; standing crops suffering from want of water in one taluk, and somewhat injured by insects in all except one; harvest of wet and dry crops progressing, outturn ½ to ¾; pasture sufficient.
Coimbatore („ „)	·02 (average of 2 stations).	*Ragi* 23·21; dry crops withering in 4 taluks, and parts of other four; wet crops in fair condition; harvest of paddy and some dry crops, outturn paddy ½ to full, others ⅙ to full.
Tanjore („ „)	·58 (average of 11 stations).	*Ragi* 29·24; standing crops require rain in parts of one taluk, elsewhere in good condition; harvest of paddy and a few dry grains, outturn ⅔ to full.
Madura („ „)	·53 (average of 6 stations).	*Ragi* 23·83.
Malabar („ „)	...	*Ragi* 19·37; harvest of second crop completed.
Travancore („ „)	·43	State of crops and food market same as last week. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(Feb. 4th)		
Kurrachee ...	Slight rain in Dadu and Sehwan.	Fever prevalent; cattle disease in 3 talukas; one case of small-pox in Dadu; *rabi* crops looking well.
Hyderabad ...	...	Rice lands being ploughed; *rabi* promising in 9 talukas; mortality amongst camels and horses continues; small-pox in taluka Naushahro continues; cold has set in afresh; strong northerly winds and dust.
Ahmedabad ...	...	Crops promising; public health good.
Baroda ...	...	*Rabi* crops healthy; cotton thriving; pressing of sugarcane of the last season and replanting of new sugarcane in progress.
Surat ...	...	Crops generally healthy; cotton-picking commenced.
Násik ...	...	Ague in 4 talukas; cattle disease in 2; cholera at Igatpuri; *rabi* crops fair.
Poona (Feb. 1st)	...	Cholera in Poona city, cases 7, deaths 6.
Ahmednagar ...	...	*Rabi* crops generally good; cold injured potatoes in Nagar; harvesting of *rabi* commenced; injury by rats in Kopergaon.
Sholapore ...	...	*Rabi* being harvested; public health good.
Dharwar ...	...	Fever decreasing; wheat harvest commenced; exotic cotton damaged.
Kánara ...	...	Sowing of second crop continues above ghât; fever prevails; small-pox in Honore.
Rajkot ...	...	Weather cold; wheat crops nearly ready for harvesting; health generally good. *General Remarks.*—Crop prospects continue good; fever in Kanara, Násik, and Kurrachee districts; six deaths from cholera in Poona.
Bengal—(Feb. 3rd)		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; state of cold weather crops good; cholera disappearing in south; cattle disease still prevails in some parts of Cox's Bazar sub-division.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	*Nil*	Winter crops good; a fair outturn expected; peas and pulses being gathered; sporadic cholera in Bussirhat; public health fair.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good; fever in a mitigated form still in Burwa and Dowlatabad police stations; cholera not yet disappeared from Kaliamgunge police station.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather cool in mornings and fine; cutting of winter rice completed; outturn generally good; spring crops thriving; public health good.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Crops fair; health good.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and dry; state and prospects of winter crops good; public health good.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold; prospects of *rabi* crops good; general health good.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good all round; ploughing progressing; prices falling; small-pox prevalent; rivers higher than usual.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Rain wanted for *rabi*.
Durbhanga ...	*Nil*	*Rabi* promises to yield well; a little rain would improve prospects; tobacco good; prices stationary; public health good.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; outturn of *rabi* crop will be four annas less than average yield for want of rain; general health good.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Rice harvest completed; winter crops good; small-pox still prevalent. *General Remarks.*—General prospects continue favourable; rice still being reaped in Pooree; elsewhere harvest over, outturn on the whole a good average one; *rabi* crops generally promising, but still want rain in places in Behar and Chota Nagpore; early *rabi* ripening, and being reaped generally with good outturn; spring rice doing well, land being ploughed for early rice; general health good, but small-pox and cholera in places, and fever still prevails in Pooree.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Feb. 3rd)	*Nil*	Prospects good.
Allahabad („ „)	...	Weather still fine; health good; general crop prospects favourable, except in unirrigable lands, where rain is badly wanted; prices almost unaltered.
Gorakhpur („ 2nd)	*Nil*	*Rabi* prospects good; health good.
Jhánsi („ 5th)	...	Prospects good; prices falling; health improving.
Agra (Feb. 3rd)	...	*Rabi* prospects good; *wheat*, *barley*, and *surson* coming into ear; sky cloudy; sickness disappearing; cattle disease in Jurar and Pinahat has appeared.
Bareilly („ 4th)	...	Weather cloudy; harvest prospects good.
Meerut („ „)	...	Weather cloudy; wind east; prospects good.
Kumaun (Feb. 2nd)	...	Sky cloudy.
Lucknow („ 4th)	...	Prospects good; *dhan* 31 seers,
Partabgarh (Feb. 2nd)	...	*Wheat* and *barley* have come into ear and *peas* are in blossom; *rabi* is promising and plentiful, but there has been no rain in December or January to give it an impetus.
Sitapur („ 4th)	...	Sky cloudy; prospects favourable.
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	Prospects satisfactory. *General Remarks.*—No rain during the week; health good and *rabi* prospects fair; rain is wanted for unirrigated land, especially in Allahabad and Partabgarh; cattle disease has appeared in Agra.
Punjab—(Feb. 3rd).		
Delhi ...	...	Prospects good; health still improving; further fall in prices.
Hissar ...	...	Weather still cloudy; *rabi* prospects good; prices steady; health good.
Umballa ...	...	Rain wanted; crops and health fair.
Jullundur ...	...	Prices falling; health and crops good.
Lahore ...	...	Crops and health good.
Ferozepore ...	...	Agricultural prospects fair; slight fall in prices.
Siálkot ...	Slight shower of rain.	Prospects fair; weather cloudy.
Ráwalpindi ...	...	No report received.
Pesháwar ...	·2	Prospects average; slight fall in prices.
Mooltan ...	...	Crops and health good; rain required; slight fall in prices.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	Health good; prospects fair; prices stationary. *General Remarks.*—Prospects and health generally good, and prices of food grains falling in most districts.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Feb. 4th)	...	Clear; *rabi* good; *kharif* threshing continues; health good; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore („ „)	...	Cloudy; warm; *rabi* promising; small-pox slight; prices stationary.
Saugor	...	Cloudy at times; *rabi* favourable; health good; prices unchanged.
Seoni	...	Clear and cool; *rabi* fair; few cases of small-pox.
Hoshangabad ...	...	*Rabi* promising; pulses slightly injured by frost; prices unchanged.
Raipur (Jan. 31st)	...	Clear and cool; *rabi* favourable; cattle disease prevalent; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 30th)	...	Cool; *sugarcane* cutting and pressing continue; no other crops on the ground; small-pox prevalent; prices steady. *General Remarks.*—Clear and cool; *kharif* threshing continues in some districts; *rabi* generally good; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—(Feb. 4th)		
Akyab ...	...	Public health good; cattle disease very slight.
Rangoon	...	Nine fatal cases of small-pox in town; a few cases of small-pox and fever in Hanthawaddy district, otherwise public health good; slight cattle disease; reaping finished in all but two townships.
Bassein	...	Public health good; slight small-pox.
Prome	...	Small-pox very prevalent in Prome town; a few fatal cases also in district.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	...	Public health good; crops threshed and winnowed.
Toungoo	...	Public health fair; small-pox very slight.
		General Remarks.—Small-pox still prevalent, otherwise general health of province satisfactory.
Assam—(Feb. 4th)		
Gauháti	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; mustard-gathering going on; land ploughing for *aus* cultivation; prospect of tea favourable.
Sylhet	*Nil*	Bumper crop of mustard; cold weather crops generally good.
Cachar	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; no rice crops on the ground; common rice 14½ seers per rupee; public health good.
Dibrugarh ...	...	No crops now on the ground; land being prepared for *aus* crop; cattle disease still prevalent.
Mysore and Coorg—(Feb. 4th)		
Bangalore ..	...	Standing crops in good condition; prospects generally favourable; fever prevalent in parts, otherwise health good; prices stationary.
Mysore ...	...	No reports received.
Mercara ...	..	
Berar & Hyderabad—(Feb. 4th)		
Amráoti	...	*Rabi* crops progressing favourably.
Akola	...	Crops doing well; prospects good.
Hyderabad ...	...	Agricultural prospects still unfavourable; weather fair; no disease.
Central India States—(Feb. 4th)		
Indore	...	Health and prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	...	Prospects good; *jowar* 29 seers.
Sutna ...	...	Prospects good; *jowar* 29 seers.
Rutlam ...	...	Health and agricultural prospects good.
Neemuch ...	...	Health good; crops thriving.
Goona ...	..	Health good; wheat 13 seers.
Bhopal ...	...	Public health good.
Agar ...	...	Health and prospects good.
Nowgong ...	...	Fever prevailing; *rabi* crops good.
Mánpur ...	...	Health good; *rabi* crops doing well.
Rajputana—		
Abu ...	...	Report not received.
Sirohee (Jan. 25th)	...	Wells pretty full; tanks drying; fever less; crops fair; suddenly much colder.
Marwar (.. 24th)	...	Little water in tanks; wells almost full; health good; crops excellent; *kharif* almost gathered.
Meywar ...	...	Report not received.
Harowtee (Jan. 31st)	...	Colder; occasional clouds; health and prospects good.
Jhallawar ...	...	Health and prospects good.
Ajmere (Feb. 4th)	...	Clouds still about; prospects good.
Jeypore ...	...	Report not received.
Bhurtpore ...	...	
Ulwur (Feb. 3rd)	...	Rain wanted; cloudy; health good.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 7.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 13th February 1880.

No. 59.—APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. T. C. Mitchell, Mr. M. B. Irwin, and Mr. H. Adamson, Assistant Commissioners, 4th Grade, in British Burma, to officiate as Assistant Commissioners, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 11th November 1879.

No. 60.—APPOINTMENTS.—Major C. H. A. Gower, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, in British Burma, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade, *vice* Mr. C. J. F. S. Forbes, deceased:

Mr. W. C. Midwinter, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, and Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade:

Captain C. H. E. Adamson, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, and Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade:

Mr. R. Phayre, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, 4th Grade, and Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade:

Mr. Harvey Adamson, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, 4th Grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade.

No. 61.—APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. G. L. Weidemann, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, in British Burma, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, *vice* Mr. A. O. Brown, deceased.

So much of this Department Notification No. 596, dated the 3rd November 1879, as relates to Mr. Weidemann, is hereby cancelled.

Captain G. Alexander, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, *vice* Mr. A. Hough.

No. 62.—APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. R. F. St. A. St. John, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, in British Burma, to be Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, *vice* Mr. C. J. F. S. Forbes, deceased:

Captain J. Butler, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, *vice* Mr. St. John:

Captain C. A. Cresswell, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, *vice* Captain Butler:

Mr. F. S. Copleston, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, 4th Grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, *vice* Captain Cresswell;

Mr. D. J. A. Campbell, C.S., Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, to be Assistant Commissioner, 4th Grade, *vice* Mr. Copleston.

MEDICAL.

The 9th February 1880.

No. 76.—The confirmation of Dr. D. P. Skipton in the appointment of Civil Surgeon of Narsinghpur, in the Central Provinces, notified in Home Department Notification No. 717, dated the 15th November 1875, will take effect from the 5th November 1874.

The 13th February 1880.

No. 85.—Assistant Surgeon Gokul Chand is promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd Grade, with effect from the 20th October 1879.

No. 89.—With reference to Home Department Notification No. 104, dated the 7th February 1879, the undermentioned Commissioned Medical Officers are, in addition to those whose names have been previously notified, appointed to conduct the medical examination of candidates for employment in the public service in Calcutta:—

Surgeon-Major D. O'C. Raye, M.D.
Surgeon C. H. Joubert, M.D.

Surgeon-Major A. J. Payne, M.D., who was appointed to this duty in Home Department Notification No. 1513, dated 29th May 1874, will now be relieved of it.

JUDICIAL.

The 13th February 1880.

No. 167.—APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. P. H. Martyr, Assistant Revenue Settlement Officer in British Burma, to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, 2nd Grade, in that Province, *vice* Moung Shway Hlaing, deceased:

Mr. S. H. T. dela Courneuve, Assistant Revenue Settlement Officer in British Burma, to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, in that Province, *vice* Mr. G. E. Barr, deceased:

Moung Gan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, in British Burma, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, *vice* Moung O, retired:

Moung Taw, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, 1st Grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, *vice* Moung Gan:

Moung Po Kaw, Moung Hmay, and Moung Tet Pyo, Extra Assistant Commissioners, 3rd Class, 1st Grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioners, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 13th November 1879.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 11th February 1880.

No. 37.—APPOINTMENT.—The Reverend T. D. Gray, M.A., a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 19th January 1880.

FORESTS.

The 13th February 1880.

No. 97*F*.—Mr. H. Leeds, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade, in the Central Provinces, is granted furlough to Europe for one year, under Section 21, Chapter IV, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th January 1880.

Mr. Leeds is also granted nine days' subsidiary leave from the 6th to the 14th idem.

No. 99*F*.—Mr. M. H. Ferrars, B.A., Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade in British Burma, is promoted to the 2nd Grade of Deputy Conservators, with effect from the date of his return to the Forest Department.

Mr. P. J. Carter, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade in British Burma, and officiating as a Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade, will revert to his substantive appointment with effect from the same date.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—GENERAL.

Fort William, the 10th February 1880.

No. 348 *G.-G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Captain J. H. C. G. Lassalle, Political Assistant, 1st Class, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent, 3rd Class, and posted as Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr. J. White, C.S., proceeding on furlough.

Captain D. Robertson, Political Assistant, 1st Class, substantive *pro tempore*, is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Mhairwara, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 14th February 1880.

No. 837.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st January 1880, published as required by Section 23 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871.*

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole Amount of Notes in Circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	7,10,12,260	1,93,86,836	55,39,333	2,49,26,169
Madras	1,23,32,635	63,00,005	8,20,000	71,20,005
Bombay	3,91,22,380	1,21,13,017	70,88,358	1,92,01,375
Allahabad	50,71,825	84,23,165	.....	84,23,165
Lahore	64,83,795	94,90,815	.....	94,90,815
Calicut	14,11,950	6,46,555	86,000	7,32,555
Coconada	11,29,155	28,82,715	85,000	29,67,715
Nagpore	16,05,325	27,99,590	.....	27,99,590
Kurrachee	26,24,335	52,70,725	77,600	53,48,325
Akola	14,99,545	14,36,235	.....	14,36,235
TOTAL	14,22,93,205	6,87,49,658	1,36,96,291	8,24,45,949
DEDUCT—Bills outstanding				1,50,000
Remains				8,22,95,949
Invested in Government Securities under Section 17 of the Act				5,99,97,256
GRAND TOTAL				14,22,93,205

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 13th February 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 94.—STAFF CORPS—

The under-mentioned officers, candidates for the Indian Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Governments of Madras and Bombay, in view to their appointment to the Staff Corps of those Presidencies, with effect from the dates of their arrival in India :—

Rank and Names.	Corps.	Presidency to which posted.
Lieutenant G. B. O'Donnell	1st West India Regiment	Bombay.
" C. E. Peirse	Ditto	Ditto.
" T. H. Haughton	Ditto	Madras.

No. 95.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

3rd Punjab Infantry.

Surgeon R. J. Taaffe is confirmed in the appointment of Medical Officer, *vice* Surgeon-Major H. Thom, M.D., deceased.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 96.—The under-mentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Major-General C. L. Showers, S. C.,—(p.a.) for 2 years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) E. Tyrwhitt, S.C., Inspector-General of Police, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,—(p.a.) for 2 years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major A. F. P. Harcourt, S.C., Deputy Commissioner, 3rd class, Punjab,—(p. a.) for 303 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major F. C. W. Drummond, S.C., Wing Commander and 2nd in Command, 7th Regiment of Native Infantry,—(m. c.) for 2 years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Major R. Atkins, S.C., Squadron Commander, 15th Bengal (Cureton's and Mooltanee) Cavalry,—(m.c.) for 2 years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant R. W. MacLeod, S.C., Wing Officer and Adjutant, 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—(m. c.) for 1 year, 182 days, under Rule VI of the Regulations of 1875.

Surgeon G. P. Mackenzie, M.B., Medical Officer, 4th Regiment of Native Infantry,—(m. c.) for 2 years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 97.—NATIVE ARMY—

14th Bengal Lancers.

Ressaidar T. J. Harling, to be Ressaldar, *vice* Chooramun, invalided; Jemadar Kunwal Sing, to be Ressaidar, *vice* T. J. Harling, promoted,—1st May 1879.

Duffadar Buldeo Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Kunwal Sing, promoted,—1st May 1879.

This cancels that part of G. G. O. No. 1074 of 1879 which refers to Buldeo Sing.

Kote-Duffadar Bissaissar Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Zalim Sing, deceased,—23rd August 1879.

21st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Nasir Khan, to be Subadar, *vice* Newaz Khan, deceased; Havildar Munsoor Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Nasir Khan, promoted,—14th October 1879.

Havildar Amir Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Kamerdeen, deceased,—7th November 1879.

No. 98.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Eastern Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Lieutenant George Low Calder, to be Captain, *vice* Captain James Brander, promoted.

Sub-Lieutenant William Innes, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Lieutenant Calder, promoted.

Corporal Charles Stuart, to be 2nd Lieutenant, *vice* Sub-Lieutenant Innes, promoted.

Tirhoot State Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Volunteer Henry Masters Cardew, to be 2nd Lieutenant, to complete establishment.

PENSIONS.

No. 99.—First Class Apothecary James Cameron is transferred to the Pension establishment.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 12th February 1880.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the under-mentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 6th to 12th February 1880 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Army Medical Department ...	Surgeon-Major J. H. Porter ...	9th January 1880.	Cabul.	Not known.	
Ditto ...	Surgeon A. C. Keith ...	12th January 1880.	Do.	Do.	
Subordinate Medical Department, Madras.	Assistant Apothecary J. J. Whitwell	22nd January 1880.	Peshawar.	Do.	

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 6th to 12th February 1880.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. A. P.		
BRITISH MILITARY SERVICE.							
W. B. Barker (a) ...	Captain ...	10th Hussars ...	11th Nov. 1879 ...	Intestate ...	3,148 11 8	...	12th April 1880.

(a)—*Widow*—Bertha Barker, care of Mr. G. Brothers, Stour Street, Canterbury.
Child—Walter Cecil Barker (minor), care of W. Barker, Esq., Bleak Hills, Mansfield, Notts.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 12th February 1880.

No. 53.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel the retirement from the service of Babu Sarat Chunder Rai, Engineer Apprentice, Punjab Provincial Branch, notified in Public Works Department Notification No. 514 of 19th December 1879.

No. 54.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 299 of 21st July 1879, Mr. G. B. Reynolds, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), is transferred from the Engineering Establishment to the Revenue Branch of the Public Works Department, in Class III of the Revenue Scale, as Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, with effect from 21st July 1879, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State.

The 13th February 1880.

No. 56.—The following reversions from temporary rank will take place in the Engineer Establishment, Railway Branch :—

Name of Officer reverting.	Present temporary rank.	To revert to	Event causing reversion.	Date.
Mr. J. M. Campion . .	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Return from leave of Mr. C. H. Croudace, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	21st January 1880.
„ A. Morton . . .	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.		
„ M. J. Chabrel . .	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.		

TELEGRAPH.

The 12th February 1880.

No. 55.—The following Revised Rules and Tariff, relating to the transmission of Telegraph messages, in India, and between India and Ceylon, sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, with effect from the 1st April 1880, are published for general information :—

GENERAL.

RULE I.—The accuracy of messages is not guaranteed, and the Sender and Receiver must accept all risks arising from non-delivery, errors or delays.

RULE II.—Telegraph stations are divided into three classes, *viz.* :—

Class of office.	General working hours (local time).	Special working hours (local time) on Sunday, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, and the Queen's Birthday.
I	Day and night -	Day and night.
II	7 A.M. to 9 P.M. -	7 to 9 A.M., and 4 to 9 P.M.
III	10 A.M. to 5 P.M.	7 to 9 A.M., and 4 to 6 P.M.

Exception in favor of emergent telegrams signed by competent authority.

RULE III.—In cases of life and death, or of extraordinary emergency, a message, countersigned by the Chief Civil or Military Authority at a station, or by any of the authorities empowered to "clear the line" (see Rule XL), can be sent from any office at any time.

Messages should be legibly written.

RULE IV.—Senders of messages are advised to write their messages in an unmistakeable and distinct hand.

ACCEPTANCE OF MESSAGES FOR TRANSMISSION.

Limit to length of messages.

RULE V.—No message or messages of more than five hundred words can be sent at any one time by any private individual or firm, and no second message by the same individual or firm till after the lapse of three hours, unless the lines be free and not required by any one else.

Messages must be in the Roman character or Arabic figures.

RULE VI.—All messages must be legibly written in the Roman character or in Arabic figures: subject to the above limitation, messages may be sent in the vernacular, or any foreign language, or in cipher, if written in Arabic numerals.

At stations other than the presidency towns, every assistance possible is afforded to natives in the translation of messages into English, and *vice versâ*.

Messages translated for natives.

RULE VII.—The body of the message must be preceded by the *address* (as defined in Rule XVIII). The true signature and address of the Sender must always be written at the foot of the message.

Form to be followed.

The Sender of a private message can always be called upon to prove that the signature attached to it is genuine.

Verification of signature to private messages may be insisted upon.

RULE VIII.—The address must contain all the information necessary to ensure the delivery of the message at its destination, and the Sender in all cases supports the consequences of insufficiency of address. After the message is once despatched, it can neither be cancelled, completed nor rectified, except by the despatch of a fresh *paid* message.

Full address necessary.

RULE IX.—Every interlineation, reference, erasure, or alteration of words must be authenticated by the Sender of the message, or by his representative.

Authentication of corrections necessary.

RULE X.—Messages from places where there is no telegraph station should be addressed to the nearest Government Telegraph Office by post registered, together with telegraph or postage stamps sufficient for their payment. Such messages are charged at the day rate at whatever time they may reach the telegraph station, and a receipt for the amount will be posted free to the Sender.

Messages sent by post to telegraph stations for transmission.

In the case of a *private* message sent by post to a telegraph station with an insufficient number of stamps, the message and stamps will be returned "Service bearing" to the Sender, who should in all cases give his full address.

Treatment of messages received by post for transmission insufficiently stamped.

RULE XI.—Messages can be addressed to places where there are no telegraph stations. In such cases the Sender must state (free) from what telegraph office delivery is to be effected.

Messages addressed to non-telegraph stations.

Example.—"To Sherghotty, Post Burhee."

No charge will be made for ordinary *inland* postage, which is defrayed by the Telegraph Administration. But if the Sender of a message that has to be delivered by *inland* post wishes it to be *registered*, he must prepay the postal registration fee of four annas, and intimate that this has been done by adding (free) the words "Post registered," instead of "Post," before the name of the telegraph station at which the message is to be posted.

Postal registration is compulsory in the case of messages which have to be posted in India to places beyond Indian limits, and in such cases both the postage and registration fees* must be prepaid by the Sender.†

RULE XII.—With the following exception, all charges for messages must be prepaid in cash or in stamps:—

"Bearing" messages.

Messages are sent "bearing" from Sea-ports when received for despatch by mail steamers or other vessels, but no such message, whether "prepaid" or "bearing" will be received for transmission until the name of the vessel has been made known. *Bearing messages will not be delivered to the addressees until after payment has been obtained.*

RULE XIII.—All charges on telegrams are prepaid in telegraph stamps, which are procurable at every treasury and every Government telegraph station.

Use of Stamps.

Telegraph stamps are double-headed, the object being that the *upper half* shall be returned on the receipt (whereby the Sender receives a guarantee that his message has not been suppressed for the sake of the stamps), and the *lower half* shall be affixed to the message as voucher to Government that it has been prepaid.

Form of stamp provides a guarantee to the Sender and to Government.

Proper forms on which to write messages are available *gratis* at all telegraph stations, and *Senders are requested to use these forms only.*

Forms obtainable *gratis* at all stations.

The Senders of messages should be careful to affix their stamps on the spaces left blank for the purpose on the message forms, *the upper half on the receipt, the lower half on the message,* and to see that the stamps are defaced with the office stamp which bears the name of the station and the date.

Stamps to be properly affixed to the forms.

Telegraph stamps cut in two, before being sent into a telegraph office, or which are in any way defaced, discolored, or damaged, cannot be accepted.

Cut or defaced stamps cannot be received.

RULE XIV.—Service messages from all public functionaries must be paid for in cash or in stamps prior to despatch; the rates are the same for service messages as those charged to private individuals. This rule will be relaxed in case of great emergency: *whenever a State message is tendered for despatch under this permission, the Sender must certify to its urgency and to the necessity for its immediate despatch without prepayment, and must take the necessary steps to ascertain the charges on it, and pay them into the telegraph office within 24 hours.*

Charges on service messages.

RULE XV.—Service messages have no right of precedence, and take their turn for despatch with private messages, except in cases of pressing public emergency, when priority may be claimed on special grounds.

Service messages take their turn for despatch with private messages.

RULE XVI.—No unpaid messages, except those specified in the Departmental Regulations, shall on any account be transmitted. A violation of this rule will subject the Signaller or Telegraph Master in charge of the station from which a message is improperly despatched to dismissal from the public service.

No unpaid messages to be despatched under penalty.

RULE XVII.—Telegraph Masters are required to refuse to transmit a message which may be of a decidedly objectionable or alarming character. Should the character of a message be open to doubt, the matter shall be referred to a Secretary to Government, if the message be tendered at the seat of Government, or the Chief Civil or Military Officer, if at a provincial station.

Objectionable messages to be refused acceptance.

* 12 annas.

† The registration fee (4 annas) is also payable in the case of messages to which replies are prepaid and which are addressed to a station where there is no telegraph office, or to stations on the Eastern Bengal, Madras, and South Indian Railways (*vide* note to Rule 37).

CHARGES.

RULE XVIII.—*No charge is made for the transmission of the address.*

Free address.

The 'Address' includes names of stations from and to which the message is to be despatched, the *bonâ fide* names or designations* of the Sender and Addressee, and the *latter's* address. No other words can be transmitted unless paid for as part of the body of the message, and the Officers of the Telegraph Department are authorized to omit from the address any words which are not essential to the correct delivery of the message.

If the Sender of a message desire *his own* address to be telegraphed, it must be included in the body of the message, and paid for.

Charge for message.

Rule XIX.—The following are the rates of charges for a message :—

No charge is made for the transmission of the address.	For every six words or groups of three figures, exclusive of the address.	
	Rs.	A.
Between any two stations in *India* ...	1	0
Between any station in *India* and any station in *Ceylon*	1	8

Messages despatched to and from railway stations without extra charge.

RULE XX.—A message can be sent from any station of the Government Telegraph Department to any Railway Telegraph station, or *vice versâ*, without additional charge.

APPLICATION OF CHARGES.

RULE XXI.—The maximum length of a word is fixed at six syllables; the excess is counted as a word.

No unusual abbreviations or combinations permitted.

RULE XXII.—Messages must not contain any unusual combinations, abbreviations or constructions. Any word in common use, which, although requiring two words to express it, is generally recognized as one word, is charged as one word when so written; when the two parts are not joined by a hyphen or apostrophe, and when less than six syllables. "Halfpenny," "twopence," "threepence," &c., up to "elevenpence," when written as a single word, count as one word only. "F. O. B." and "C. F. I." when written as separate letters, are each counted as three words, but when written "Fob," "Cfi," as one word.

Words joined by a hyphen.

RULE XXIII.—Words joined by a hyphen are counted as so many separate words.

Words separated by an apostrophe.

RULE XXIV.—Words separated by an apostrophe are counted as so many separate words. (*This rule does not apply to nouns in the possessive case, as "General's," "Charles'," "Brother's."*)

Proper names, titles,

RULE XXV.—Proper names of towns and persons, names of places, streets, ships, titles, Christian names, prefixes, and qualifications, are counted for the number of words employed by the Sender to express them.

Every *separate* character including an underline, charged as a word.

RULE XXVI.—Every *isolated* character, whether letter or figure, is countep as a word. The same applies to an underline.

Signs of punctuation.

RULE XXVII.—Signs of punctuation, hyphens, apostrophes, inverted commas, parentheses, decimal points, and bars of division, are not counted or signalled, but decimal points, commas and bars of division *used with figures* are each counted as a figure and signalled.

Charges for figures.

Method of counting figures.

RULE XXVIII.—When numbers are expressed in figures, all the characters, figures, letters, or signs in each group are added together, the total divided by three, and the quotient, plus one for the remainder, if there be any, gives the number of words the group represents. Signs used to separate groups and letters added to figures to form ordinal numbers are counted each as a figure or letter; groups of letters not forming words (letter cipher) cannot be transmitted.

All words to be transmitted charged for.

RULE XXIX.—All that the Sender writes in his message to be transmitted to be included in the cost, but the Address of a message, as *defined in Rule XVIII*, will be transmitted without charge.

Date and time of receipt added by the Department and transmitted free.

The day, hour, and minute (Madras time) of receipt of a message into a telegraph office for despatch are in every instance added by the Department *and telegraphed free of charge*. Senders may, however, date their messages if they think fit, but the Sender's date, if given, will be charged for.

Multiple messages charged as separate messages.

RULE XXX.—A message addressed to several persons, or to the same person in localities where delivery is to be effected by different offices, is charged for as so many separate messages.

Multiple messages charged as one message.

RULE XXXI.—A message addressed to several persons in one locality, or to the same person at several places of residence in one locality, with or without transmission by post, is charged for as a single message, but a copying fee of four annas, independently of postage, if any, is charged for each destination after the first.

REPETITION OF MESSAGES.

Collation of message.

RULE XXXII.—The Sender of any message can require that it be repeated. In this case the different stations employed in its transmission collate it as it passes, repeating it to each other integrally.

Charge for collation.

RULE XXXIII.—The charge for repeating is equal to half the charge for the message. A repeated message is indicated by the word "*collationée*," which, to ensure the greatest accuracy, is telegraphed (free) both in the official instructions and as the first word of the text of the message.

ADVICE OF DELIVERY.

Advice of delivery.

RULE XXXIV.—Any Sender can require that a notice of the time at which his message is delivered be transmitted to him by telegraph. This advice of

* Name and designation cannot both be admitted, *unless it would otherwise be obviously impossible for the Addressees to identify the Sender.*

A message can only be sent in the name of one individual or firm.

delivery may be addressed to him at any station he may name.

Case of non-delivery.

RULE XXXV.—If the message cannot be delivered, the return-telegram indicates the circumstances which prevented delivery, and, if possible, gives the information necessary to enable the Sender to cause his message to reach its destination.

Priority of return-message.

The return-message has priority in transmission over other messages of the same class.

Charge for advice of delivery.

RULE XXXVI.—The charge for an advice of delivery or non-delivery is one rupee within Indian limits, and one rupee and eight annas between India and Ceylon.

PREPAYMENT OF REPLY.

RULE XXXVII.—The Sender of a message can prepay a reply, depositing for this purpose a sum not exceeding *ten times* the cost of his original telegram.* He must add to his message the words "*Reply prepaid*" or "*Answer paid.*" These must form the concluding words of the message, but will not be charged for. On depositing the corresponding sum, the Sender can add (free) to the words "*Reply paid*" or "*Answer paid*" the amount to which he wishes the reply to be limited. When the words "*Reply paid*" alone are given, without any specified amount, it will be understood that the minimum charge only has been prepaid. The terminal station pays to the Receiver, in telegraph stamps, the amount prepaid, leaving it to him to send his answer how, and when, and to what address he pleases, or not to send one at all. The reply, if sent, is considered in every respect as a fresh message.

Should it be impossible to effect delivery of a reply-paid message, the terminal station sends a service telegram to that effect to the Sender, and the amount deposited will be refunded on application being made to the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta. *The words "Reply paid" or "Answer paid" entitle the Addressee to receive the equivalent of the minimum charge only. It should be distinctly understood that it is not compulsory on the Addressee to send a reply. The duty of the Telegraph Department consists simply in paying to him, in telegraph stamps, the amount prepaid, leaving him at liberty to do what he pleases with it.*†

DELIVERY.

Free delivery within five miles of a telegraph station.

RULE XXXVIII.—Messages will be delivered free of charge at any place within five miles of a telegraph station. Beyond this distance messages will be sent by post or by such other means as the Sender may arrange and pay for. Should the addressee of a message have left the station to which it is addressed, it will, if returned unopened with definite instructions as to the new address, be retransmitted without extra charge.

* A message to which a reply is prepaid must not be addressed to more than one person.

† As the Eastern Bengal, Madras, and South Indian Railway Companies declare their inability to make over prepaid reply deposits to addressees, messages addressed to stations on those Railways to which replies are prepaid are not transferred to the Railway telegraph, but *posted* (with telegraph stamps enclosed) *from the nearest Government telegraph station direct to the addressee.* Postal registration is compulsory in this case, as also in that of a message to which a reply is prepaid addressed to a station where there is no telegraph office.

Rules for registration of abbreviated addresses.

RULE XXXIX.—Any firm or individual expecting to receive inland or foreign messages can register an abbreviated address at the Government telegraph office from which such messages have to be delivered.

No abbreviated address can be accepted which has already been registered *locally* by another firm or individual.

The fee for registration of *each* abbreviated address is Rupees 10 per annum, payable in advance on the 1st January in each year, or Rs. 50 for all time, with a fine of Rs. 5 for every change of address. Abbreviated addresses are considered confidential. The Department accepts no responsibility in respect of the delivery of any telegram having an abbreviated address if such address has not been registered.

CLEAR LINE MESSAGES.

RULE XL.—On emergent occasions of great importance, the public functionaries named below have the power to "clear the line," that is, to suspend the receipt and despatch of all messages until the one for which the line is "cleared" is passed on :—

(1).—The Governor General of India.
(2).—The Governors of Madras, Bombay, and Ceylon.
(3).—Commanders-in-Chief, India, Madras, and Bombay.
(4).—Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab.
(5).—Secretaries to the Government of India.
(6).—Secretaries to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and Punjab.
(7).—Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Mysore and Coorg, and Assam.
(8).—Agents to the Governor General, Rajpootana and Central India.
(9).—Commissioners of Sind and Peshawur.
(10).—The Resident at Hyderabad (Deccan).
(11).—Director General of Telegraphs in India.
(12).—The Maharajah of Patiala; *from the Patiala Office only.*

The messages so sent are, however, to be paid for, in cash or in stamps, as other State messages.

REFUNDS.

No refund given for errors in an uncollated message.

RULE XLI.—No refund will be made for a message delivered wholly or partially in an unintelligible state, unless the extra charge for repetition has been paid by the Sender. See Rule XXXIII.

Conditions of refund in the case of non-delivery or delay of messages.

RULE XLII.—If a message be not delivered, or be subjected to serious delay through the fault of the Telegraph Department, the whole charge made for it will be returned to the Sender.

RULE XLIII.—Applications for refunds, as also all complaints respecting messages, should be addressed to the TELEGRAPH CHECK OFFICE, CALCUTTA. Such claims for refund should be made, under penalty of rejection, within two months from the date of the message; but this period is extended to six months in the case of a repeated message, or of a message for which a *reply* or an *advice of delivery* has been prepaid. (*When an overcharge has been made on an inland message through the neglect of the Telegraph employés, and*

when there exists no doubt whatever as to the justice of the claim, the amount overcharged will be repaid at once by the Telegraph Master.)

CANCELLATION OF MESSAGES.

Refund not admissible when a message is cancelled at the Sender's request.

RULE XLIV.—If the Sender of an inland message wishes to cancel it before transmission has commenced, he can do so, but the charges upon it will not be returned when once the stamps are obliterated. If the message is in course of transmission, or has already been despatched, it can only be cancelled by a paid message from the Sender to the Telegraph Master of the terminal station. If in addition the Sender wishes to be informed by telegraph in what manner his request has been acted upon, he must deposit the cost of the return telegram.

OBLIGATION OF SECRECY.

RULE XLV.—To secure secrecy, as much as possible, all persons (including Officers of the Department) not actually on duty, are strictly prohibited from entering the signal-room. Breach of this regulation renders an offender liable to a fine of Rs. 500 under Act I of 1876.

Penalties for divulging the contents of a message.

RULE XLVI.—Violation of secrecy on the part of any person in the Department will be punished by dismissal from office, forfeiture of arrears of pay, and a declaration in the official Gazette of the incapacity of the delinquent to serve the Government in any capacity. He will also be liable to the further punishment of fine, or to imprisonment (with or without labor) not exceeding three years, or to both.

It is a violation of secrecy to mention the fact that a message has been received or despatched by any particular person or firm.

COPIES OF MESSAGES.

Certified copies of messages obtainable by Sender and Receiver.

RULE XLVII.—The Sender and Receiver have a right to be furnished with certified true copies of any message sent or received by them; a fixed charge of four annas is made for every copy furnished. As no telegraph office keeps copies of messages longer than three days, applications for copies required after that time has elapsed should be made to the TELEGRAPH CHECK OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

Applications for copies must be made within six months of the date of the message. At the expiration of that period all message drafts are destroyed.

One anna must be enclosed for postage of the reply—failing which it will be sent "bearing."

PRESS MESSAGES.

RULE XLVIII.—Under certain conditions, to be ascertained on application to the Director General of Telegraphs (Traffic Branch), *bonâ fide* Press messages, *i.e.*, messages in the ordinary English language addressed to, and intended for publication, in a newspaper, can be despatched at reduced rates.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 9th February 1880.

No. 25.—Mr. C. E. Pitman, C.I.E., an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed furlough for two years, under Section 21, and subsidiary leave for thirty days, under Section 34, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 7th January 1880.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*
Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR BILUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 24th January 1880.

No. 12.—Lieutenant H. D. Olivier, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), in executive charge of the Peshin Division, is granted privilege leave for two months from the 8th January 1880.

No. 13.—Lieutenant W. W. B. Whiteford, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), on the Candahar Railway Survey, will officiate as Executive Engineer of the Peshin Division, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Lieutenant H. D. Olivier, R.E., on privilege leave.

R. DEBOURBEL, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Secy. to the Agent to Govr. Genl.,
in P. W. Dept.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 7th February 1880.

No. 5.—In supersession of Notification No. 44, dated 5th November 1879, Mr. R. Ewing, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), has been granted twenty months' furlough to Europe.

No. 6.—Mr. H. F. White, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, assumed charge of the Northern Road Division on the afternoon of 19th ultimo.

By Order,
L. RUSSELL, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl.,
for Central India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER AND SUPERINTENDENT, ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Port Blair, the 11th January 1880.

No. 12.—Surgeon E. S. Brander, M.B., made over, and Doctor Silby Morton, B.A., M.D., assumed charge of the duties of Officiating 2nd Medical Officer, Port Blair, on the afternoon of the 8th instant.

No. 13.—With reference to Home Department No. 260, dated 23rd December 1879, Mr. Godwin Austen availed himself of the privilege leave therein granted him on the afternoon of the 9th instant.

T. CADELL, *Major,*
Offg. Chief Commr., Andaman & Nicobar Islands, and Supdt., Port Blair and Nicobars.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATION.

Rawalpindi Command.

Rawalpindi, the 4th February 1880.

No. 260.—With reference to Inspector General Military Works' Notification No. 3, dated 8th January 1880, transferring Mr. S. A. L. Corrigan, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the Meerut to the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works, this Officer reported himself at Rawalpindi on the afternoon of the 30th January 1880, and is posted to the Peshawar Military Works, which division he joined on the forenoon of the 31st January 1880.

H. McV. CRICHTON, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 13th February 1880.

No. 21.—Mr. H. N. C. Cloëte, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Southern Section, Western Rajputana State Railway, to the Kandahar State Railway.

No. 22.—Referring to Public Works Department Notification No. 47, dated 6th February 1880, Mr. H. A. D. Wathen, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Rajputana State Railway for the purpose of undergoing a training in the Traffic Department of State Railways.

No. 23.—On the 1st January 1880 the charge of the Guzerat Division of the Southern Section, Western Rajputana State Railway, was transferred from the Engineer-in-Chief of the Section to the Manager of the Open Line, Pahlunpur Section.

The following Officers were transferred with the Division :—

Lieutenant R. Gardiner, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.
Lieutenant W. Constable, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. W. Monies, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. T. Gwyther, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. F. S. Homfray, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Director General.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

The 29th January 1880.

No. 10.—ERRATUM.—In this Office Notification No. 157, dated 3rd August 1878, after Mr. W. C. Hennessey, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *read* "24th June 1878," *for* "24th July 1878."

R. T. MALLET,
Engineer-in-Chief.

KANDAHAR STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Quetta, the 28th January 1880.

No. 1.—The under-mentioned Officers transferred to this Railway from the Bombay Public Works Department reported their arrival at Quetta on the following dates, and are posted to divisions as under, with reference to Notifications Nos. 40, 50 and 51, dated 27th November and 30th December 1879, from the Director General of Railways :—

Name.	Rank.	Date of arrival.	Division to which posted
		1879.	
Major M. J. Macartney, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Nov. 30 ...	Peshin Section.
Lieutenant C. F. Fuller, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Dec. 13 ...	
Major E. D'O. Twemlow, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Dec. 9 ...	Kandahar Section.
Lieutenant G. Davidson, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank).	Dec. 9 ...	
Lieutenant W. W. B. Whiteford, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank).	Nov. 3 ..	Amran Section.
Lieutenant W. W. Robinson, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank).	Dec. 9 ...	
Lieutenant S. A. E. Hickson, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Dec. 13 ...	Transferred to the Sukkur and Quetta Railway.

R. DEBOURBEL, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief,
Kandahar State Railway.

PESHAWAR-JELLALABAD STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 7th February 1880.

No. 20.—Lieutenant W. H. White, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank),

transferred to the Bengal System of Railways under Government of India Public Works Department Notification No. 22, dated 22nd January 1880, reported his departure from Peshawar on the forenoon of the 5th current.

J. BONUS, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief,
Peshawar-Jellalabad Railway.

SINDIA-NEEMUCH AND NEEMUCH-NUSSEERABAD STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Neemuch, the 7th February 1880.

No. 2.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 1, dated 21st ultimo, Mr. W. B. Carter, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, assumed charge of the 2nd Division, Neemuch-Nusseerabad State Railway, on the 27th January 1880.

HORACE BELL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The under-mentioned Students have passed the B. L. Examination :—

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1	Mitra, Surendranath ...	Presidency College.
2	Mazhar-ul-Anwar ...	Hugli College.
3	Fuzlul Karim ...	Dacca College.
4	Chattopadhyay, Sripati ...	Presidency College.
	Sitalprasad ...	Patna College.
6	Datta, Asvinikumar ...	Krishnaghur College.
7	Ghosh, Saradaprasad ...	Presidency College.
8	Ray, Sitanath ...	Ditto.
9	Maitra, Kasinath ...	Ditto.
10	Chattopadhyay, Dwarkanath ...	Patna College.
	Datta, Kamalkrishna ...	Presidency College.
12	Sil, Kanailal ...	Ditto.
13	Mallik, Ramcharan ...	Ditto.
14	Batavyal, Atulchandra ...	Ditto.
	Ghosh, Manmathakumar	Ditto.
16	Basu, Asvinikumar ...	Dacca College.
17	Mitra, Prasannakumar...	Krishnaghur College.
18	Chattopadhyay, Banamali ...	Presidency College.
19	Sarkar, Ramnarayan ...	Patna College.
20	Ghosh, Chandidas ...	Presidency College.
21	Sarkar, Narendranath ...	Ditto.
22	Ray, Nabadwipchandra	Ditto.
23	Mukhopadhyay, Hemchandra ...	Ditto.
24	Chaudhuri, Jadabchandra	Ditto.
25	Sen, Kedarnath ...	Ditto.
26	Ghosh, Haranath ...	Ditto.
27	Basak, Rasbihari ...	Ditto.
	Ghosh, Akshaykumar ...	Hugli College.
	Chakrabarti, Jogendranath ...	Presidency College.
30	Palit, Umeschandra ...	Ditto.
31	Nag, Haradhan ...	Ditto.
32	Mukhopadhyay, Nilalohit	Krishnaghur College.
33	Kshetriya, Lakshminarayan ...	Presidency College.
34	Nag, Syamakanta ...	Dacca College.
35	Ghosh, Kalipada ...	Presidency College.
	Ray, Mukundanath ...	Ditto.
37	Chattopadhyay, Krishnalall ...	Ditto.
38	Ray, Kuladakinkar ...	Ditto.
39	Chaudhuri, Kaliram ...	Ditto.
40	Ghosh, Saratchandra ...	Dacca College.
41	Bandyopadhyay, Harinath ...	Presidency College.
42	Majumdar, Dakshinacharan ...	Ditto.
43	Chattopadhyay, Pramathanath ...	Patna College.
44	Datta, Lalbihari ...	Presidency College.
	Mitra, Purnachandra ...	Ditto.
	Biswas, Bhubanmohan ...	Ditto.
	Mitra, Girindranath ...	Ditto.

SENATE HOUSE, CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
The 10th February 1880. *Registrar.*

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 10th February 1880.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	22,90,090	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 97,75,634 11 11)	2,39,99,308	5	11
Public Deposits at Branches (Rs. 1,42,23,673 10 0)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	3,36,89,442	14	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	8,86,168	8	2
Sundries	11,00,771	5	8
RUPEES	8,19,65,781	1	9

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	97,12,006	8	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	73,16,640	15	6
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	64,73,041	14	3
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1,62,04,298	4	7
Balances with other Banks	4,90,098	7	8
Bullion	27,579	15	0
Dead Stock	9,83,433	8	4
Stamps	8,746	7	6
Sundries	5,05,758	5	8
	4,17,30,604	6	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 1,66,13,586 5 10)	4,02,35,176	11	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs. 2,36,21,590 5 5)			
RUPEES	8,19,65,781	1	9

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.
Calcutta, 11th Feb. 1880.

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st January 1880.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans								4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, seven shillings sterling per cent. portion.	5 per cent. Debenture for 15 years, re-payable June 1882.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
		Of 1824-25.	Of 1828-29.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	Of 1870.	Of 1871.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. portion.					
Balance of 15th January 1880	55,600	38,506	2,346	15,68,640	30,84,100	2,55,27,600	1,14,32,100	2,05,98,300	3,20,76,000	40,20,200	3,61,500	99,23,300	7,93,75,700	59,700	33,77,000	68,800	4,52,600	19,20,21,992
Add—																		
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st January 1880	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	31,500	...	...	...	...	37,500
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st January 1880	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	3,000	5,000	2,000	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	23,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st January 1880	...	...	...	...	2,100	1,72,100	1,600	1,03,000	51,300	...	...	36,000	2,96,100	...	...	...	...	6,57,200
	55,600	38,506	2,346	15,68,640	30,86,200	2,57,14,700	1,14,36,700	2,07,12,300	3,21,29,300	40,20,200	3,61,500	99,59,300	7,96,96,300	59,700	33,77,000	68,800	4,52,600	19,27,39,692
Deduct—																		
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	3,000	73,500	83,000	1,33,000	61,000	...	...	15,100	2,45,000	...	1,000	...	18,000	6,32,600
Balance on 31st January 1880	55,600	38,506	2,346	15,68,640	30,83,200	2,56,41,200	1,13,53,700	2,05,79,300	3,20,68,300	40,20,200	3,61,500	99,44,200	7,94,51,300	59,700	33,76,000	68,800	4,34,600	19,21,07,092

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 30th Nov. 1879, enfaced from India, 3.697 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 3.166 lakhs.

„	1st Dec. 1879, to 15th Dec.	„	„	„	32 „	„	„ 2 „
„	16th „ „ to 31st	„	„	„	5 „	„	„ 7 „
„	1st Jan. 1880 to 15th Jan. 1880	„	„	„	18 „	„	„ 2 „
„	16th „ „ to 31st	„	„	„	7 „	„	„ 6 „
					3,759 lakhs.		3,163 lakhs.
					3,183 „		
	Balance against India				576 lakhs.		

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 12th February 1880.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Public Works Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 31st January 1880.

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Port Blair ...	Nov.1879	Jan. 9, 1880
2	Assam ...	Ditto ...	Do. 17, „
3	Simla Architectural Division.	Ditto ...	Do. 19, „
4	Coorg ...	Ditto ...	Do. 22, „
5	North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Central Provinces Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Ditto ...	Do. 26, „
8	Central India .. Buildings under Quetta Agency.	Ditto ...	Do. 27, „
10	Military Works ..	Ditto ...	Do. 28, „
11	Hyderabad .. Rajputana ... Indo-European Telegraph.	Ditto ...	Do. 29, „
14	Madras ... Mysore ..	Ditto ...	Do. 30, „
16	Indian Telegraph...	Ditto ..	Do. 31, „
17	British Burmah .	Oct. 1879	Dec. 23, 1879
18	Punjab ...	Ditto ...	Do. 24, „
19	Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27, „
20	Bombay ...	Ditto ...	Do. 29, „

IRRIGATION.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	British Burmah ...	Nov.1879	Jan.19, 1880
2	Punjab ... Rajpootana ...	Ditto ...	Do. 22, „
4	Madras ... North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Ditto ...	Do. 30, „
6	Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 31, „
7	Bombay ...	Oct. 1879	Dec.29, 1879

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Madras ...	Nov.1879	Jan.30, 1880
2	Punjab ...	Oct 1879	Dec.24, 1879
3	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Ditto ...	Do. 27, „
4	Bombay ...	Ditto ...	Do. 29, „
5	Bengal ..	Ditto ...	Jan. 3, 1880

STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.	Nov.1879	Jan. 10, 1880
2	Central Bengal State Railway.	Ditto ...	Do. 22, „
3	Amritsar and Pathankot.	Ditto ...	Do. 24, „
4	Indus Valley ... Dhond & Manmad Lala Moosa to Chak Nizam.	Ditto ...	Do. 26, „
7	Tirhoot ... Patna and Gya ... Holkar ... Sindia - Neemuch (Indore-Nasirabad). Ujein and Bhopal Survey.	Ditto ...	Do. 27, „
12	State Railway Stores Branch. Kathiawar ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28, „
14	Mysore ...	Ditto ...	Do. 29, „
15	Calcutta & South-Eastern. Nagpur & Chhattisgurh. Punjab Northern	Ditto ...	Do. 31, „
18	Muttra-Hathras .. Cawnpore and Farukhabad. Ghazipur and Didarnugur. N.-W. Provinces Local Railway Surveys. Bareilly and Pilibhit.	Oct. 1879	Dec. 22, 1879
23	Sukkur-Quetta ...	Ditto ...	Do. 26, „
24	Bellary & Hospet ..	Ditto ...	Do. 28, „
25	Bellary & Carwar...	Ditto ...	Do. 29, „
26	Nulhattee ...	Ditto ...	Jan. 3, 1880
27	Rangoon & Sittang Valley.	Sept.1879	Nov. 18, 1879
28	Northern Bengal ..	Ditto ...	Dec. 15, 1879
29	Wardah Coal ... Sindia ...	Ditto ...	Do. 22, „
31	Western Rajpootana	Ditto ...	Do. 26, „
32	Rajpootana ..	Ditto ...	Jan. 15, 1880

STATE RAILWAYS (REVENUE).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Dhond & Manmad	Nov 1879	Jan. 21, 1880
2	Rangoon & Irrawaddy Valley.	Ditto ...	Do. 24, „
3	Indus Valley ... Wardah Coal ..	Ditto ...	Do. 26, „
5	Tirhoot ... Patna and Gya ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27, „
7	Holkar and Neemuch.	Ditto ...	Do. 30, „
8	Calcutta & South-Eastern. Punjab Northern	Ditto ...	Do. 31, „
10	Muttra-Hathras ...	Oct. 1879	Dec. 22, 1879
11	Nulhattee ...	Ditto ...	Jan. 3, 1880
12	Western Rajpootana.	Ditto ...	Do. 9, „
13	Northern Bengal...	Ditto ...	Do. 29, „
14	Rajpootana ... Sindia ...	Sept.1879	Do. 15, „

A. J. FILGATE, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued on: General Treasury.	Certificates issued on: Currency Department.	Balance of Bullion: Under Assay.	Balance of Bullion: Assayed.	Balance of Bullion: Held on account of the Currency Department.
1880.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Feb. 2		2,48,984	3,236	5,54,521	66,86,994	16,14,112
„ 3	4,41,865	2,31,561	...	8,96,386	65,50,184	13,96,647
„ 4	...	1,97,555		9,96,386	64,06,593	12,11,117
„ 5	...	1,58,322	...	9,96,386	64,18,110	10,60,891
„ 6	..	1,55,965	3,26,620	6,89,824	65,65,030	12,20,911
„ 7	..	...	2,63,331	4,12,602	67,10,749	14,68,133

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 9th Feb. 1880.*

J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E., Mint Master.*

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 12th February 1880 ... Rs. 1,38,65,461-6-10

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 13th February 1880.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
231	D 12—21584	5	Ram Chunder, Hoshungabad.
232	D 16—09187	10	Mrs. Ellen Augier, Ghazipur.
233	D 14—37232	20	Peer Buksh, Allahabad.
234	D 16—05201	10	Lieutenant E. F. Marriott, Benares.
235	D 14—30253	20	Surgeon-Major J. G. Faught, Delkoosha.
36	D 11—47070	*10	Kundun Mull, Gwalior.
	„ —47071		
37	„ —29685	*10	Messrs. Simpkin and Co., Umballa.
	„ —29684		
	„ —63816	*10	
	„ —88061		

* Mismatched.

ALLAHABAD,
The 11th February 1880.

W. T. PIERCY, *A. A.-G.,*
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1880.		Rs.	
W11	M 37—65481	100	Surgeon-Major J. Lumsdaine, Bombay.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1880.		Rs.	
H28	M 8—78862	5	Gooji Raya Luximon, Bombay.
H29	M 48—30552	10	Ramchandra, Hoshangabad.
H31	M 33—92225	20	Bhau Dinker Saranjme, Bombay.
	M 45—91449	10	
H32	M 48—04018	10	Ardesir Aderji, Deesa.
H33	M 34—21525	20	Bapuji Gopal, Nasik.
H34	M 9—08432	5	Sarah Caren, Jubbulpur.
M9	M 35—45968	50	A. St. Anne, Bombay.
	„ —45969		
M11	M 30—33603	10	Mahomed Ismal, Bombay.
	„ —33605		
M12	M 8—87525	5	Bhimaji Swamirao, Dhurwar.
	„ —87526		

BOMBAY,
The 10th February 1880.

W. WELLS,
Asst. Commissioner.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
393	O 31—18448	50	Babu Kasub Lal Roy.
396	O 67—16454	100	Goolabraj Shewbux.
	„ —03513	100	
	„ —25562	100	
398	O 31—08518	50	Khadee Mullee.
399	O 30—97666	50	Babu Sarat Chunder Chakravarti.
400	O 53—81370	10	Babu Hurrish Chunder Roy.
402	O 31—32164	50	Syed Taha.
403	O 67—41428	100	Chotey Salik Chand.
404	O 67—27853	100	Major W. A. Roberts.
	„ —27855	100	
	„ —05290	100	
	O 35—00668	100	

Calcutta Circle —*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
236	O 42—34999	10	The Managing Proprietor, *Englishman* Office, Calcutta.
	O 48—49007		
237	O 30—89197	50	Mr. J. Monro.
	„ —89196		
238	L 58—94015	10	Raghoonath Das, Muddun Gopal.
	L 41—77839		
	A 98—59663	10	
	„ —65549		
239	L 41—77836	10	Babu Monmohan Ghose.
	„ —77839		
240	L 5—86492	10	Babu Haran Chunder Ghosh.
	L 42—59156		
241	L 2—32720	10	Bunseelal Abeerchand, Rai Bahadoor.
	„ —32721		
242	L 34—96608	10	Babu Gosto Behari Sen.
	„ —96606		
243	L 27—74709	5	Mohamed Terab.
	„ —74760		
461	O 49—43460	10	Mr. J. M. Bennett.
462	O 57—92207	20	Babu Bhagobutty Charan Ganguli.
	„ —92208	20	
463	O 20—02574	20	Lieutenant E. T. Rose.
464	O 51—42350	10	Bal Gobind Lal.
465	O 50—07614	10	Mr. G. D. Rose.
	O 52—32763	10	
466	O 57—52385	20	Soomut Das.
	„ —52386	20	
467	L 30—98314	5	Mrs. E. Smith.
468	O 1—77017	10	Babu Benode Behari Sircar.
	O 47—02661	10	
469	O 66—28596	100	Sarfaraz Ahmed.
	„ —67953	100	
470	O 31—13779	50	Messrs. Dollet & Co.
	O 54—51361	10	

CALCUTTA,
The 13th February 1880.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
9	E 13—54989	100	Sergeant W. Wilson, Moradabad.
	„ —54990	100	
	„ —54991	100	
	„ —54992	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
150	E 16—04287	10	Sergeant J. Scott, 67th Regiment, Cabul.
3	E 17—09996	20	Baboo Woomesh Chunder Chowdry, Dakka.
10	E 10—68704	10	Mohun Lall, Nazir, Jummoon.
	„ —73651	10	
11	E 17—01499	20	Lieutenant H. B. Urmston, Camp Thull.
	„ —15031	20	
12	E 16—21828	10	Madho Pershad Lodh, Allahabad.
15	E 16—27505	10	Mrs. F. C. Burton, Multan.

LAHORE,
The 7th February 1880.

C. G. VANSITTART,
Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
206	... B 62—13062 ...	100	Mr. Edwin Hunt, Kodlipet, Coorg.
207	... B 55—95483 ...	50	Kuppuswami Chetti, Ganja Bazar, Fort Trichinopoly.
	B 62—27053 ...	100	
208	... B 56—86098 ...	10	Mr. B. C. Fransz, Clerk, Military Fund Office, Fort St. George.
209	... B 46—92054 ...	5	Merwanjee Sorabjee Metta, No. 123, Dadeseet's Angiary Street, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
210	... B 56—92820 ...	10	Vanpati Venkata Krishnayen, Jammalmadugu, Cuddapah District.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 2nd February 1880.

H. S. GROVES,
Offg. Asstt. Acctt. Genl.,
in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for *Offg. Commissioner.*

Nagpur Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1879-80.		Rs.	
H34	... F 7—92508 ...	10	Ram Chander, Revenue Record-keeper, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Hoshungabad.

NAGPUR,
The 5th February 1880.

W. D. COWLEY,
Asst. to Depy. Acctt. Genl.,
in charge of Currency Office.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 5th February 1880.

The attention of the public is drawn to the fact that, from the 1st of February 1880, correspondence addressed to Ceylon must be prepaid for transmission by any route except that by the French Mail Steamers proceeding every four weeks to Ceylon *viâ* Calcutta and Madras.

2. Unpaid or insufficiently paid correspondence for Ceylon will be forwarded by the French Mail Steamers when the use of such Steamers does not involve delay, otherwise such correspondence will be returned to the senders, for prepayment, through the Dead Letter Office.

L. G. WAIT,
For *Director Genl., Post Office of India.*

The 13th February 1880.

SEA AND OVERLAND MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per
		1880.	
Persian Gulf	6 P. M.	14th Feb.	From Bombay.
Madras and Ceylon	6 ,,	16th ,,	P. & O. Str. *Mongolia.**
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	6 ,,	16th ,,	Str. *Ethiopia.*
Port Blair and Camorta	6 ,,	17th ,,	Str. *Satara.*
Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay	6 ,,	18th ,,	From Bombay.†
Do. Book post and pattern packets	6 ,,	17th ,,	Do. do.
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	6 ,,	15th ,,	Str. *Arabia.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, and Bassein	6 ,,	15th ,,	Str. *Medina.*
Persian Gulf	6 ,,	21st ,,	From Bombay.
Straits and Hong-Kong	6 ,,	17th ,,	Str. *Suez* and *Venice.*
Akyab and Rangoon	6 ,,	20th ,,	Str. *Commilla.*
Chittagong, and Bassin	6 ,,	20th ,,	Str.———
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	6 ,,	19th ,,	Str.———‡

* Letters to Madras intended for despatch by the P. & O. Steamer, may be prepaid at the Indian Inland rate of postage, and to Ceylon may be prepaid at the Indian packet rate, 2 annas per ½ oz.

No Registered Letters to Madras and Ceylon will, however, be received for despatch by the above Steamer.

† Mails for Mauritius, St. Denis, and Reunion, can be forwarded.

‡ Mail for Port Blair can be forwarded.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 P.M. precisely, after which hour Overland Letters fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover will be received up to 6-30 P.M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 13th February 1880.

Abbott, W. D.
Adlard, Gilbert Evan.
Alexander, W.
Andrews, W.
Anthony, Monsieur B.
Bernheim, Monsieur L.
Blond, Miss.
Bird, Miss.
Bond, Colonel.
Bose, B. D.
Boyd, R. G.
Briggs, P. F.
Burke, T.
Cole, R. W.
Cootar, (ship *Macleod*).
Cullen, Mrs.
David, J. E.
DeCruz, A.
DeFonsoka, H.
Dundas, D. H. R.
Ellis, F. A. H.
Fergusson, T. A.
Ferrier, W. A.
French, H. G.
Gabrael, Mrs. M. A.
Godwin, Miss.
Green, A. O.
Halden, B. T.
Hayden, L. D.
Jacobowicz & Co
Jones, Capt. H. (S. S. *Jumna*).
Klerian, Mrs.
Littlewood, John.
Lord, Sandhurst.
Paul, Cecil.
Pereira, E. B.
Pereira, Geo.
Pereira, R. M.
Pyne, Capt. M. T.
Rooney, W. R.
Stuart, A.
Stwart, Major M. J.
Tissendie, R. M.
Vyall, W. R.
Wallace, G.
Wilkinson, F.
Wilson, D.
Wilson, W. J.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

A. H. M.
Anderson, Capt. A. D.
Bank, Thos.
Bath, Miss C.
Beames, H. B.
Begley, Mrs. Mary Ann.
Beyme, Monsieur Fritz
Brown, Robert.
Campbell, C.
Chuckeropany.
Clare, Miss.
Clements, Miss Bella.
Coker, H.
Common, Charles.
Cosserat, Lewis.
Coton, George.
Craig, E. R.
Crodiero, Antonio E.
Cruise, Mrs. F.
C. A.
Dalrymple, Walter F.
Davies, R. R.
D'Arcy, F.
D'Cruz, Emile.
Deardan, W.
Donovan, D.
Durham, J.
Engel, Paul.
Fanner, S.
Fitzgerald, T. S.
Flower, Marcus.
Forster, Capt. C.
Forster, Mrs. W. H.
Fortescue, H. A.
Garden, Dr.
Gasper, E. (Police Inspr)
Glover, Mrs. L. H.
Grey, Mrs. E.
Hallewell, J. A.
Hammond, C. A.
Hawkins, Alfred.
Hawyard, Miss J.
Hing, Mrs. Eliza.
Holt, Mrs. C.
Jellett, J. H. (Royal Art.)
Jones, Surgn.-Major M. G.
Karkoo Ramdeen Jaffoda.
Kay, Revd. David.
Kennedy, V. Shaw.
King, Capt. H. W.
Lane, Mrs. C. H.
Lawler, James.
Lewis, Charles.
Maccarthy, Mrs.
Mackenzie, J. M.
Maller, Otto.
Martin, Thos.
Massa, Franco.
McLaren, Duncan.
McWilliams, J.
Mills, C. S.
Morrison, J.
Nuttall, C.
Otool Kisto Mitter.
Raymond, Victor.
Read, R.
Rix, Geo. R.
Robinson, Mrs. J. C.
Rose, Donald.
Ruddle, Mrs.
Sandeman, H. A.
Sandford, J. R.
Scott, J. W.
Schneider, Oswald Herm.
Seillier, Madame.
Shaw, C.
Shaw, C. J.
Silva, Harold.
Simpson, J. M.
Smith, W.
Spenser, Robert.
Stoker, Master H. W.
Stuart, Mrs W.
Sutton, Revd. G.
Sutton, Capt.
Swire, H. (102nd R. F.)
Tindal, L. W.
Vincent, F. (Forest Department.)
W. W.
Wahab, E.
Wheeler, W.
White, Charles.
White, Mrs. J.
Whitmore, H. B. W.
Williams, W. J.
Wills, Mrs.
Wilson, J. H.
Willard, H. V.
Wood, C.

Newspapers.

Dalrymple, W. F.
Fotheringham, J.
Hindhaugh, W. J.
Jellett, J. H. (R.A.)
Lewis, Charles.
Marsham, —
Miller, Fred. T.
Putsch, H.
Sale, M.
Scott, J. W.
Simpson, J. M.
Read, R.
Wilson, J. H.
Young, Rev. Dr.

Registered Letters.

DeRenzie, J. H. (Exc. Engr.)
Durham, J.
Faushame, W. E. B.
Heny, C.
Olson, L. (Engr.)
Paterson, C. F.
Scheuk, H. B.

E. C. GEORGE,
Presidency Post Master.

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يهه دوا كوئينائين كے خوب قايم مقام هى اور كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايك ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات كے اور سيواے اونكے هركوئي ايك مشت بيس پونڈ خريد ليے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس كے ٹين كا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه ٬

اور عوام الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين كا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بيس روپيه٬

يهه دوا كلكته كے بڑے بڑے وايتي اور ديسي دواخانونمين بكتي هى علاوه قيمت مذكورۂ بالا كے محصول ڈاك چار اور آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا باره آنه ٬

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

Estate, ROBERT KIRKWOOD SUTHERLAND, Deceased.

Pursuant to Act 28 of 1866, Section 42, notice is hereby given that the next-of-kin of the said deceased, and all creditors and other persons having any claims against the estate of the above-named deceased, late an Assistant Accountant General in the Military Department, letters of administration to whose estate were granted on the 29th of October 1877, are requested to send the particulars in writing of their claims to Louisa Elizabeth Sandeman, the administratrix of the said deceased, at the Office of her Solicitor, Mr. H. H. Remfry, No. 5, Fancy Lane, on or before Thursday, the 4th day of March 1880, on the expiration of which time the said administratrix will distribute the residue of the estate of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said administratrix shall then have had notice, and will not be liable for the assets so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim the said administratrix shall not then have had notice.

H. H. REMFRY,
Solicitor.

5, FANCY LANE,
The 2nd February 1880.

Notice of Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned as Architects, House-builders and Contractors, and carried on under the style or firm of Mackintosh, Burn & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent as on and from the 1st day of January 1880.

The undersigned A. J. Stevenson retires from the said business from the said date, and all monies due to the partnership will be received and all liabilities thereof discharged by the undersigned W. M. Osmond and T. L. Walker, who will continue to carry on the said business in partnership together under the style or firm aforesaid.

Dated at Calcutta this 9th day of February 1880.

WALTER M. OSMOND.
THOMAS L. WALKER.
A. J. STEVENSON.

Witness.

ALGERNON WATKINS, *Solicitor.*
J. B. WARWICK.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The under-mentioned Government Promissory Notes, originally standing in the name of C. Singanah Chetty, payable to Hormasjee Bomanjee Cama & Co., and Bunseelal Abeerchund, and last endorsed to Gopauldoss Girderdoss, administrator to the estate of the late Girderdoss Virjeelaldoss, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor :—

Duplicate No. 263 of 1828-29, for Sicca Rs. 200.
No. 001100-733 of 1832-33, for Sicca Rs. 800.

GOPAULDOSS GIRDERDOSS,
Residing in Mint Street, Sowcarpet, Madras.

Lost or Stolen

On the 18th January 1880, between Sodepore and Sealdah, a Government Promissory Note, No.

089640 of the 4 per cent. loan of 1st May 1865, for Rupees 1,000, standing in the name of Bhubun Mohini Dossi, and endorsed over by her to Ram Loll Mitter of Paneehatti, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the Note and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

RAM LALL MITTER.

Lost, Stolen, or Mislaid

The Government Promissory Note No. A003906, of the reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Mucondass Tricomdass, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bombay, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

MUCONDASS TRICOMDASS,
Shroff at Messrs. Remington & Co.,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 24th January, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. II OF 1880.

THE BURMA DISTRICT CESSES AND RURAL POLICE ACT, 1880.

CONTENTS.

Preamble.

Preliminary.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Commencement.
   Local extent.
2. Interpretation-clause.
3. Repeal.

Cesses.

4. Cess on land.
5. Saving of existing house-tax.
6. Cess on houses.
7. Power to abolish or exempt from cess or tax.
8. Powers of Deputy Commissioner.
9. Purposes to which funds are to be applied.
10. Time and mode of payment of cesses, &c.
11. Realization of cesses, &c.

SECTIONS.

Rural Police.

12. Rural Police.
13. Appointment of Rural Police.
14. Duties of headmen.
15. Duties of goungs.
16. Power of headmen and goungs to demand help.
    Obligation to render help.
17. Powers and duties of police-officers may be conferred and imposed on headmen and goungs.
18. Penalties for breach of duty.
    Bar of prosecution.
19. Limitation of prosecution.
    Notice of suit to be given.
    Previous tender of amends.
20. Protection to officers acting under warrant.

Miscellaneous.

21. Help in cases of dacoity and robbery.
22. Powers and duties of revenue-officers.
23. Control of Commissioner and Chief Commissioner.
24. Power to make rules.

An Act to amend the law relating to District Cesses and Rural Police in British Burma.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision in British Burma for the maintenance of Rural Police and of a local postal service, the construction of works of public utility, sanitary improvement, and the promotion of education;

and whereas it is also expedient to declare and amend the law relating to Rural Police in the said Province; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Burma District Cesses and Rural Police Act, 1880":

and it shall come into force on such date as the Chief Commissioner of British Burma may, by notification in the local Gazette, direct.

Commencement.

It extends to all the territories for the time being administered by the said Chief Commissioner:

Local extent.

Provided that the said Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, by notification in the local Gazette, exempt any portion of the said territories from its operation and cancel such exemption:

Provided also that nothing herein contained applies to any town to which the British Burma Municipal Act, 1874, for the time being extends.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

Interpretation-clause.

"land-revenue" means revenue assessed upon land under the provisions of the Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876: and

"revenue-officer" means any person appointed a revenue-officer under the same Act.

3. The following portions of the said Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876, are repealed (namely) sections 31 and 32, in sections 37 and 46 the words "five per cent. cess," and the word "cess" wherever it occurs in the said Act; but all cesses imposed under that Act shall be deemed to have been imposed under this Act.

Repeal.

Cesses.

4. On all lands assessed to land-revenue there shall be levied in addition thereto an annual cess of ten per cent. on the amount of such revenue.

Cess on land.

5. In every town, village or hamlet in which at the date on which this Act comes into force a house-tax is levied, such tax shall continue to be levied.

Saving of existing house-tax.

6. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, by notification in the local Gazette, direct that in any specified town, village or hamlet there shall be levied from the occupier of each house an annual cess, to be fixed in manner hereinafter provided, but which shall in no case exceed two rupees:

Cess on houses.

Provided that such cess shall not be levied—

(*a*) in any place in which the house-tax referred to in section five is levied, or

(*b*) in respect of any monastery, pagoda, sacred building, Government-building, public rest-house or school:

Provided also that in respect of any house occupied by a person bound to pay cess under section four no larger amount shall be levied under this section than will, together with the cess so payable by such person, amount to two rupees.

"House" in this section means any building used as a human dwelling or for the custody of property.

7. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that any tax or cess levied in any place under section five or section six shall cease, or that any person or class of persons shall be exempted from the whole or any specified part of such tax or cess.

Power to abolish or exempt from cess or tax.

8. Subject to the other provisions of this Act and to any rules made hereunder and for the time being in force, the Deputy Commissioner of the district may from time to time—

Powers of Deputy Commissioner.

(*a*) declare what shall for the purposes of this Act be held to be a house;

(*b*) fix the amount of cess to be levied in respect of each house;

(*c*) remit such cess in whole or in part.

9. A separate account shall be kept for each district of all cesses and house-tax levied under this Act in such district; and such cesses and tax shall be appropriated in each year in that district, in such proportions as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time direct, to all or any of the following local objects (namely):—

Purposes to which funds are to be applied.

(*a*) the maintenance of the Rural Police appointed under this Act;

(*b*) the maintenance of a local postal service;

(*c*) the construction and maintenance of district-roads and other communications, and the improvement of river-channels;

(*d*) other works of public utility;

(*e*) sanitary improvement; and

(*f*) the promotion of education:

Provided that the Chief Commissioner may, on the thirty-first day of March in any year, transfer the whole or part of any balance then standing under either of the heads (*b*) or (*c*) in the account of any district to the corresponding head in the account of any other district in the same division.

10. All cesses and house-tax levied under this Act shall be payable for the year of assessment of land-revenue as fixed under the Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876, section 41, and shall be payable at the place at which and to the person to whom the land-revenue is from time to time payable, or at such other place and to such other person as the Chief Commissioner may direct.

Time and mode of payment of cesses, &c.

Sums assessed on the amount of land-revenue shall fall due on the date on which the land-revenue falls due.

Sums assessed on houses shall fall due on such dates as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time in that behalf direct.

11. All sums assessed under this Act on the amount of any land-revenue may be recovered as if they were part of such revenue.

Realization of cesses, &c.

All other sums payable under this Act may be recovered in the manner prescribed in sections 44 and 45 of the Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876.

Rural Police.

Rural Police.

12. The Rural Police shall be of two classes—

(*a*) headmen of hamlets or groups of hamlets, or of villages or towns, or sections of villages or towns, hereinafter called headmen;

(*b*) headmen of circuits, hereinafter called goungs.

Appointment of Rural Police.

13. Subject to the rules made under this Act and for the time being in force, the Deputy Commissioner of the district shall have power to appoint, suspend and remove headmen and goungs, and to fix the limits of the beats of headmen and the circuits of goungs:

Provided that all kyaydangyees and yazawut goungs holding office as such in any local areas on the date on which this Act comes into force shall be deemed to be respectively headmen and goungs appointed under this Act, and such local areas shall be deemed to have been fixed as their beats and circuits respectively under this Act.

Duties of headmen.

14. Every headman shall perform the following duties (namely):—

(*a*) he shall give immediate information to the goung of the circuit in which his beat is situated, or the officer in charge of the police-station appointed for his beat, of all disputes within his beat which may come to his knowledge and which are likely to lead to any riot or serious affray:

(*b*) he shall report to the goung or police-officer aforesaid the arrival in or in the neighbourhood of his beat of suspicious characters and persons who have been convicted under the Indian Penal Code, chapter XII (*of offences relating to coin and Government-stamps*) and chapter XVII (*of offences against property*), and the movements of all bad characters within his beat:

(*c*) he shall report to the goung or police-officer aforesaid all breaches of laws and rules relating to excise and opium which occur within his beat and come to his knowledge:

(*d*) he shall to the best of his ability supply any local information which any Magistrate or revenue-officer or officer of police may require, and promptly execute all lawful orders issued to him by or by authority of the Deputy Commissioner:

(*e*) he shall attend the revenue-officer of the circle, so long as such officer is within his beat, for the purpose of assessing or collecting land-revenue, cesses or taxes, and shall give him all available information regarding the cultivation of land and other matters relating to the revenue:

(*f*) he shall, in accordance with such rules as may from time to time be made by the Chief Commissioner, keep up a register of all births, marriages and deaths within his beat, and collect and register any other vital statistics which may be prescribed by such rules:

(*g*) he shall afford all assistance in his power to Government-officers, and on the order of the Deputy Commissioner to other persons, in procuring food, labour, carriage and other requisites for travel.

Duties of goungs.

15. The duties of a goung in respect of his circuit shall, *mutatis mutandis*, be the same as those of a headman in respect of his beat.

Power of headmen and goungs to demand help.

16. For the purpose of preventing the commission of any offence or arresting any offenders whom he is authorized to arrest, any headman or goung may require any male person between the ages of eighteen and sixty within his beat or circuit at the time to assist him in preventing the commission of such offence or in making such arrest, and in guarding and escorting the person arrested.

Obligation to render help.

Every person as aforesaid shall, in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon him, be bound to comply with any requisition made to him under this section.

Powers and duties of police-officers may be conferred and imposed on headmen and goungs.

17. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, by notification in the local Gazette, make rules consistent with this Act—

(*a*) conferring upon headmen and goungs any powers, protection or privileges which may be exercised or enjoyed by a police-officer under any enactment for the time being in force;

(*b*) imposing upon headmen and goungs any duties imposed on a police-officer by any enactment for the time being in force; and

(*c*) regulating the exercise, enjoyment and discharge of such powers, protection, privileges and duties by such headmen and goungs.

Penalties for breach of duty.

18. Every headman or goung who—

(*a*) is guilty of cowardice or of wilful misconduct in his office, or of neglect of duty; or

(*b*) except with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner, withdraws from the duties of his office without having given to the Deputy Commissioner at least two months' notice of his intention to withdraw from such duties; or

(*c*) offers any unnecessary personal violence to any person in his custody,

may, in addition to any other penalty to which he may be liable, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or both.

Bar of prosecution.

No complaint against a headman or goung of any act or omission punishable under this section shall be entertained by any Court unless the prosecution is instituted by order of or under authority from the Deputy Commissioner.

Limitation of prosecution.

19. No prosecution against any person for anything purporting to be done under section fourteen, fifteen or sixteen, or under any rule made in exercise of the powers conferred by section seventeen, shall be commenced after the expiration of three months next after the act complained of has been committed.

Notice of suit to be given.

No suit shall be brought for anything so purporting to be done until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing has been delivered at the residence of such person, or at the office of the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which the act was done, stating the cause of suit and the name and place of abode of the plaintiff.

If any person to whom any such notice of suit is given shall before such suit is brought tender sufficient amends to the plaintiff, such plaintiff shall not recover.

Previous tender of amends.

20. No prosecution shall be instituted against any headman or goung for any act done by him in such capacity, under the authority of a warrant issued by a Magistrate, notwithstanding any defect of jurisdiction in such Magistrate.

Protection to officers acting under warrant.

Miscellaneous.

21. If within or in the immediate neighbourhood of any town, village or hamlet a dacoity or a robbery is committed or attempted, or dacoits or robbers are harboured, sheltered or assisted, and if the inhabitants of such town, village or hamlet without reasonable excuse fail to render active assistance in preventing the offence or in arresting and securing the offenders, the Chief Commissioner may, after such enquiry as he deems necessary, impose upon such town, village or hamlet, or upon any section thereof, a fine, to be assessed upon the inhabitants according to his judgment of their respective means and of the circumstances of the case.

Help in cases of dacoity and robbery.

22. For the purposes of this Act, the Chief Commissioner may from time to time, by notification in the local Gazette, invest any revenue-officer with any of the powers, and impose on him any of the duties, with which he may invest him or which he may impose upon him under the Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876, and the rules framed under it.

Powers and duties of revenue-officers.

23. All proceedings of any Deputy Commissioner or revenue-officer under this Act shall be subject to control, revision and alteration by the Commissioner to whom he is subordinate and by the Chief Commissioner.

Control of Commissioner and Chief Commissioner.

24. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act for the guidance of officers in all matters connected with its enforcement.

Power to make rules.

All such rules and all other rules made under this Act shall be published in the local Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Dept.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 30th January, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. III OF 1880.

THE CANTONMENTS ACT, 1880.

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   Local extent.
   Enactments inconsistent with this Act in Madras and Bombay cantonments.
2. Repeal of Act XXII of 1864.
   References to Act XXII of 1864.

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3. Cantonment Magistrate.
4. Assistant Cantonment Magistrate.

CHAPTER III.

CIVIL JURISDICTION.

5. Small Cause jurisdiction of Cantonment Magistrate.
6. Small Cause jurisdiction of Assistant Cantonment Magistrate.
7. Act XI of 1865 to apply to all Small Cause Courts in cantonments.
8. Military courts of requests.

CHAPTER IV.

POLICE.

9. Act V of 1861 applicable to Police employed in cantonments.
   Administration of Police within cantonments.
10. Extension of section 34, Act V of 1861, to cantonments.
11. Service of process sent by commanding-officer of cantonment.
12. Power to extend Act XX of 1856 to cantonments.
13. Power to order division of cantonments, &c.

CHAPTER V.

SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

14. Unauthorized sale of spirituous liquor.
15. Presumption in case of second conviction.
16. Penalty on certain persons having in possession within cantonments more than certain quantity of spirituous liquor, &c., without permit.
17. Arrest of offenders under section 14 or 16, and seizure of spirituous liquor, &c.
18. Confiscation of such liquor, &c.
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    Disposal of property seized.
20. Saving of articles sold or supplied for medicinal purposes.

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35. Power to prescribe rules as to expenditure of funds raised under Act XX of 1856.

An Act to amend the law relating to Cantonments.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to cantonments; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Cantonments Act, 1880."

Local extent.

This section, section two and section twenty-four apply to the whole of British India. The remaining portions of this Act extend to the whole of British India except the territories respectively administered by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council and the Governor of Bombay in Council. The Governor of Fort St. George in Council or the Governor of Bombay in Council may, by notification in the official Gazette, extend any such portion to any place under his administration; and, from the date on which any such portion is so extended to any place such of the enactments for the time being in force in such place as are in any way inconsistent with, or repugnant to, such portion shall cease to have effect in such place.

Enactments inconsistent with this Act in Madras and Bombay cantonments.

Repeal of Act XXII of 1864.

2. Act No. XXII of 1864 (*to provide for the administration of Military Cantonments*) is hereby repealed; but all orders, declarations, rules and regulations made, powers conferred, and Courts established under that Act, shall be deemed to be respectively made, conferred and established under this Act.

References to Act XXII of 1864.

All references to the said Act No. XXII of 1864 in enactments passed subsequently thereto shall be read as if made to this Act.

CHAPTER II.

CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

Cantonment Magistrate.

3. Every person invested by the Local Government, under the Code of Criminal Procedure, with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class within the limits of any cantonment, shall be styled the Cantonment Magistrate, and shall be deemed a Magistrate in charge of a division of a district within the meaning, and for the purposes, of the said Code.

Assistant Cantonment Magistrate.

4. Every person invested by the Local Government, under the provisions of the said Code, with the powers of a Magistrate of the second or third class within the limits of any cantonment, shall be styled the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate.

CHAPTER III.

CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Small Cause jurisdiction of Cantonment Magistrate.

5. Whenever the Local Government establishes within the limits of any cantonment a Court of Small Causes under Act No. XI of 1865 (*to consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts of Small Causes beyond the local limits of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of the High Courts of Judicature*), the Cantonment Magistrate, if there be a Cantonment Magistrate, shall be the Judge of the Court so established.

The Local Government shall declare and may from time to time alter the pecuniary limit of the jurisdiction of every such Court, but such limit shall in no case exceed five hundred rupees.

Small cause jurisdiction of Assistant Cantonment Magistrate.

6. The Local Government may invest any Assistant Cantonment Magistrate with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes to try suits instituted in any Court referred to in section five; provided that no Assistant Cantonment Magistrate shall have jurisdiction to try suits for an amount exceeding fifty rupees.

Act XI of 1865 to apply to all Small Cause Courts in cantonments.

7. All the provisions of the said Act shall be applicable to every such Court, and to all suits instituted in any such Court, except as is herein otherwise provided.

Military courts of requests.

8. Whenever a Court of Small Causes is established in any cantonment, the jurisdiction exercised in such cantonment by any officer under Act No. III of 1859 (*for conferring Civil Jurisdiction in certain cases upon Cantonment Joint Magistrates*) shall cease and so much of any Act as authorises the commanding-officers of stations or cantonments to convene military courts of requests for the trial of actions of debt and other personal actions, shall cease to have effect within the limits of such cantonment.

CHAPTER IV.

POLICE.

Act V of 1861 applicable to Police employed in cantonments.

9. The Police-force employed in any cantonment shall be deemed to be part of the general Police-force under the Local Government in whose territories such cantonment is situate, within the meaning of Act No. V of 1861 (*for the Regulation of Police*), section two, and all the provisions of the said Act shall be applicable to such force.

Administration of Police within cantonments.

The administration of the Police within the limits of any cantonment in which there is a Cantonment Magistrate shall be vested in the District Superintendent subject to the general control and direction of the commanding-officer of such cantonment.

Extension of section 34, Act V of 1861, to cantonments.

10. The Local Government may extend section thirty-four of the said Act No. V of 1861 to any cantonment situate in the territories administered by such Government.

Service of process sent by commanding-officer of cantonment.

11. The commanding-officer of a cantonment may send any process requiring service or execution by any means not immediately at his disposal to the chief Police-officer in the cantonment for service or execution through the cantonment-police; and the said chief Police-officer shall serve or execute such process in the same manner as if it had been issued by the Cantonment Magistrate, and subject to the same rules.

Power to extend Act XX of 1856 to cantonments.

12. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, extend the provisions of Act No. XX of 1856 (*to make better provision for the appointment and maintenance of Police Chaukidárs in Cities, Towns, Stations, Suburbs and Bázárs in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*), to any cantonment to which a Cantonment Magistrate may be appointed; and the Cantonment Magistrate of any cantonment to which the said Act is so extended may exercise all the powers vested in a Magistrate by that Act subject only to the control of the Magistrate of the District and the Local Government.

Whenever any such Cantonment Magistrate is absent, or when his office is temporarily vacant, the Magistrate of the district shall, during such absence or until the Local Government fills up the vacancy, carry out the provisions of the same Act when so extended as aforesaid.

Power to order division of cantonments, &c.

13. The Local Government may order that any cantonment to which the provisions of the said Act No. XX of 1856 are extended

shall be divided into any number of cantonment-divisions, and may determine the nature of the tax to be levied in each such division according to section ten of the same Act.

CHAPTER V.

SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

Unauthorized sale of spirituous liquor.

14. If within any cantonment, or within any limits around such cantonment prescribed by the Local Government, any person not amenable to the Articles of War, or any sutler or camp-follower, knowingly barters, sells or supplies, or offers or attempts to barter, sell or supply, any spirituous liquor, wine or intoxicating drug to, or for the use of, any European soldier, or to or for the use of any European or Eurasian being a camp-follower or a soldier's wife, without a written license from the Officer Commanding or from some person authorized by the Officer Commanding to grant such license, the person so bartering, selling or supplying, or offering or attempting to barter, sell or supply, such liquor, wine or drug, shall be liable on conviction to fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or, in lieu of such fine or imprisonment, to the punishment of whipping, as prescribed for offences under section 2 of Act No. VI of 1864 (*to authorize the punishment of whipping in certain cases*), subject to all the provisions of that Act.

Presumption in case of second conviction.

15. If any person convicted of an offence under section fourteen is again convicted of an offence under that section, any spirituous liquor, wine or intoxicating drug within such cantonment or limits which, at the time of the commission of such subsequent offence, belongs to him, or is in his possession shall, without further proof, be deemed to be in his possession for the purpose of being supplied to European soldiers contrary to the provisions of this Act.

Penalty on certain persons having in possession within cantonments more than certain quantity of spirituous liquor, &c., without permit.

16. If within such cantonment or limits any camp-follower or military pensioner, or the wife or the widow of any soldier, camp-follower or military pensioner, removes, conveys or has, in his or her possession, any quantity of spirituous liquor or wine exceeding one ser or quart, without a permit to be signed by the officer in command, or such other officer as may be appointed by him to grant permits under this Act, every such person shall be liable upon conviction to fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and for any subsequent offence to fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months: provided that nothing in this section contained shall apply to any liquor brought into a cantonment for the private use of any commissioned officer.

Arrest of offenders under section 14 or 16, and seizure of spirituous liquor, &c.

17. If any person subject to the provisions of this Act is found committing any offence contrary to section fourteen or section sixteen, any Police-officer may immediately without warrant arrest such person, and also seize any spirituous liquor, wine or intoxicating drug, together with any vessel containing the same, and anything used for the purpose of removing, conveying or concealing the same, which may be found in his possession, and shall thereupon without delay take such person, together with the things so seized, before the Cantonment Magistrate or other officer having jurisdiction to punish the offender.

Confiscation of such liquor, &c.

18. In case of a conviction for any offence under section fourteen or section sixteen, the Cantonment Magistrate or other officer may adjudge any liquor, wine or intoxicating drug in respect of which the accused is convicted, and any other spirituous liquor, wine or intoxicating drug found in his possession at the time of committing the offence, and any vessel containing the same, together with anything used for the purpose of conveying, removing or concealing the same or any part thereof, to be confiscated; and such Magistrate or officer may order the whole or any part or parts of any fine imposed under this Act to be paid, as soon as the same is realized, to the person upon whose information such conviction takes place, or to the officer who has apprehended the offender or seized any of the goods adjudged to be confiscated.

Detention of property seized.

19. Anything seized under section seventeen in respect of which any person is charged with an offence under this Act may be ordered to be detained until the person in whose possession the same has been seized is convicted or acquitted of the offence charged.

Disposal of property seized.

If such person is acquitted, anything so seized shall be restored; if he is convicted, such of the things only, if any, as are not adjudged by the Cantonment Magistrate or other officer to be confiscated shall be restored: the remainder shall be dealt with as confiscated.

Saving of articles sold or supplied for medicinal purposes.

20. The foregoing sections shall not apply to the sale or supply of any article for medicinal purposes by recognized medical practitioners, chemists or druggists.

CHAPTER VI.

MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

General power of taxation.

21. The Local Government may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, by notification in the official Gazette, impose in any cantonment any tax which, under any enactment in force at the date of such notification, can be imposed in any municipality within the territories administered by such Government, and may, with the like sanction and by a like notification, abolish any tax so imposed.

Power to provide for assessment and collection of taxes.

22. When any tax is leviable in a cantonment under section twenty-one, the Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, apply or adapt

to such cantonment the provisions of any enactment or rules in force at the date of such notification for the assessment and recovery of any tax in any municipality within the territories administered by such Government.

Application of proceeds of taxes.

23. The proceeds of all taxes levied in any cantonment under section twenty-one shall, after defraying therefrom the cost of assessing and collecting the same, be applied in such cantonment, under the directions of the Local Government, to the maintenance of the Police-force and the carrying out of measures under the rules made under section twenty-five.

Power to prohibit taxation in cantonments.

24. Notwithstanding anything contained in any enactment for the time being in force, the Governor-General in Council may, by an order in writing, prohibit the levy of the whole or any part of any tax in any cantonment, or exempt any person by name or in virtue of his office, or any class of persons, from the operation of any such tax, and may, by a like order, rescind any such prohibition or exemption.

CHAPTER VII.

SUBSIDIARY RULES.

Power to make cantonment-rules.

25. The Local Government may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to provide within the limits of any cantonment for the matters hereinafter mentioned.

Rules may be general or special.

The rules made under this section may be general for all cantonments in the territories administered by the Local Government making the same, or special for any one or more of such cantonments, according as the Local Government directs.

Rules to be confirmed by Governor-General in Council.

26. No rule made under section twenty-five shall have effect until the same has been confirmed by the Governor-General in Council. A copy of every such rule when so confirmed, in English and in the vernacular language chiefly in use, shall be hung up in some conspicuous part of the office of the Cantonment Magistrate, or in such other place as the Local Government or the commanding-officer directs.

For what matters rules may provide.

27. The rules made under section twenty-five may provide for all or any of the following matters:—

1st—regulating, in cases in which the land within the limits of the cantonment is the property of Government, and the occupation and use of which by private persons is only permissive, the conditions under which such occupation or use shall be allowed, and under which the Government may resume possession of such land, and under which compensation shall be given to persons occupying or using the land so resumed;

2nd—maintaining proper registers of immoveable property within the limits of the cantonment, and providing for the registration of transfers of such property;

3rd—regulating the manner in which houses within the limits of the cantonment shall be claimable for purchase or hire, when necessary, for the accommodation of military officers;

4th—regulating the management and expenditure of any funds made available by law or by the Government for the purpose of public improvements within the limits of the cantonment, or for carrying out any rules made under section twenty-five; and the appointment of the necessary servants and establishments;

5th—the definition and prohibition of public nuisances;

6th—the maintenance generally of the cantonment in a proper sanitary condition; the prevention and cure of disease; the management and regulation of the public roads, of conservancy and drainage; the regulation and inspection of public and private necessaries, urinals, cess-pools, drains, and all places in which filth or rubbish is deposited, of slaughter-houses, public markets, burial and burning grounds, and of all offensive or dangerous trades and occupations;

7th—inspecting and controlling brothels and preventing the spread of venereal disease;

8th—the supervision and regulation of public wells, tanks, springs or other sources from which water is or may be made available for public use;

9th—the execution and promotion of works of public utility and convenience;

10th—the registration of deaths, and the making and recording observations and facts important for the public health and interest;

11th—the imposition of penalties on persons convicted of the breach of any rule made under section twenty-five, and declaring what persons shall make the preliminary inquiry into or take cognizance of any breach of such rules and the manner in which the investigation shall be conducted: provided that no penalty so imposed shall exceed a fine of fifty rupees, or imprisonment for eight days.

Trial of breaches of rules.

28. Breaches of any rule made under section twenty-five shall be triable by the Cantonment Magistrate when there is such an officer: but the Local Government may invest any Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, or any other person, with powers to try such breaches, and may authorize such person to exercise such powers independently of the Cantonment Magistrate.

There shall be no appeal in any case tried under this section; but every person trying any such case shall, for the purposes of Chapter XXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, be deemed to be subordinate to the High Court, the Court of Session and the Magistrate of the District.

Fine how levied.

29. In every case in which an offender is sentenced to a fine for the breach of any rule made under section twenty-five, the amount may in case of non-payment be levied by distress and sale of any moveable property of the offender which may be found within the limits of the cantonment.

Imprisonment in case fine not levied.

If no such property sufficient for the payment of the fine can be found, the offender shall be liable to simple imprisonment for any term which may extend to one month.

30. Nothing in this Act, nor in any rule made under section twenty-five, shall prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other enactment for any offence punishable under this Act, or from being liable under any other enactment to any other or higher penalty than is provided for such offence by this Act. Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

Prosecutions, &c., under other enactments.

31. Whenever it appears necessary for the protection of the health of the troops in any cantonment, the Governor-General in Council may extend to any place outside the limits of such cantonment, and in the vicinity thereof, all or any of the rules made for such cantonment for inspecting and controlling brothels and preventing the spread of venereal disease and make any additional rules consistent with this Act for providing for the same matters, and may define the limits around such cantonment within which such rules or additional rules shall be in force.

Extension of rules as to brothels and venereal disease.

32. When such rules, with any additional rules made as aforesaid, are extended under section thirty-one to any place outside the limits of such cantonment, the Governor-General in Council may provide, in the manner described in clause eleven of section twenty-seven, for the imposition of penalties for the breach of such rules and for prescribing the manner in which, and the persons by whom, breaches of such rules shall be inquired into or be cognizable.

Penalties for breach of rules in extended limits.

33. Whenever, in any cantonment, rules have been made under section twenty-five, so much of any enactment as may be held to empower the commanding-officer to make local regulations regarding matters other than military shall cease to have any effect in such cantonment, and all local regulations for any cantonment which may have been made before the promulgation of the rules for such cantonment made under section twenty-five, shall cease to have any effect.

Effect of cantonment-rules on enactments previously in force.

34. Nothing in the foregoing sections shall be deemed to affect the jurisdiction or military authority of Courts-martial or of commanding-officers of cantonments or of regiments, corps or detachments under any Articles of War, or the provisions of any Statute for punishing mutiny and desertion of officers and soldiers in the service of Her Majesty in the East Indies; and the Cantonment Magistrate shall exercise no jurisdiction in respect of such offences.

Saving of jurisdiction of Courts-martial, &c.

Provided that, when a Cantonment Magistrate or other officer not being the commanding-officer has been invested by the Local Government with power within the limits of any cantonment to dispose of cases under any rule made under section twenty-five, the commanding-officer shall not exercise the powers described in clause (*c*) of Part III of the Indian Articles of War in respect of any case arising under such rule when such rules have been passed for such cantonment under section twenty-five and penalties have been laid down for their infringement.

The said rules shall be held to be the rules mentioned in the said last mentioned clause, and so much of the same clause as declares the penalties which may be inflicted for breach of cantonment-regulations shall cease from that time to have any effect in such cantonment.

35. The Local Government may from time to time prescribe rules for regulating the expenditure, for the general purposes of this Act, of any funds raised under the said Act No. XX of 1856. Such funds may be expended for the purpose of carrying out any measures under any of the rules made under section twenty-five or section thirty-one of this Act, in addition to or in lieu of the purposes described in section thirty-six of the said Act No. XX of 1856.

Power to prescribe rules as to expenditure of funds raised under Act XX of 1856.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Dept.

[Third publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 30th January, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. IV OF 1880.

An Act to give effect to the Convention between the Governors General of British India and Portuguese India regarding the Extradition of Criminals, and to the twentieth Article of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the King of Portugal and the Algarves.

WHEREAS, by the nineteenth article of the Treaty of Commerce and Extradition between Her Majesty and the King of Portugal and the Algarves, executed at Lisbon on the twenty-sixth day of December, 1878, and ratified on the sixth day of August, 1879, it was provided that the High Contracting Parties should deliver up to each other those persons who, being accused or convicted of crimes committed in the Indian dominions or jurisdiction of the one party, should be found in the Indian dominions or jurisdiction of the other party, and that the circumstances and conditions under which, and the crimes for which, such persons should be delivered up should form the subject of a separate Convention between the Governors General of British India and Portuguese India, to be executed at the earliest date possible after the ratification of the said Treaty, and that such Convention should have the same binding character as the said Treaty, and should continue in force for the same period ;

and whereas, in pursuance of the said article, the Convention set forth in the schedule hereto annexed has been executed.

And whereas by the twentieth article of the said Treaty it was provided that Commissions issued in criminal trials and enquiries by the judicial tribunals of the one party, for the examination of persons resident in the dominions of the other, should be executed according to the provisions of the laws of the dominions where the witness resides ;

and whereas it is doubtful whether under the existing law of British India there is authority to give effect to all the provisions of the said Convention and of the said twentieth article ;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Provisions of Convention to be followed.

1. The provisions of the said Convention shall be followed in British India in every case to which they apply.

Procedure.

The procedure prescribed in the Code of Criminal Procedure shall, in so far as it is not inconsistent with the said Convention, be followed in every such case.

Execution of commissions issued by Portuguese Criminal Courts.

2. The testimony of any witness may be obtained in relation to any criminal matter pending in any Court or tribunal in Portuguese India in like manner as it may be obtained in relation to any civil matter under the Code of Civil Procedure, chapter XXV; and the provisions of that chapter shall be construed as if the term "suit" included a proceeding against a criminal.

Short title.

3. This Act may be called "The Portuguese Treaty Act, 1880."

THE SCHEDULE.

Whereas by the nineteenth article of a treaty dated the twenty-sixth day of December, 1878, and ratified on the sixth day of August, 1879, between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves, it is provided that the high contracting parties engage to deliver up to each other those persons who, being accused or convicted of crimes committed in the Indian dominions or jurisdiction of the one party, shall be found in the Indian dominions or jurisdiction of the other party ; and whereas by the same article it is further provided that the circumstances and conditions under which, and the crimes for which, such persons are to be delivered up, shall form the subject of a separate Convention between the Governors-General of British India and Portuguese India, to be executed at the earliest date possible after the ratification of the said Treaty.

In pursuance of the said article, the undersigned Governors General of British India and Portuguese India, acting respectively on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves (hereinafter called the High Contracting Parties), have agreed that the said persons shall be so delivered up under the circumstances, and subject to the exceptions, hereinafter stated, namely :—

(*a*) When the crime for which extradition is claimed has been committed beyond the dominions of the party claiming, the requisition shall also be complied with, if the laws of the party applied to authorize a prosecution for such crime when committed beyond his dominions, and if the person claimed is a subject of the party claiming his extradition.

(*b*) The crimes for which the extradition shall be granted are the following :—

British Indian Penal Code.		Portuguese Penal Code.	
Crime.	**Section.**	**Crime.**	**Article.**
Murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and causing death by rash or negligent act ...	299 to 304 A	Voluntary homicide, including— ...	349
		Parricide	355
		Poisoning	353
		Infanticide	356
		And involuntary homicide caused by negligence ...	368
Attempt to commit murder or culpable homicide ...	307, 308, 511	Attempt at homicide	350; 6 to 11
Voluntarily causing hurt or grievous hurt ...	319 to 333 335 and 338	Wounding, causing contusions or hurts	359 to 367, 369
		Ordinary hurts under Articles 359 and 360, being excepted in the circumstances described in Articles 370, 377, and 378.	
Rape	375 and 376	Rape	394, 395 to 39[illegible]
Kidnapping, abduction, concealing kidnapped person, slave-dealing, or selling minors for immoral purposes	360 to 373	Kidnapping and hiding of minors	342 to 344
Immodest assault on a woman	354	Immodest assault on a woman	391
Causing miscarriage and abortion	312 to 316	Abortion	358
Exposure or abandonment of a child	317	Exposure or abandonment of a child	345 to 348
Thefts	378 to 382	Thefts	421; 424 to 431
Extortions, robberies, dacoities, attempts to commit robbery and belonging to a gang of thieves ...	383 to 402	Robbery	432 to 444
Criminal misappropriations and criminal breaches of trust	403 to 409	Theft	313, 422 to 425 453
Receiving stolen property	410 to 414	Receiving stolen property	463
Cheating	415 to 420	Cheating, false pretences	450 to 452; 456
Lurking, house-trespass, house-breaking	443 to 446	House-breaking	380, Clause 1
Fraudulent bankruptcy and fraudulent disposition of property	206, 208 421 to 424	Fraudulent bankruptcy and fraudulent disposition of property	447 to 449; 45[illegible]
Dishonest opening of closed receptacle containing property	461 and 462	Dishonest opening or breaking of seals by public servants and others	310 to 312
Being a thug	310, 311	Association of malefactors	263
Belonging to a band of dacoits or robbers	400, 401		
Aggravated cases of wrongful confinement	344 to 348	Aggravated cases of wrongful confinement .	331 to 333
Mischief by fire or explosive substance	435, 436 and 438	Arson	466 to 474
Mischief to a vessel, or after preparation to cause death, hurt, or wrongful restraint	437, 439, 440	Aggravated cases of mischief	475 and 481
Counterfeiting or altering money, or uttering counterfeit or altered money, making or possessing instruments for above purposes	230 to 254	Counterfeiting or altering money, or uttering counterfeit or altered money, making or possessing instrument for above purposes	206 to 214
Counterfeiting or fraudulently using of Government stamps issued for purposes of revenue	255 to 263	Counterfeit or fraudulent using of Government stamps or stamped paper	228 and 229
Forgery and using of forged documents, and making of seals for fraudulent purposes	463 to 468; 470 to 477	Forgery and using of forged documents, and making of seals for fraudulent purposes . ..	215 to 217; 219 to 22[illegible]; 230 and 231
Use of false trade-mark or property-mark, and frauds connected with such marks	478 to 489	Use of false trade-mark or property-mark, and frauds connected with such marks	230 and 231
Giving or fabricating false evidence to cause a person to be convicted of an offence, and subornation of the same	194 and 195	Giving or fabricating false evidence to cause a person to be convicted of an offence, and subornation of the same	238 to 240
Illegal gratification taken by a public servant, or to influence a public servant	161 to 165	Illegal gratification taken by a public servant, or to influence a public servant	314 to 323, 452
Causing the evidence of the commission of any offence to disappear	201	Causing the evidence of commission of an offence mentioned in this Convention to disappear ...	464
False certificate or declaration made by public servant, or used by any person as evidence	197 to 200	False certificate or declaration made by public servants or used by any person as evidence .	216 to 218; 221 and 222
Escape from lawful custody on accusation or conviction of any crime specified in this Convention... ...	224	Escape from lawful custody on accusation or conviction of any crime specified in this Convention ..	190 to 196
Crimes against other Laws.			
Piracy by law of nations.		Piracy	162
Assaults on board a ship on the high seas, with intent to destroy life or to do grievous bodily harm.		Voluntary homicide, as above	349, 353, 355, 356
		Portuguese Maritime Code.	
Sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting or conspiring to do so.		Loss or destruction of vessel, caused by a person on board	42
Revolt or conspiracy to revolt by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas, against the authority of the master.		Act of revolt committed by more than third of crew	46

The extradition shall also take place for complicity or participation in any of the aforesaid crimes, and for any attempt to commit any such crime, provided such complicity, participation or attempt be punishable by the laws of both the High Contracting Parties.

(*c*) No British subject by birth or naturalization shall be delivered up by the Government or authorities of British India to the Government or authorities of Portuguese India; and, in like manner, no Portuguese subject by birth or naturalization shall be delivered up by the Government or authorities of Portuguese India to the Government or authorities of British India. Naturalization after the commission of the crime shall not be an obstacle to the extradition.

(*d*) The Governor General of British India will, from time to time, communicate to the Governor General of Portuguese India a list of Native States which, with the subjects thereof, are entitled to be placed, for the purposes of this Convention, upon the same footing as British India and the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty.

(*e*) The extradition shall not take place if the person claimed has already been tried and acquitted, or punished, for the same crime for which extradition is asked. If he should be under trial for any other crime, his extradition shall be deferred until the conclusion of the trial; and if the execution of the sentence, if any, would interfere with the extradition, it shall be postponed, in order that the extradition may take place. If upon extradition he be sentenced to other further punishment, the two High Contracting Parties shall arrange that the punishments shall be fulfilled according to priority of date of sentence.

(*f*) The extradition shall not take place if, after the commission of the crime, or the institution of the prosecution or the conviction thereon, the person claimed shall have acquired exemption from prosecution, or punishment, by lapse of time, according to the laws of the State applied to.

(*g*) A person surrendered shall not be kept in prison or brought to trial, by the party to whom the surrender is made, for any other crime or on account of any other matters than those for which the surrender has been granted. This stipulation is not applicable to crimes committed after the extradition.

(*h*) If the person whose extradition is claimed by one of the High Contracting Parties shall be also claimed by one or more other Governments, on account of crimes committed in their respective dominions, the following rule shall be observed :—

If he is a subject of the High Contracting Party who claims him, the surrender shall be made to such party. If he is not so, the other High Contracting Party shall have the power of delivering him up to the reclaiming Government which, in the case in question, may appear to the former best entitled to the preference.

(*i*) The requisition for extradition may be made, on behalf of Her Britannic Majesty, by the Government of British India or by the Government of the Presidency of Bombay; and, on behalf of His Most Faithful Majesty, by the Government of Portuguese India:

Provided that, when the person claimed is accused of any of the above crimes which in British India is not exclusively triable by the High Court or the Court of Session, the requisition may also be made by the Governors of the Portuguese Settlements of Damaun and Diu, for any such crime committed in such Settlements respectively, and may be preferred directly to any District Magistrate or Political Agent within whose local jurisdiction such accused person may be found. Such District Magistrate or Political Agent shall, subject to the exceptions and conditions of this Convention, and unless he deem reference to higher authority to be absolutely necessary, comply with such requisition by delivering up the accused.

In like manner, any District Magistrate or Political Agent may make requisition to the Government of Portuguese India, or to the Governors of Damaun and Diu respectively, for the extradition of any person found in their jurisdiction who is accused of the commission, within the local jurisdiction of such District Magistrate or Political Agent, of any of the above crimes, the maximum punishment for which, by the Portuguese Penal Code, does not exceed imprisonment for seven years or an equivalent thereto. Subject to the exceptions and conditions of this Convention, such requisition shall be complied with by the delivering up of the accused, unless reference to higher authority shall be deemed absolutely necessary.

The authority receiving a requisition may hold, or cause to be held, such inquiry as he may deem sufficient for the purpose of ascertaining the existence of *primâ facie* proof of facts which constitute a crime for which extradition may be granted under clause (*b*) of this Convention, and, in the absence of such proof, may decline to deliver up, the accused person.

(*j*) Every requisition shall ordinarily be accompanied by the summons or warrant of arrest, or an authenticated copy thereof, issued by the competent authority of the State applying for it, and by a statement setting forth the facts of the offence, and sufficient particulars to enable the accused to be identified.

In cases of urgency, satisfactory proof of the existence of a warrant of arrest issued by competent authority may be provisionally accepted in support of a requisition.

(*k*) If the person claimed has not already been arrested by the authorities of the State to whom the requisition is made, such authorities shall at once proceed to secure his appearance.

(*l*) Any person accused of any of the above crimes, and whether a subject of the party in whose dominions or jurisdiction he is found or otherwise, may be arrested by the authorities of such dominions—

on production of a warrant of arrest issued by the competent authority of the other party;

or on advice, from such competent authority, transmitted by post, telegraph, or other means, stating the existence of such warrant of arrest;

or on demand made by the Magistrate or Police-officer of the other party who has pursued the accused across the frontier;

or on receipt of advice of the fact of the crime, whether communicated by a private complainant or otherwise, and whether or not the individual offender may be known or specified by name.

(*m*) Every such Magistrate or Police-officer who has pursued the accused across the frontier shall be entitled to the protection and assistance of the Magistrates and Police-officers of the State to whose dominions or jurisdiction the accused has fled. They shall forthwith take up the pursuit, and,

without waiting for the orders of higher authority, shall make all necessary searches, inquiries, pursuits, arrests and recoveries of stolen property, in accordance with the local law of criminal procedure.

The Magistrate or Police-officer who has pursued the accused across the frontier shall not enter houses or buildings, or make searches or arrests, except in presence or under the authority of a local Magistrate or Police-officer, but shall act in subordination to the local Magistrates or Police-officers, and shall assist them, if so required, in all necessary searches, inquiries, pursuits, arrests and recoveries of stolen property.

(*n*) Whenever any person is arrested in the dominions or jurisdiction of the one party for any of the above crimes committed in the dominions or jurisdiction of the other party, notice shall be given to the authorities of the other party, who may then, if the accused is a subject of the State where he is found, claim that he be tried there; or, if he is not such a subject, claim his extradition as provided in this Convention.

(*o*) All weapons and articles necessary as evidence shall be seized in order to their production before the proper officer, and, in case of extradition, in order that they may be delivered up with the accused when the extradition shall take place.

Such seizure and delivery shall extend to articles stolen or obtained by other offences, and the proceeds of such property, and to everything that may serve as evidence of the crime; and shall be made even when the extradition cannot be made, or the trial cannot be held, on account of the flight or death of the accused.

Nothing in this clause shall affect the rights of third parties to any such weapons and articles.

(*p*) The expenses occasioned by the arrest, imprisonment, maintenance and transport of criminals, and the conveyance of articles, shall, within the dominions and as far as the frontier, be defrayed by the party in whose dominions or jurisdiction such criminals or articles are found: the expenses by sea and beyond the frontier shall be defrayed by the other party.

(*q*) A British subject accused of having committed any of the above crimes in the Portuguese Indian dominions or jurisdiction, may be dealt with by the British Indian authorities as if the crime had been committed in British India; and a Portuguese subject accused of having committed any of the above crimes in the British Indian dominions or jurisdiction, may be dealt with by the Portuguese Indian authorities as if the crime had been committed in Portuguese India:

Provided that the accused is found in the dominions or jurisdiction of the party to whom he is subject, and has not been acquitted or punished in the dominions or jurisdiction in which he committed the crime.

Complaints of any such crimes shall be inquired into by the police and judicial authorities irrespective of the nationality of the complainant, in accordance with the local laws.

(*r*) In all such trials and enquiries, the evidence of witnesses whose attendance cannot be procured without an unreasonable amount of delay, expense or inconvenience, may be recorded by the judicial authorities of the State where the offence occurred, on receipt of an interrogatory Commission from the other State, and such depositions or certified copies thereof shall be received by the authorities of the other State as valid evidence: Provided that the authorities of the one State shall in all cases aid those of the other, as far as may be, in securing the personal attendance of witnesses, and reasonable time shall be allowed for the production of evidence before the final discharge or conviction of the accused.

(*s*) If within two months after receipt of notice of the arrest no requisition for extradition or complaint or application for a trial shall have been made, the accused may be set at liberty. He shall be set at liberty if, within one month of the day on which he was brought to the frontier or seaport and there placed at the disposal of the party claiming, he shall not have been despatched to the dominions of such party:

Provided that, until the extradition takes place the accused may be liberated on bail or recognizance where such procedure is allowed by the law of the dominions or jurisdiction where he is found and that, after the extradition, the procedure shall be that provided by the law of the other dominion or jurisdiction.

(*t*) The High Contracting Parties engage to aid each other in the apprehension and surrender of deserters from their respective naval and military forces, and to apply all the provisions of this Convention to the offence of deserting.

It is agreed that this Convention shall have effect from the first day of February one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

Done at Calcutta on the thirtieth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

LYTTON,
Viceroy and Governor General of British India.

Done at Panjim on the twentieth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

CAETANO ALDRE. D'ALMEIDA ALBUQUERQUE.
Governor General of Portuguese India.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 30th January, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 3 OF 1880.

A Bill for the appointment of persons to the office of Kází.

WHEREAS, by the preamble to Act No. XI of 1864 (*an Act to repeal the law relating to the offices of Hindú and Muhammadan Law Officers and to the offices of Kází-ul-Kuzát and of Kází, and to abolish the former offices*) it was (among other things) declared that it was inexpedient that the appointment of Kází-ul-Kuzát, or of City, Town or Pargana Kázís should be made by the Government, and by the same Act the enactments relating to the appointment by the Government of the said officers were repealed; and whereas by the usage of the Muhammadan community in some parts of British India, the presence of Kázís appointed by the Government is required at the celebration of marriages and the performance of certain other rites and ceremonies, and it is therefore expedient that the Government should again be empowered to appoint persons to the office of Kází; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Kází's Act, 1880;"

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once.

Local extent.

It extends, in the first instance, only to the territories administered by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council. But any other Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, extend it to the whole or any part of the territories under its administration.

Power to Government to appoint Kázís for any local area.

2. Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any considerable number of the Muhammadans resident in any local area desire that one or more Kázís should be appointed for such local area, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, after consulting the principal Muhammadan residents of such local area, select one or more fit persons and appoint him or them to be Kázís for such local area.

The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, suspend or dismiss any Kází appointed under this section.

Nothing in Act to confer judicial or other powers on Kází; or to render the presence of a Kází necessary at marriages or other religious rites or ceremonies.

3. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to confer any judicial or other powers on any Kází appointed hereunder, or to render the presence of a Kází necessary at the celebration of any marriage or the performance of any rite or ceremony.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

UNDER the Muhammadan Law the Kází was chiefly a judicial officer. His principal powers and duties are stated at some length in the Hedaya, Book XX. He was appointed

by the State, and may be said to have corresponded to our Judge or Magistrate. In addition, however, to his functions under the Muhammadan law, the Kází in this country, before the advent of British rule, appears to have performed certain other duties, partly of a secular and partly of a religious nature. The principal of these seem to have been preparing, attesting and registering deeds of transfer of property, celebrating marriages, and performing other rites and ceremonies. It is not apparent that any of these duties were incumbent on the Kází as such. It is probable that the customary performance of them by him arose rather from his being a public functionary and one known by his official position to be acquainted with the law, than from his having, as Kází, a greater claim to perform them than any one else.

2. Such was the position of the Kází in this country under Native government. On the introduction of the British rule, Judges and Magistrates took the place of Kázís, and the Kází in his judicial capacity disappeared; but the British Government, though no longer recognising the judicial functions of the Kází, did not abolish the office. By certain Regulations* passed from time to time, the appointment of Kází-ul-Kuzát and Kázís by the State was provided for, and the performance of their non-judicial duties was recognised by law. In the case of Bengal, indeed, certain additional duties were imposed on them. The duties of the Kází under these Regulations comprised some or all of the following, *viz.*:—

* Bengal Regulation XXXIX of 1793 for Bengal, Bíhar and Orissa.
Bengal Regulation XLIX of 1795 for Benares.
Bengal Regulation XLVI of 1803 for the Ceded Provinces.
Madras Regulation III of 1808 for Madras.
Bombay Regulation XXVI of 1827 for Bombay.

(1) preparing and attesting deeds of transfer and other law-papers;
(2) celebrating marriages and presiding at divorces;
(3) performing various rites and ceremonies;
(4) superintending the sale of distrained property and paying charitable and other pensions and allowances.

3. In the course of subsequent legislation, the first and last of the above duties devolved on officers specially appointed for the purpose, and there remained nothing to be performed by the Kází but the second and third, which were purely ceremonial. Under these circumstances it appeared no longer necessary that the Government should appoint these officers. Accordingly, in 1864, by Act XI of that year, all the Regulations relating to the appointment of Kázís by Government and the duties to be discharged by them were repealed, but in order that it might be clear that no interference with the ceremonial functions of these officers was intended, a section was added to that Act as follows:— "Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed so as to prevent a Kází-ul-Kuzát or other Kází from performing, when required to do so, any duties or ceremonies prescribed by the Muhammadan law" (see section 2 of Act XI of 1864).

4. Certain of his duties having thus survived the passing of Act XI of 1864, the Kází is still a functionary of considerable importance in the Muhammadan community. What was originally in some sense an accidental adjunct of his judicial office has become his principal and only duty, and in some parts of the country at least, the presence of a Kází at certain rites and ceremonies appears now to be considered by Muhammadans essential from their point of view.

5. Act XI of 1864 has, however, raised a difficulty of a sort which was not anticipated at the time it was passed. As mentioned above, the Kází was, under Muhammadan law, appointed by the State, and it has been held by the High Courts, both of Bombay and Madras, that the appointment cannot be made except by the State. But as by Act XI of 1864, the State divested itself of the power of appointment, the preamble of that Act declaring that it was inexpedient that such appointment should be made by Government, it would seem that no valid nomination to the office can now be made.

6. The inconvenience resulting to Muhammadans from this state of things, has been brought to the notice of Government on several occasions by members of that community, and more particularly by the Muhammadans of the Madras Presidency. It is considered that the grant of the relief that is sought, *viz.*, that Government should once more undertake the appointment of Kázís, is but a reasonable concession to the wants of the Muhammadan population.

With this object the present Bill has been prepared. It extends in the first instance to Madras only, where the want of duly appointed Kázís appears chiefly to have been felt, but it contains a clause empowering any other Local Government to extend its provisions to the territories administered by it, should the Muhammadans in those territories hereafter request its extension. It confers no legal rights or duties on Kázís. It simply, in order to satisfy the wants of the Muhammadan community, provides for the appointment of Kázís by Government, leaving the position and duties of the Kázís, whatever these may be, as they now are. To prevent any possible misapprehension on this point, a saving clause has been added to the effect that nothing in the Bill confers any judicial or other powers on a Kází, or makes his presence necessary at any marriage or other ceremony at which his presence is not now necessary.

SAYYAD AHMAD.

CALCUTTA;
The 19th January, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Dept.

[First publication.]

The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 13th February, 1880:—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to provide for the grant of Probates of Wills and Letters of Administration to the estates of certain deceased persons was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

Office Memorandum from Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 2110, dated 7th August, 1879 (Paper No. 1).
Extract from a Note by the Hon'ble Justice L. Broughton, dated 23rd August, 1879 (Paper No. 2).
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. 4602-13 J, dated 11th September, 1879, and enclosures (Papers No. 6).
" Secretary for Birár to Resident, Haidarábád, No. 24, dated 13th September, 1879 (Papers No. 3).
" Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 2403, dated 17th September, 1879, and enclosures (Papers No. 7).
" Acting Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 5675, dated 19th September, 1879, and enclosures (Papers No. 4).
" Chief Commissioner, Ajmer and Merwára, No. 785, dated 22nd September, 1879, and enclosure (Papers No. 5).
" Officiating Under Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 4146, dated 2nd October, 1879, and enclosures (Papers No. 9).
" Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 1045C, dated 15th October, 1879, and enclosures (Papers No. 8).
" Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 4352-204, dated 29th October, 1879, and enclosure (Papers No. 10).
" Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 1975, dated 3rd November, 1879, and enclosures (Papers No. 12).
" Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 878, dated 12th November, 1879, and enclosures (Papers No. 11).
" Junior Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 4515-637, dated 26th December, 1879, and enclosure (Papers No. 13).
" Ditto ditto, No. 268, dated 14th January, 1880, and enclosure (Papers No. 14).

2. The Bill as introduced, following the course adopted in the Hindú Wills Act, incorporated by mere reference the sections of the Indian Succession Act which it was proposed to apply. This mode of legislation, it has been strongly urged by several of the authorities consulted, is likely to render the Act less intelligible to many of those who will have to use it; and we have accordingly set out at length in the amended Bill now submitted all the sections of the Succession Act which it is intended should apply, and thus made the measure complete and self-contained.

3. Apart from this, which, though it much alters the appearance of the Bill, is a change merely in form, the amendments we have made are few. The most important of these consists in the introduction in section 12 of the provision of the Indian Succession Act (omitted in the Bill as introduced) which bars the establishment of any right as executor or legatee until a grant of probate or letters of administration has been obtained; but in introducing this provision we have confined it to cases in which the property comprised in the will amounts to more than one thousand rupees.

We do not think that, in this very limited class of cases, the considerations which have been urged against making the obtaining of probate or letters of administration a condition precedent to the establishment of any right based on succession have any application; while, on the other hand, the advantages of requiring the will to be proved in the manner prescribed are too obvious to call for comment.

4. The amendment next in order of importance to which we would direct attention will be found in section 91 of the Bill, where we have made the consent of the Court necessary to every disposition of the property made by an executor or administrator. This limitation has been considered necessary in the mufassal, where it is deemed unsafe to entrust to an executor or administrator the full powers conferred by the Succession Act. In the Presidency-towns, however, where executors and administrators at present are allowed these powers, and where, moreover, the expense attending an application to the Court would be considerable, we have given the Court power to exempt the executor or administrator from the necessity of applying for its consent in each case.

5. Coming now to minor amendments, we may mention that we have omitted in sections 8 and 14 of the Bill the words to be found in the corresponding sections of the Succession Act, making the consent of the husband a condition precedent to the grant of probate or letters of administration to a married woman. The imposition of such a condition would, we think, as has been urged in some of the opinions received, be inconsistent with the proprietary status accorded to married women among a large proportion of the persons for whom the Bill is intended, and would confer a power on the husband which would in many cases be likely to be abused.

6. We have in section 63 required an applicant for probate to insert in his application, as an applicant for letters of administration is bound to do under the Succession Act, an estimate of the amount of assets which are likely to come to his hands.

This amendment is required to complete the chain of securities at present provided by law for the protection of the revenue derived from Court-fees on probates and letters of administration, and it merely brings the Bill into conformity with the law of England (55 Geo. III, c. 184, s. 38) and the existing practice of one at least of the High Courts in this country (Belchambers' *Rules and Orders of the Calcutta High Court*, §700).

7. It has been suggested in the official memorandum from the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 2110, dated 7th August, 1879, that, as a further means of protecting the Court-fees revenue, we should introduce some penal provisions in order to secure the punctual submission by executors and administrators of the inventories and accounts which they are bound by law to furnish; but we observe that it is not the practice in England, save in very peculiar cases, to require the submission of such inventories or accounts except at the instance of some person interested (Williams' *Executors*, 7th edition, p. 975); and in paragraph 690 of his work, to which we have already referred, Mr. Belchambers states that no citation to compel the filing of inventories or accounts has been issued by the Calcutta High Court *ex officio* since the year 1848. This being so, and having regard to the useless trouble and expense involved in the filing of such documents in cases where there is no sort of dispute, we do not think that we should be warranted in recommending the alteration of the law proposed.

8. Section 305 of the Succession Act, which was incorporated in the Bill as introduced, provides that, where there is a bequest of the residue of an estate to a person for life, such residue shall be converted into money and invested. It seemed to us clearly undesirable, in dealing with the class of estates with which we are here concerned, to apply this rule in its full generality to all property alike, whether moveable or immoveable, and under all circumstances alike, without regard to any indications the will might present of an intention that the property should be enjoyed in specie. We were at first inclined to restrict the rule within somewhat the same limits as the English rule on which we suppose it to be based; but on further reflection we have determined to omit it altogether, as being one which rests on a presumption more or less artificial and which might not work satisfactorily in the cases for which this Bill provides.

9. In introducing section 276 of the Succession Act into the Bill we have, with a view to adapting it to the ideas and practices of the classes to which the measure will apply, limited the duty of the executor to providing the necessary funds for the performance of the funeral ceremonies, instead of requiring him to perform them himself, as the section as it stands in the Succession Act has been supposed by some to do.

10. We have excluded from the Bill sections 283 and 284 of the Succession Act, which provide that in the case of a deceased person whose domicile was not in British India the application of his moveable property to the payment of his debts shall be regulated by the law of the country in which he was domiciled. Such a provision, if applied to the classes of persons for whose benefit this Bill is intended, would, we apprehend, be the source of endless complications and difficulty. The vast majority of those persons, when not domiciled in British India, are domiciled in countries where either there is nothing that can be called law applicable to the matter in question, or, where such laws as there are, are merely personal laws; and, wherever this is so, we should, by withdrawing the matter from the operation of the Bill and relegating it to the territorial law of the domicile, be in effect removing it altogether from the sphere of ascertainable law, and leaving it to be determined according to some vague principle of equity and good conscience.

We think the only feasible plan in dealing with the class of persons to which this Bill applies is to subject the matter to our law in all cases without any reference to the domicile of the deceased; and we have the less hesitation in doing this, as we observe that the principle which allows the law of the domicile to prevail in this particular against the law of the situs of the assets is one which, though followed in a well-known English case, is far from being universally accepted, and has been condemned by writers of eminence as out of place in any system based on the English law.

11. The rate of interest (4 per cent.) prescribed by sections 307 and 313 of the Succession Act seems to us too low for the purposes of this Bill, and we have accordingly, in sections 127 and 133 of the Bill, raised it to 6 per cent., the ordinary Court rate.

12. We propose to repeal the proviso to section 13 of Act XXVII of 1860, as it will become unsuitable when the power to grant probate ceases to be limited to cases where there are assets within the local limits of the jurisdiction; and we propose to repeal sections 15 and 16 of the same Act, because we think that a grant of probate or letters of administration should, as we have provided in section 152 of the Bill, supersede a certificate previously granted.

13. The publication ordered by the Council has been made; we think the amendment we have referred to in paragraph 3 *supra* is of sufficient importance to make it desirable that the Bill be republished; but, as we do not anticipate that any objections will be made to that amendment, we recommend that this report should be taken into consideration before the end of the Calcutta sittings, so as to place the Council in a position to pass the Bill at Simla in the event of no valid objection being brought forward, say, within two months.

WHITLEY STOKES.
A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
SAYYAD AHMAD.
B. W. COLVIN.
C. GRANT.
J. PITT KENNEDY.
G. C. PAUL.

The 13th February, 1880.

No. II.

THE PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION BILL, 1880.

PREAMBLE.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
Local extent.
Commencement.
2. Personal application.
3. Interpretation-clause.

CHAPTER II.

OF GRANT OF PROBATE AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

4. Character and property of executor or administrator as such.
5. Administration with copy annexed of authenticated copy of will proved abroad.
6. Probate only to appointed executor.
7. Appointment express or implied.
8. Persons to whom probate cannot be granted.
9. Grant of probate to several executors simultaneously or at different times.
10. Separate probate of codicil discovered after grant of probate.
Procedure when different executors appointed by codicil.
11. Accrual of representation to surviving executor.
12. Right as executor or legatee when established.
13. Effect of probate.
14. To whom administration may not be granted.
15. Effect of letters of administration.
16. Acts not validated by administration.
17. Grant of administration where executor has not renounced.
Exception.
18. Form and effect of renunciation of executorship.
19. Procedure where executor renounces or fails to accept within time limited.
20. Grant of administration to universal or residuary legatee.
21. Right to administration of representative of deceased residuary legatee.
22. Grant of administration where no executor, nor residuary legatee, nor representative of such legatee.
23. Citation before grant of administration to legatee other than universal or residuary.
24. To whom administration may be granted.

CHAPTER III.

OF LIMITED GRANTS.

(a).—Grants limited in Duration.

SECTIONS.

25. Probate of copy or draft of lost will.
26. Probate of contents of lost or destroyed will.
27. Probate of copy where original exists.
28. Administration until will produced.

(b).—Grants for the Use and Benefit of Others having Right.

29. Administration, with will annexed, to attorney of absent executor.
30. Administration, with will annexed, to attorney of absent person, who, if present, would be entitled to administer.
31. Administration to attorney of absent person entitled to administer in case of intestacy.
32. Administration during minority of sole executor or residuary legatee.
33. Administration during minority of several executors or residuary legatees.
34. Administration for use and benefit of lunatic.
35. Administration *pendente lite.*

(c).—For Special Purposes.

36. Probate limited to purpose specified in will.
37. Administration with will annexed limited to particular purpose.
38. Administration limited to trust-property.
39. Administration limited to suit.
40. Administration limited to purpose of becoming party to suit to be brought against administrator.
41. Administration limited to collection and preservation of deceased's property.
42. Appointment, as administrator, of person other than one who under ordinary circumstances would be entitled to administration.

(d).—Grants with Exception.

43. Probate or administration with will annexed subject to exception.
44. Administration with exception.

(e).—Grants of the Rest.

45. Probate or administration of rest.

(f).—Grants of Effects unadministered.

46. Grant of effects unadministered.
47. Rules as to grants of effects unadministered.
48. Administration when limited grant expired, and still some part of estate unadministered.

CHAPTER IV.

ALTERATION AND REVOCATION OF GRANTS.

49. What errors may be rectified by Court.
50. Procedure where codicil discovered after grant of administration with will annexed.

SECTIONS.

51. Revocation or annulment for just cause.
"Just cause."

CHAPTER V.

OF THE PRACTICE IN GRANTING AND REVOKING PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

52. Jurisdiction of District Judge in granting and revoking probates, &c.
53. Power to appoint Delegate of District Judge to deal with non-contentious cases.
54. District Judge's powers as to grant of probate and administration.
55. District Judge may order person to produce testamentary papers.
56. Proceedings of District Judge's Court in relation to probate and administration.
57. When probate or administration may be granted by District Judge.
58. Disposal of application made to Judge of district in which deceased had no fixed abode.
59. Probate and letters of administration may be granted by Delegate.
60. Conclusiveness of probate or letters of administration.
Effect of unlimited probates, &c., granted by High Court.
61. Transmission of certificate by High Court granting probate, &c., to other Courts.
62. Conclusiveness of application for probate or administration, if properly made and verified.
63. Petition for probate.
64. In what cases translation of will to be annexed to petition.
Verification of translation by person other than Court translator.
65. Petition for letters of administration.
66. Additional statements in petition for probate, &c.
67. Petition for probate or administration to be signed and verified.
68. Verification of petition for probate by one witness to will.
69. Punishment for false averment in petition or declaration.
70. District Judge may examine petitioner in person, require further evidence, and issue citations to inspect proceedings.
Publication of citation.
71. Caveat against grant of probate or administration.
72. Form of caveat.
73. After entry of caveat, no proceeding taken on petition until after notice to caveator.
74. District Delegate when not to grant probate or administration.
75. Power to transmit statement to District Judge in doubtful cases where no contention.

SECTIONS.

76. Procedure where there is contention, or District Delegate thinks probates or letters of administration should be refused in his Court.
77. Grant of probate to be under seal of Court. Form of such grant.
78. Grant of letters of administration to be under seal of Court.
Form of such grant.
79. Administration-bond.
80. Assignment of administration-bond.
81. Time for grant of probate and administration.
82. Filing of original wills of which probate or administration with will annexed granted.
83. Grantee of probate or administration alone to sue, &c., until same revoked.
84. Procedure in contentious cases.
85. Payment to executor or administrator before probate or administration revoked.
Right of such executor or administrator to recoup himself.
86. Power to refuse letters of administration.
87. Appeals from orders of District Judge.
88. Concurrent jurisdiction of High Court.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE POWERS OF AN EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR.

89. In respect of causes of action surviving deceased, and rents due at death.
90. Demands and rights of action of or against deceased survive to and against executor or administrator.
91. Power of executor or administrator to dispose of property.
92. Purchase by executor or administrator of deceased's property.
93. Powers of several executors or administrators exercisable by one.
94. Survival of powers on death of one of several executors or administrators.
95. Powers of administrator of effects unadministered.
96. Powers of administrator during minority.
97. Powers of married executrix or administratrix.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE DUTIES OF AN EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR.

98. As to deceased's funeral ceremonies.
99. Inventory and account.
100. Inventory to include property in any part of British India.
101. As to property of, and debts owing to, deceased.
102. Expenses to be paid before all debts.
103. Expenses to be paid next after such expenses.
104. Wages for certain services to be next paid, and then other debts.

SECTIONS.

105. Save as aforesaid, all debts to be paid equally and rateably.
106. Debts to be paid before legacies.
107. Executor or administrator not bound to pay legacies without indemnity.
108. Abatement of general legacies.
Executor not to pay one legatee in preference to another.
109. Non-abatement of specific legacy when assets sufficient to pay debts.
110. Right under demonstrative legacy, when assets sufficient to pay debts and necessary expenses.
111. Rateable abatement of specific legacies.
112. Legacies treated as general for purpose of abatement.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE EXECUTOR'S ASSENT TO A LEGACY.

113. Assent necessary to complete legatee's title.
114. Effect of executor's assent to specific legacy.
Nature of assent.
115. Conditional assent.
116. Assent of executor to his own legacy.
Implied assent.
117. Effect of executor's assent.
118. Executor when to deliver legacies.

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE PAYMENT AND APPORTIONMENT OF ANNUITIES.

119. Commencement of annuity when no time fixed by will.
120. When annuity, to be paid quarterly or monthly, first falls due.
121. Dates of successive payments when first payment directed to be made within given time, or on day certain.
Apportionment where annuitant dies between times of payment.

CHAPTER X.

OF THE INVESTMENT OF FUNDS TO PROVIDE FOR LEGACIES.

122. Investment of sum bequeathed where legacy, not specific, given for life.
123. Investment of general legacy, to be paid at future time.
Intermediate interest.
124. Procedure when no fund charged with, or appropriated to, annuity.
125. Transfer to residuary legatee of contingent bequest.
126. Investment of residue bequeathed for life, with direction to invest in specified securities.
127. Time and manner of conversion and investment.
Interest payable until investment.
128. Procedure where minor entitled to immediate payment or possession of bequest, and no direction to pay to person on his behalf.

SECTIONS.

CHAPTER XI.

OF THE PRODUCE AND INTEREST OF LEGACIES.

129. Legatee's title to produce of specific legacy.
130. Residuary legatee's title to produce of residuary fund.
131. Interest when no time fixed for payment of general legacy.
132. Interest when time fixed.
133. Rate of interest.
134. No interest on arrears of annuity within first year after testator's death.
135. Interest on sum to be invested to produce annuity.

CHAPTER XII.

OF THE REFUNDING OF LEGACIES.

136. Refund of legacy paid under Judge's orders.
137. No refund if paid voluntarily.
138. Refund when legacy becomes due on performance of condition within further time allowed.
139. When each legatee compellable to refund in proportion.
140. Distribution of assets.
Creditor may follow assets.
141. Within what period creditor may call upon legatee to refund.
142. When legatee, not satisfied or compelled to refund under section 141, cannot oblige one paid in full to refund.
143. When unsatisfied legatee must first proceed against executor, if solvent.
144. Limit to refunding of one legatee to another.
145. Refunding to be without interest.
146. Residue after usual payments to be paid to residuary legatee.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF THE LIABILITY OF AN EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR FOR DEVASTATION.

147. Liability of executor or administrator for devastation.
148. For neglect to get in any part of property.

CHAPTER XIV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

149. Saving-clause.
150. Probate and administration to be granted only under this Act.
151. Repeal of portions of Act XXVII of 1860.
152. Grant of probate or administration to supersede certificate under Act XXVII of 1860, or Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827.
153. Amendment of Act XXI of 1870.
154. Validation of grants of probate and administration made in British Burma.

No. II.

A Bill to provide for the grant of Probates of Wills and Letters of Administration to the estates of certain deceased persons.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the grant of probate of wills and letters of administration to the estates of deceased persons in cases to which the Indian Succession Act, 1865, does not apply; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Probate and Administration Act, 1880":

Local extent.

It applies to the whole of British India;

Commencement.

and it shall come into force on the first day of January, 1881.

Personal application.

2. Chapters II to XIII, both inclusive, of this Act shall apply in the case of every Hindú, Muhammadan, Buddhist and person exempted under section 332 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, dying on or after the said first day of January, 1881.

Interpretation-clause.

[of 1865, 3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Province:"

"Province" includes any division of British India having a Court of the last resort:

"minor:" "minority:"

X of "minor" means any person subject to the Indian Majority Act, 1875, who has not attained his majority within the meaning of that Act, and any other person who has not completed his age of eighteen years; and "minority" means the status of any such person:

"will:"

"will" means the legal declaration of the intentions of the testator with respect to his property, which he desires to be carried into effect after his death:

"codicil:"

"codicil" means an instrument made in relation to a will, and explaining, altering or adding to its dispositions. It is considered as forming an additional part of the will:

[of 1865, 7. "specific legacy:"

"specific legacy" means a legacy of specified property:

"demonstrative legacy:"

"demonstrative legacy" means a legacy directed to be paid out of specified property:

"probate:"

"probate" means the copy of a will certified under the seal of a Court of competent jurisdiction, with a grant of administration to the estate of the testator:

"executor:"

"executor" means a person to whom the execution of the last will of a deceased person is, by the testator's appointment, confided:

"administrator:"

"administrator" means a person appointed by competent authority to administer the estate of a deceased person when there is no executor:

"High Court."

"High Court" shall, for the purposes of sections sixty, sixty-one and sixty-six, include the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon.

CHAPTER II.

OF GRANT OF PROBATE AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Character and property of executor or administrator as such.

4. The executor or administrator, as the case may be, of a deceased person, is his legal representative for all purposes, and all the property of the deceased person vests in him as such. Act X o s. 179.

But nothing herein contained shall vest in an executor or administrator any property of a deceased person which would otherwise have passed by survivorship to some other person.

Administration with copy annexed of authenticated copy of will proved abroad.

5. When a will has been proved and deposited in a Court of competent jurisdiction, situated beyond the limits of the Province, whether in the British dominions, or in a foreign country, and a properly authenticated copy of the will is produced, letters of administration may be granted with a copy of such copy annexed. Act X o s. 180.

Probate only to appointed executor.

6. Probate can be granted only to an executor appointed by the will. Act X o s. 181.

Appointment express or implied.

7. The appointment may be express or by necessary implication. Act X c s. 182.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) A wills that C be his executor if B will not; B is appointed executor by implication.

(*b*.) A gives a legacy to B and several legacies to other persons, among the rest to his daughter-in-law, C, and adds, "but should the within-named C be not living, I do constitute and appoint B my whole and sole executrix." C is appointed executrix by implication.

(*c*.) A appoints several persons executors of his will and codicils, and his nephew residuary legatee, and in another codicil are these words:—"I appoint my nephew my residuary legatee to discharge all lawful demands against my will and codicils, signed of different dates." The nephew is appointed an executor by implication.

Persons to whom probate cannot be granted.

8. Probate cannot be granted to any person who is a minor or is of unsound mind. Act X c s. 183.

Grant of probate to several executors simultaneously or at different times.

9. When several executors are appointed, probate may be granted to them all simultaneously or at different times. Act X c s. 184.

Illustration.

A is an executor of B's will by express appointment, and C an executor of it by implication. Probate may be granted to A and C at the same time, or to A first and then to C, or to C first then to A.

of 1865, **10.** If a codicil be discovered after the grant of probate, a separate probate of that codicil may be granted to the executor, if it in no way repeals the appointment of executors made by the will.

Separate probate of codicil discovered after grant of probate.

If different executors are appointed by the codicil, the probate of the will must be revoked, and a new probate granted of the will and the codicil together.

Procedure when different executors appointed by codicil.

of 1865, **11.** When probate has been granted to several executors, and one of them dies, the entire representation of the testator accrues to the surviving executor or executors.

Accrual of representation to surviving executor.

of 1865, **12.** No right as executor can be established in any Court of justice unless probate of the will under which such right is claimed has been granted under this Act so as to have effect within the Province in which such Court is situate; and

Right as executor or legatee when established.

no right as legatee can be established as aforesaid, unless probate of the will under which such right is claimed or letters of administration with such will annexed has or have been granted as aforesaid.

Nothing in this section applies in cases where the amount or value of the property comprised in the will does not exceed one thousand rupees.

X of 1865, 8. **13.** Probate of a will when granted establishes the will from the death of the testator, and renders valid all intermediate acts of the executor as such.

Effect of probate.

X of 1865, 9; s. 190 nitted. **14.** Letters of administration cannot be granted to any person who is a minor or is of unsound mind.

To whom administration may not be granted.

X of 1865, 1. **15.** Letters of administration entitle the administrator to all rights belonging to the intestate as effectually as if the administration had been granted at the moment after his death.

Effect of letters of administration.

X of 1865, 2. **16.** Letters of administration do not render valid any intermediate acts of the administrator tending to the diminution or damage of the intestate's estate.

Acts not validated by administration.

X of 1865, 3. **17.** When a person appointed an executor has not renounced the executorship, letters of administration shall not be granted to any other person until a citation has been issued calling upon the executor to accept or renounce his executorship;

Grant of administration where executor has not renounced.

except that, when one or more of several executors have proved a will, the Court may, on the death of the survivor of those who have proved, grant letters of administration without citing those who have not proved.

Exception.

18. The renunciation may be made orally in the presence of the Judge, or by a writing signed by the person renouncing, and when made shall preclude him from ever thereafter applying for probate of the will appointing him executor. Act X of 1865 s. 194.

Form and effect of renunciation of executorship.

19. If the executor renounce, or fail to accept, the executorship within the time limited for the acceptance or refusal thereof, the will may be proved and letters of administration with a copy of the will annexed may be granted to the person who would be entitled to administration in case of intestacy. Act X of 1865 s. 195.

Procedure where executor renounces or fails to accept within time limited.

20. When the deceased has made a will, but has not appointed an executor, or Act X of 1865 s. 196.

Grant of administration to universal or residuary legatee.

when he has appointed an executor who is legally incapable or refuses to act, or has died before the testator, or before he has proved the will, or

when the executor dies after having proved the will but before he has administered all the estate of the deceased,

an universal or a residuary legatee may be admitted to prove the will, and letters of administration with the will annexed may be granted to him of the whole estate, or of so much thereof as may be unadministered.

21. When a residuary legatee who has a beneficial interest survives the testator, but dies before the estate has been fully administered, his representative has the same right to administration with the will annexed as such residuary legatee. Act X of 1865 s. 197.

Right to administration of representative of deceased residuary legatee.

22. When there is no executor and no residuary legatee or representative of a residuary legatee, or he declines or is incapable to act, or cannot be found, the person or persons who would be entitled to the administration of the estate of the deceased if he had died intestate, or any other legatee having a beneficial interest, or a creditor, may be admitted to prove the will, and letters of administration may be granted to him or them accordingly. Act X of 1865, s. 198.

Grant of administration where no executor, nor residuary legatee, nor representative of such legatee.

23. Letters of administration with the will annexed shall not be granted to any legatee other than an universal or a residuary legatee, until a citation has been issued and published in the manner hereinafter mentioned, calling on the next-of-kin to accept or refuse letters of administration. Act X of 1865 s. 199.

Citation before grant of administration to legatee other than universal or residuary.

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To whom administration may be granted.

24. When the deceased has died intestate, administration of his estate may be granted to any person who, according to the rules for the distribution of the estate of an intestate applicable in the case of such deceased, would be entitled to the whole or any part of such deceased's estate.

When several such persons apply for administration, it shall be in the discretion of the Court to grant it to any one or more of them.

When no such person applies, it may be granted to a creditor of the deceased.

CHAPTER III.

Of Limited Grants.

(a.)—*Grants limited in Duration.*

Act X of 1865, s. 208.

Probate of copy or draft of lost will.

25. When the will has been lost or mislaid since the testator's death, or has been destroyed by wrong or accident and not by any act of the testator, and a copy or the draft of the will has been preserved, probate may be granted of such copy or draft, limited until the original or a properly authenticated copy of it be produced.

Act X of 1865, s. 209.

Probate of contents of lost or destroyed will.

26. When the will has been lost or destroyed and no copy has been made nor the draft preserved, probate may be granted of its contents, if they can be established by evidence.

Act X of 1865, s. 210.

Probate of copy where original exists.

27. When the will is in the possession of a person, residing out of the Province in which application for probate is made, who has refused or neglected to deliver it up, but a copy has been transmitted to the executor, and it is necessary for the interests of the estate that probate should be granted without waiting for the arrival of the original, probate may be granted of the copy so transmitted, limited until the will or an authenticated copy of it be produced.

Act X of 1865, s. 211.

Administration until will produced.

28. Where no will of the deceased is forthcoming, but there is reason to believe that there is a will in existence, letters of administration may be granted, limited until the will or an authenticated copy of it be produced.

(b).—*Grants for the Use and Benefit of others having Right.*

Act X of 1865, s. 212.

Administration with will annexed to attorney of absent executor.

29. When any executor is absent from the Province in which application is made, and there is no executor within the Province willing to act, letters of administration with the will annexed may be granted to the attorney of the absent executor, for the use and benefit of his principal, limited until he shall obtain probate or letters of administration granted to himself.

Act X of 1865, s. 213.

Administration with will annexed to attorney of absent person, who, if present, would be entitled to administer.

30. When any person to whom, if present, letters of administration with the will annexed might be granted, is absent from the Province, letters of administration with the will annexed may be granted to his attorney, limited as above-mentioned.

Act X s. 214.

Administration to attorney of absent person entitled to administer in case of intestacy.

31. When a person entitled to administration in case of intestacy is absent from the Province, and no person equally entitled is willing to act, letters of administration may be granted to the attorney of the absent person, limited as before mentioned.

Act X s. 215.

Administration during minority of sole executor or residuary legatee.

32. When a minor is sole executor or sole residuary legatee, letters of administration with the will annexed may be granted to the legal guardian of such minor, or to such other person as the Court shall think fit, until the minor has attained his majority, at which period, and not before, probate of the will shall be granted to him.

Act X s. 216.

Administration during minority of several executors or residuary legatees.

33. When there are two or more minor executors and no executor who has attained majority, or two or more residuary legatees and no residuary legatee who has attained majority, the grant shall be limited until one of them has attained his majority.

Act X s. 217.

Administration for use and benefit of lunatic.

34. If a sole executor or a sole universal or residuary legatee, or a person who would be solely entitled to the estate of the intestate according to the rule for the distribution of intestates' estates, applicable in the case of the deceased, be a lunatic, letters of administration with or without the will annexed, as the case may be, shall be granted to the person to whom the care of his estate has been committed by competent authority, or, if there be no such person, to such other person as the Court thinks fit to appoint, for the use and benefit of the lunatic until he becomes of sound mind.

Act X s. 218.

Administration *pendente lite*.

35. Pending any suit touching the validity of the will of a deceased person, or for obtaining or revoking any probate or any grant of letters of administration, the Court may appoint an administrator of the estate of such deceased person, who shall have all the rights and powers of a general administrator, other than the right of distributing such estate; and every such administrator shall be subject to the immediate control of the Court and shall act under its direction.

(c.)—*For Special Purposes.*

Act X s. 219.

Probate limited to purpose specified in will.

36. If an executor be appointed for any limited purpose specified in the will, the probate shall be limited to that purpose, and if he should appoint an attorney to take administration on his behalf, the letters of administration with the will annexed shall accordingly be limited.

Act X s. 220.

Administration with will annexed limited to particular purpose.

37. If an executor appointed generally give an authority to an attorney to prove a will on his behalf, and the authority is limited to a particular purpose, the letters of administration with the will annexed shall be limited accordingly.

of 1865,

Administration limited to trust-property.

38. Where a person dies, leaving property of which he was the sole or surviving trustee, or in which he had no beneficial interest on his own account, and leaves no general representative, or one who is unable or unwilling to act as such, letters of administration, limited to such property, may be granted to the person beneficially interested in the property, or to some other person on his behalf.

t X of 1865, 222.

Administration limited to suit.

39. When it is necessary that the representative of a person deceased be made a party to a pending suit, and the executor or person entitled to administration is unable or unwilling to act, letters of administration may be granted to the nominee of a party in such suit, limited for the purpose of representing the deceased in the said suit, or in any other cause or suit which may be commenced in the same or in any other Court between the parties, or any other parties, touching the matters at issue in the said cause or suit, and until a final decree shall be made therein and carried into complete execution.

t X of 1865, 223.

Administration limited to purpose of becoming party to suit to be brought against administrator.

40. If, at the expiration of twelve months from the date of any probate or letters of administration, the executor or administrator to whom the same has been granted is absent from the Province within which the Court that has granted the probate or letters of administration is situate, such Court may grant, to any person whom it thinks fit, letters of administration limited to the purpose of becoming and being made a party to a suit to be brought against the executor or administrator, and carrying the decree which may be made therein into effect.

t X of 1865, 224.

Administration limited to collection and preservation of deceased's property.

41. In any case in which it appears necessary for preserving the property of a deceased person, the Court within whose district any of the property is situate may grant, to any person whom such Court thinks fit, letters of administration limited to the collection and preservation of the property of the deceased, and giving discharges for debts due to his estate, subject to the directions of the Court.

t X of 1865, 225.

Appointment, as administrator, of person other than one who under ordinary circumstances would be entitled to administration.

42. When a person has died intestate, or leaving a will of which there is no executor willing and competent to act, or where the executor is, at the time of the death of such person, resident out of the Province, and it appears to the Court to be necessary or convenient to appoint some person to administer the estate or any part thereof other than the person who under ordinary circumstances would be entitled to a grant of administration, the Judge may, in his discretion, having regard to consanguinity, amount of interest, the safety of the estate and probability that it will be properly administered, appoint such person as he thinks fit to be administrator;

and in every such case letters of administration may be limited or not as the Judge thinks fit.

(*d*).—*Grants with Exception.*

Probate or administration with will annexed subject to exception.

43. Whenever the nature of the case requires that an exception be made, probate of a will, or letters of administration with the will annexed, shall be granted subject to such exception. Act X of 18 s. 226.

Administration with exception.

44. Whenever the nature of the case requires that an exception be made, letters of administration shall be granted subject to such exception. Act X of 18 s. 227.

(*e*).—*Grants of the Rest.*

Probate or administration of rest.

45. Whenever a grant, with exception, of probate or letters of administration, with or without the will annexed, has been made, the person entitled to probate or administration of the remainder of the deceased's estate may take a grant of probate or letters of administration, as the case may be, of the rest of the deceased's estate. Act X of 18 s. 228.

(*f*).—*Grants of Effects unadministered.*

Grant of effects unadministered.

46. If the executor to whom probate has been granted have died leaving a part of the testator's estate unadministered, a new representative may be appointed for the purpose of administering such part of the estate. Act X of 18 s. 229.

Rules as to grants of effects unadministered.

47. In granting letters of administration of an estate not fully administered, the Court shall be guided by the same rules as apply to original grants, and shall grant letters of administration to those persons only to whom original grants might have been made. Act X of 18 s. 230.

Administration when limited grant expired, and still some part of estate unadministered.

48. When a limited grant has expired by efflu-xion of time, or the happening of the event or contingency on which it was limited, and there is still some part of the deceased's estate unadministered, letters of administration shall be granted to those persons to whom original grants might have been made. Act X of 186 s. 231.

CHAPTER IV.

Alteration and Revocation of Grants.

What errors may be rectified by Court.

49. Errors in names and descriptions, or in setting forth the time and place of the deceased's death, or the purpose in a limited grant, may be rectified by the Court, and the grant of probate or letters of administration may be altered and amended accordingly. Act X of 186 s. 232.

Act X of 1865, s. 233.

Procedure where codicil discovered after grant of administration with will annexed.

50. If, after the grant of letters of administration with the will annexed, a codicil be discovered, it may be added to the grant on due proof and identification, and the grant altered and amended accordingly.

Act X of 1865, s. 234.

Revocation or annulment for just cause.

51. The grant of probate or letters of administration may be revoked or annulled for just cause.

"Just cause."

Explanation.—Just cause is—

1st, that the proceedings to obtain the grant were defective in substance;

2nd, that the grant was obtained fraudulently by making a false suggestion, or by concealing from the Court something material to the case;

3rd, that the grant was obtained by means of an untrue allegation of a fact essential in point of law to justify the grant, though such allegation was made in ignorance or inadvertently;

4th, that the grant has become useless and inoperative through circumstances.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) The Court by which the grant was made had no jurisdiction.

(*b*.) The grant was made without citing parties who ought to have been cited.

(*c*.) The will of which probate was obtained was forged or revoked.

(*d*.) A obtained letters of administration to the estate of B, as his widow, but it has since transpired that she was never married to him.

(*e*.) A has taken administration to the estate of B as if he had died intestate, but a will has since been discovered.

(*f*.) Since probate was granted, a later will has been discovered.

(*g*.) Since probate was granted, a codicil has been discovered, which revokes or adds to the appointment of executors under the will.

(*h*.) The person to whom probate was, or letters of administration were, granted has subsequently become of unsound mind.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE PRACTICE IN GRANTING AND REVOKING PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Act X of 1865, s. 235.

Jurisdiction of District Judge in granting and revoking probates, &c.

52. The District Judge shall have jurisdiction in granting and revoking probates and letters of administration in all cases within his district.

Law Commissioners' draft of 1863, section 242. Delegates Bill No. I, s. 2.

Power to appoint Delegate of District Judge to deal with non-contentious cases.

53. The High Court may, from time to time, appoint such judicial officers within any district as it thinks fit to act for the District Judge as Delegates to grant probate and letters of administration in non-contentious cases, within such local limits as it may from time to time prescribe:

Provided that, in the case of High Courts not established by Royal Charter, such appointment be made with the previous sanction of the Local Government.

Persons so appointed shall be called "District Delegates."

Act X of 1865, s. 236.

District Judge's powers as to grant of probate and administration.

54. The District Judge shall have the like powers and authority in relation to the granting of probate and letters of administration, and all matters connected therewith, as are by law vested in him in relation to any civil suit or proceeding depending in his Court.

Act X of 1865, s. 237.

District Judge may order person to produce testamentary papers.

55. The District Judge may order any person to produce and bring into Court any paper or writing being or purporting to be testamentary, which may be shown to be in the possession or under the control of such person;

and if it be not shown that any such paper or writing is in the possession or under the control of such person, but there is reason to believe that he has the knowledge of any such paper or writing, the Court may direct him to attend for the purpose of being examined respecting the same,

and he shall be bound to answer such questions as may be put to him by the Court, and, if so ordered, to produce and bring in such paper or writing, and shall be subject to the like punishment under the Indian Penal Code, in case of default in not attending or in not answering such questions or not bringing in such paper or writing as he would have been subject to in case he had been a party to a suit, and had made such default,

and the costs of the proceeding shall be in the discretion of the Judge.

Act X of 18 s. 238; s. 2 omitted.

Proceedings of District Judge's Court in relation to probate and administration.

56. The proceedings of the Court of the District Judge, in relation to the granting of probate and letters of administration, shall, except as hereinafter otherwise provided, be regulated, so far as the circumstances of the case will admit, by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Act X of 1 s. 240.

When probate or administration may be granted by District Judge.

57. Probate of the will or letters of administration to the estate of a deceased person may be granted by the District Judge under the seal of his Court, if it appears by a petition, verified as hereinafter mentioned, of the person applying for the same that the testator or intestate, as the case may be, had at the time of his decease a fixed place of abode, or any property, moveable or immoveable, within the jurisdiction of the Judge.

Act X of 1 s. 241.

Disposal of application made to Judge of District in which deceased had no fixed abode.

58. When the application is made to the Judge of a District in which the deceased had no fixed abode at the time of his death, the Judge may in his discretion refuse the application, if in his judgment it could be disposed of more justly or

conveniently in another district, or, where the application is for letters of administration, grant them absolutely, or limited to the property within his own jurisdiction.

raft Succession Act, section 250. Delegates Bill No. I, s. 3.

Probate and letters of administration may be granted by Delegate.

59. Probate and letters of administration may, upon application for that purpose to any District Delegate, be granted by him in any case in which there is no contention, if it appears by petition (verified as hereinafter mentioned) that the testator or intestate, as the case may be, at the time of his death had his fixed place of abode within the jurisdiction of such Delegate.

t X of 1865, s. 242.

Conclusiveness of probate or letters of administration.

60. Probate or letters of administration shall have effect over all the property and estate, moveable or immoveable, of the deceased throughout the Province in which the same is granted, and shall be conclusive as to the representative title against all debtors of the deceased, and all persons holding property which belongs to him, and shall afford full indemnity to all debtors paying their debts, and all persons delivering up such property to the person to whom such probate or letters of administration shall have been granted :

Effect of unlimited probates, &c., granted by High Court.

Provided that probates and letters of administration granted by a High Court shall, unless otherwise directed by the grant, have like effect throughout the whole of British India.

t X of 1865, s. 242A.

Transmission of certificate by High Court granting probate, &c., to other Courts.

61. Whenever a grant of probate or letters of administration is made by a High Court with such effect as last aforesaid, the Registrar, or such other officer as the High Court making the grant appoints in this behalf, shall send to each of the other High Courts a certificate to the following effect :—

I, *A. B.*, Registrar [*or as the case may be*] of the High Court of Judicature at [*or as the case may be*], hereby certify that on the day of 188 the High Court of Judicature at [*or as the case may be*] granted probate of the will [*or* letters of administration of the estate] of *C. D.*, late of deceased, to *E. F.* of and *G. H.* of , and that such probate [*or* letters] has [*or* have] effect over all the property of the deceased throughout the whole of British India ;

and such certificate shall be filed by the High Court receiving the same.

X of 1865, s. 243.

Conclusiveness of application for probate or administration, if properly made and verified.

62. The application for probate or letters of administration, if made and verified in the manner hereinafter mentioned, shall be conclusive for the purpose of authorizing the grant of probate or administration, and no such grant shall be impeached by reason that the testator or intestate had no fixed place of abode, or no property within the district at the time of his death, unless by a proceeding to revoke the grant if obtained by a fraud upon the Court.

Petition for probate.

63. Application for probate shall be made by a petition distinctly written in English or in the language in ordinary use in proceedings before the Court in which the application is made, with the will annexed, and stating Act X of s. 244.

the time of the testator's death,

that the writing annexed is his last will and testament,

that it was duly executed,

that the petitioner is the executor thereinnamed, and

the amount of assets which are likely to come to the petitioner's hands.

In addition to these particulars, the petition shall further state,

when the application is to the District Judge, that the deceased at the time of his death had a fixed place of abode or had some property situate within the jurisdiction of the Judge; and,

when the application is to a District Delegate, that the deceased at the time of his death had a fixed place of abode within the jurisdiction of such Delegate. Draft Succession Act, s. 253. Delegates Bill No. I, s. 4.

In what cases translation of will to be annexed to petition.

64. In cases wherein the will is written in any language other than English, or than that in ordinary use in proceedings before the Court, there shall be a translation thereof annexed to the petition by a translator of the Court, if the language be one for which a translator is appointed; or, if the will be in any other language, then by any person competent to translate the same, in which case such translation shall be verified by that person in the following manner :— Act X of 1865, s. 245.

Verification of translation by person other than Court translator.

"I (*A. B.*) do declare that I read and perfectly understand the language and character of the original, and that the above is a true and accurate translation thereof."

Petition for letters of administration.

65. Application for letters of administration shall be made by petition distinctly written as aforesaid, and stating Act X of 1865, s. 246.

the time and place of the deceased's death,

the family or other relatives of the deceased, and their respective residences,

the right in which the petitioner claims,

the amount of assets which are likely to come to the petitioner's hands.

In addition to these particulars the petition shall further state,

when the application is to a District Judge, that the deceased at the time of his death had a fixed place of abode or had some property situate within the jurisdiction of the Judge; and

when the application is to a District Delegate, that the deceased at the time of his death had a fixed place of abode within the jurisdiction of such Delegate. Draft Succession Act, s. 255. Delegates Bill No. I, s. 4.

Additional statements in petition for probate, &c.

66. Every person applying to a High Court for probate of a will or letters of administration of an estate, intended to have effect Act X of 1865, s. 246A.

throughout British India, shall state in his petition, in addition to the matters respectively required by sections sixty-three and sixty-five, that to the best of his belief no application has been made to any other High Court for a probate of the same will or for letters of administration of the same estate, intended to have such effect as last aforesaid,

or, where any such application has been made, the High Court to which it was made, the person or persons by whom it was made, and the proceedings (if any) had thereon.

And the High Court to which any application is made under the proviso to section sixty may, if it think fit, reject the same.

Act X of 1865, s. 247.

Petition for probate or administration to be signed and verified.

67. The petition for probate or letters of administration shall in all cases be subscribed by the petitioner and his pleader, if any, and shall be verified by the petitioner in the following manner or to the like effect:—

"I (*A. B.*), the petitioner in the above petition, declare that what is stated therein is true to the best of my information and belief."

Act X of 1865, s. 248.

Verification of petition for probate by one witness to will.

68. Where the application is for probate, the petition shall also be verified by at least one of the witnesses to the will (when procurable), in the manner or to the effect following:—

"I (*C. D.*), one of the witnesses to the last will and testament of the testator mentioned in the above petition, declare that I was present and saw the said testator affix his signature (*or* mark) thereto (*as the case may be*) (*or* that the said testator acknowledged the writing annexed to the above petition to be his last will and testament in my presence)."

Act X of 1865, s. 249.

Punishment for false averment in petition or declaration.

69. If any petition or declaration which is hereby required to be verified contains any averment which the person making the verification knows or believes to be false, such person shall be subject to punishment according to the provisions of the law for the time being in force for the punishment of giving or fabricating false evidence.

Act X of 1865, s. 250.

District Judge may examine petitioner in person,

70. In all cases it shall be lawful for the District Judge or District Delegate, if he thinks fit,

to examine the petitioner in person upon oath, and also

require further evidence,

to require further evidence of the due execution of the will, or the right of the petitioner to the letters of administration, as the case may be, and

and issue citations to inspect proceedings.

to issue citations calling upon all persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the deceased to come and see the proceedings before the grant of probate or letters of administration.

Publication of citation.

The citation shall be fixed up in some conspicuous part of the Court-house, and also in the office of the Collector of the District, and otherwise published or made known in such manner as the Judge or Delegate issuing the same may direct.

Draft Succession Act, section 28 Delegates Bill No. 1

Caveats against grant of probate or administration.

71. Caveats against the grant of probate or letters of administration may be lodged with the District Judge or a District Delegate; and immediately on any caveat being lodged with any District Delegate, he shall send a copy thereof to the District Judge; and immediately on a caveat being entered with the District Judge, a copy thereof shall be given to the District Delegate, if any, within whose jurisdiction it is alleged the deceased had his fixed place of abode at the time of his death, and to any other Judge or District Delegate to whom it may appear to the District Judge expedient to transmit the same.

Act X of 1 s. 252.

Form of caveat.

72. The caveat shall be to the following effect:—

"Let nothing be done in the matter of the estate of *A. B.*, late of , deceased, who died on the day of at without notice to *C. D.* of ."

Act X of 1 s. 253.

After entry of caveat, no proceeding taken on petition until after notice to caveator.

73. No proceeding shall be taken on a petition for probate or letters of administration after a caveat against the grant thereof has been entered with the Judge or District Delegate to whom the application has been made, or notice thereof has been given of its entry with some other Delegate, until after such notice to the person by whom the same has been entered as the Court shall think reasonable.

Draft Succession Act, section 26. Delegates Bill No. 1,

District Delegate when not to grant probate or administration.

74. A District Delegate shall not grant probate or letters of administration in any case in which there is contention as to the grant, or in which it otherwise appears to him that probate or letters of administration ought not to be granted in his Court.

Explanation.—By "contention" is understood the appearance of any one in person, or by his recognized agent or by a pleader duly appointed to act on his behalf, to oppose the proceeding.

Draft Succession Act, section 26 Delegates Bill No. 1,

Power to transmit statement to District Judge in doubtful cases where no contention.

75. In every case in which there is no contention, but it appears to the District Delegate doubtful whether the probate or letters of administration should or should not be granted, or when any question arises in relation to the grant, or application for the grant, of any probate or letters of administration, the District Delegate may, if he thinks proper, transmit a statement of the matter in question to the District Judge, who may direct the District Delegate to proceed in the matter of the application, according to such instructions as to the Judge may seem necessary, or may forbid any further proceeding by the District Delegate in relation to the matter of such application,

leaving the party applying for the grant in question to make application to the Judge.

aft Succes-
n Act, sec-
n 265.
legates
ll No. I, s. 7.

Procedure where there is contention, or District Delegate thinks probate or letters of administration should be refused in his Court.

76. In every case in which there is contention, or the District Delegate is of opinion that the probate or letters of administration should be refused in his Court, the petition, with any documents that may have been filed therewith, shall be returned to the person by whom the application was made, in order that the same may be presented to the District Judge; unless the District Delegate thinks it necessary, for the purposes of justice, to impound the same, which he is hereby authorized to do; and in that case the same shall be sent by him to the District Judge.

X of
55, s. 254.

Grant of probate to be under seal of Court.

77. Whenever it appears to the Judge or District Delegate that probate of a will should be granted, he shall grant the same under the seal of his Court in manner following:—

Form of such grant.

"I, Judge of the District of , [*or* Delegate appointed for granting probate or letters of administration in (*here insert the limits of the Delegate's jurisdiction*)] hereby make known that on the day of in the year the last will of , late of , a copy whereof is hereunto annexed, was proved and registered before me, and that administration of the property and credits of the said deceased, and in any way concerning his will, was granted to , the executor in the said will named, he having undertaken to administer the same, and to make a true inventory of the said property and credits, and to exhibit the same at or before the expiration of a year next ensuing, and also to render a true account thereof."

X of
5, s. 255.

Grant of letters of administration to be under seal of Court.

78. Whenever it appears to the District Judge or District Delegate that letters of administration to the estate of a person deceased, with or without a copy of the will annexed, should be granted, he shall grant the same under the seal of his Court in manner following:—

Form of such grant.

"I, , Judge of the District of , [*or* Delegate appointed for granting probate or letters of administration in (*here insert the limits of the Delegate's jurisdiction*)] hereby make known that on the day of letters of administration (with *or* without the will annexed, *as the case may be*) of the property and credits of , late of , deceased, were granted to , the father (*or as the case may be*) of the deceased, he having undertaken to administer the same, and to make a true inventory of the said property and credits, and to exhibit the same in this Court at or before the expiration of one year next ensuing, and also to render a true account thereof."

X of
5, s. 256.
No. I, s. 4.

Administration-bond.

79. Every person to whom any grant of administration is committed, and, if the Judge so direct, any person to whom probate is granted, shall give a bond to the Judge of the District Court to enure for the benefit of the Judge for the time being, with one or more surety or sureties, engaging for the due collection, getting in, and administering the estate of the deceased, which bond shall be in such form as the Judge from time to time by any general or special order directs.

Act X of 1
s. 257.

Assignment of administration-bond.

80. The Court may, on application made by petition and on being satisfied that the engagement of any such bond has not been kept, and upon such terms as to security, or providing that the money received be paid into Court, or otherwise as the Court may think fit, assign the same to some proper person, who shall thereupon be entitled to sue on the said bond in his own name as if the same had been originally given to him instead of to the Judge of the Court, and shall be entitled to recover thereon, as trustee for all persons interested, the full amount recoverable in respect of any breach thereof.

Act X of 1
s. 258.

Time for grant of probate and administration.

81. No probate of a will shall be granted until after the expiration of seven clear days, and no letters of administration shall be granted until after the expiration of fourteen clear days, from the day of the testator or intestate's death.

Act X of 1
s. 259.

Filing of original wills of which probate or administration with will annexed granted.

82. Until a public registry for wills is established, every District Judge and District Delegate shall file and preserve among the records of his Court all original wills of which probate or letters of administration with the will annexed may be granted by him: *and the Local Government shall make regulations for the preservation and inspection of the wills so* filed as aforesaid.

Act X of 18
s. 260.

Grantee of probate or administration alone to sue, &c., until same revoked.

83. After any grant of probate or letters of administration, no other than the person to whom the same shall have been granted shall have power to sue or prosecute any suit, or otherwise act as representative of the deceased, throughout the Province in which the same may have been granted, until such probate or letters of administration shall have been recalled or revoked.

Act X of 18
s. 261.

Procedure in contentious cases.

84. In any case before the District Judge in which there is contention the proceeding shall take, as nearly as may be, the form of a regular suit, according to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, in which the petitioner for probate or letters of administration, as the case may be, shall be the plaintiff, and the person who may have appeared as aforesaid to oppose the grant shall be the defendant.

Act X of 18
s. 262.

Payment to executor or administrator before probate or administration revoked.

85. Where any probate is, or letters of administration are, revoked, all payments *bonâ fide* made to any executor or administrator under such probate or administration before the revocation thereof shall,

notwithstanding such revocation, be a legal discharge to the person making the same;

Right of such executor or administrator to recoup himself.

and the executor or administrator who shall have acted under any such revoked probate or administration may retain and reimburse himself in respect of any payments made by him which the person to whom probate or letters of administration shall be afterwards granted might have lawfully made.

Bill No. I, s. 5.

Power to refuse letters of administration.

86. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the Court may in its discretion make an order refusing, for reasons to be recorded by it in writing, to grant any application for letters of administration made under this Act, except when such application is an application for letters of administration with a will annexed, and the amount or value of the property comprised in such will exceeds one thousand rupees.

Act X of 1865, s. 263.

Appeals from orders of District Judge.

87. Every order made by a District Judge or District Delegate by virtue of the powers hereby conferred upon him shall be subject to appeal to the High Court under the rules contained in the Code of Civil Procedure applicable to appeals.

Act X of 1865, 264.

Concurrent jurisdiction of High Court.

88. The High Court shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the District Judge in the exercise of all the powers hereby conferred upon the Dist ct Judge.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE POWERS OF AN EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR.

Act X of 1865, s. 267.

In respect of causes of action surviving deceased, and rents due at death.

89. An executor or administrator has the same power to sue in respect of all causes of action that survive the deceased, and to distrain for all rents due to him at the time of his death, as the deceased had when living.

Act X of 1865, s. 268.

Demands and rights of action of or against deceased survive to and against executor or administrator.

90. All demands whatsoever, and all rights to prosecute or defend any action or special proceeding, existing in favour of or against a person at the time of his decease survive to and against his executors or administrators, except causes of action for defamation, assault as defined in the Indian Penal Code, or other personal injuries not causing the death of the party, and except also cases where, after the death of the party, the relief sought could not be enjoyed, or granting it would be nugatory.

Illustration.

(*a*). A collision takes place on a railway in consequence of some neglect or default of the officials, and a passenger is severely hurt, but not so as to cause death. He afterwards dies without having instituted any suit. The cause of action does not survive.

Act X of 1865, s. 269.

Power of executor or administrator to dispose of property.

91. An executor or administrator has power, with the consent of the Court by which the probate or letters of administration was or were granted, to dispose of the property of the deceased, either wholly or in part, in such manner as he thinks fit:

Provided that the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Madras or Bombay may, when granting probate or letters of administration, exempt the executor or administrator from the necessity of obtaining such consent. New.

Illustrations.

(*a*). The deceased has made a specific bequest of part of his property. The executor, not having assented to the bequest, sells the subject of it. The sale is valid.

(*b*). The executor, in the exercise of his discretion, mortgages a part of the immoveable estate of the deceased. The mortgage is valid.

Act X of 1865, s. 270.

Purchase by executor or administrator of deceased's property.

92. If an executor or administrator purchases, either directly or indirectly, any part of the property of the deceased, the sale is voidable at the instance of any other person interested in the property sold.

Act X of 1865, s. 271.

Powers of several executors or administrators exercisable by one.

93. When there are several executors or administrators, the powers of all may, in the absence of any direction to the contrary, be exercised by any one of them who has proved the will or taken out administration.

Illustrations.

(*a*). One of several executors has power to release a debt due to the deceased.

(*b*). One has power to surrender a lease.

(*c*). One has power to sell the property of the deceased, moveable or immoveable.

(*d*). One has power to assent to a legacy.

(*e*). One has power to endorse a promissory note payable to the deceased.

(*f*). The will appoints A, B, C, and D to be executors, and directs that two of them shall be a quorum. No act can be done by a single executor.

Act X of 1865, s. 272.

Survival of powers on death of one of several executors or administrators.

94. Upon the death of one or more of several executors or administrators, all the powers of the office become vested in the survivors or survivor.

Act X of 1865, s. 273.

Powers of administrator of effects unadministered.

95. The administrator of effects unadministered has, with respect to such effects, the same powers as the original executor or administrator.

Act X of 1865, s. 274.

Powers of administrator during minority.

96. An administrator during minority has all the powers of an ordinary administrator.

Act X of 1865, s. 275.

Powers of married executrix or administratrix.

97. When probate or letters of administration shall have been granted to a married woman, she has all the powers of an ordinary executor or administrator.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE DUTIES OF AN EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR.

Act X of 1865, s. 276.

As to deceased's funeral ceremonies.

98. It is the duty of an executor to provide funds for the performance of the necessary funeral ceremonies of the deceased in a manner suitable to his condition if he has left property sufficient for the purpose.

Act X of 1865, s. 277.

Inventory and account.

99. An executor or administrator shall, within six months from the grant of probate or letters of administration, exhibit in the Court by which the same may have been granted an inventory containing a full and true estimate of all the property in possession, and all the credits, and also all the debts owing by any person or persons to which the executor or administrator is entitled in that character, and shall in like manner, within one year from the date aforesaid, exhibit an account of the estate, showing the assets that may have come to his hands, and the manner in which they have been applied or disposed of.

Act X of 1865, s. 277A.

Inventory to include property in any part of British India.

100. In all cases where it is sought to obtain a grant of probate or letters of administration intended to have effect throughout the whole of British India, the executor, or the person applying for administration to the effects of any person dying in British India and leaving property in more than one Province, shall include in the inventory of the effects of the deceased his moveable or immoveable property situate in each of the Provinces:

And the value of such property situate in the said Provinces, respectively, shall be separately stated in such inventory, and the probate or letters of administration shall be chargeable with a fee corresponding to the entire amount or value of the property affected thereby wheresoever situate within British India.

Act X of 1865, s. 278.

As to property of, and debts owing to, deceased.

101. The executor or administrator shall collect, with reasonable diligence, the property of the deceased and the debts that were due to him at the time of his death.

Act X of 1865, s. 279.

Expenses to be paid before all debts.

102. Funeral expenses to a reasonable amount, according to the degree and quality of the deceased, and death-bed charges, including fees for medical attendance, and board and lodging for one month previous to his death, are to be paid before all debts.

Act X of 1865, s. 280.

Expenses to be paid next after such expenses.

103. The expenses of obtaining probate or letters of administration, including the costs incurred for or in respect of any judicial proceedings that may be necessary for administering the estate, are to be paid next after the funeral expenses and death-bed charges.

Act X of 1865, s. 281.

Wages for certain services to be next paid, and then other debts.

104. Wages due for services rendered to the deceased within three months next preceding his death by any labourer, artizan or domestic servant are next to be paid, and then the other debts of the deceased.

Act X of 1865, s. 282.

Ss. 283 & 284 omitted.

Save as aforesaid, all debts to be paid equally and rateably.

105. Save as aforesaid, no creditor is to have a right of priority over another, by reason that his debt is secured by an instrument under seal, or on any other account.

But the executor or administrator shall pay all such debts as he knows of, including his own, equally and rateably, as far as the assets of the deceased will extend.

Act X of 1865, s. 285.

Debts to be paid before legacies.

106. Debts of every description must be paid before any legacy.

Act X of 1865, s. 286.

Executor or administrator not bound to pay legacies without indemnity.

107. If the estate of the deceased is subject to any contingent liabilities, an executor or administrator is not bound to pay any legacy without a sufficient indemnity to meet the liabilities whenever they may become due.

Act X of 1865, s. 287.

Abatement of general legacies.

108. If the assets, after payment of debts, necessary expenses and specific legacies, are not sufficient to pay all the general legacies in full, the latter shall abate or be diminished in equal proportions;

Executor not to pay one legatee in preference to another.

and the executor has no right to pay one legatee in preference to another, nor to retain any money on account of a legacy to himself or to any person for whom he is a trustee.

Act X of 1865, s. 288.

Non-abatement of specific legacy when assets sufficient to pay debts.

109. Where there is a specific legacy, and the assets are sufficient for the payment of debts and necessary expenses, the thing specified must be delivered to the legatee without any abatement.

Act X of 1865, s. 289.

Right under demonstrative legacy when assets sufficient to pay debts and necessary expenses.

110. Where there is a demonstrative legacy, and the assets are sufficient for the payment of debts and necessary expenses, the legatee has a preferential claim for payment of his legacy out of the fund from which the legacy is directed to be paid until such fund is exhausted, and if, after the fund is exhausted, part of the legacy still remains unpaid, he is entitled to rank for the remainder against the general assets as for a legacy of the amount of such unpaid remainder.

Act X of 1865, s. 290.

Rateable abatement of specific legacies.

111. If the assets are not sufficient to answer the debts and the specific legacies, an abatement shall be made from the latter rateably in proportion to their respective amounts.

Illustration.

A has bequeathed to B a diamond-ring, valued at 500 rupees, and to C a horse, valued at 1,000 rupees It is found necessary to sell all the effects of the testator, and his assets, after payment of debts, are only 1,000 rupees. Of this sum rupees 333-5-4 are to be paid to B, and rupees 666-10-8 to C.

Act X of 1865, s. 291.

Legacies treated as general for purpose of abatement.

112. For the purpose of abatement, a legacy for life, a sum appropriated by the will to produce an annuity, and the value of an annuity when no sum has been appropriated to produce it, shall be treated as general legacies.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE EXECUTOR'S ASSENT TO A LEGACY.

X of 1865, s. 113. Assent necessary to complete legatee's title.

113. The assent of the executor is necessary to complete a legatee's title to his legacy.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A by his will bequeaths to B his Government paper, which is in deposit with the Bank of Bengal. The Bank has no authority to deliver the securities, nor B a right to take possession of them, without the assent of the executor.

(*b*). A by his will has bequeathed to C his house in Calcutta in the tenancy of B. C is not entitled to receive the rents without the assent of the executor.

X of 1865, s. 114. Effect of executor's assent to specific legacy.

114. The assent of the executor to a specific bequest shall be sufficient to divest his interest as executor therein, and to transfer the subject of the bequest to the legatee, unless the nature or the circumstances of the property require that it shall be transferred in a particular way.

Nature of assent.

This assent may be verbal, and it may be either express or implied from the conduct of the executor.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A horse is bequeathed. The executor requests the legatee to dispose of it, or a third party proposes to purchase the horse from the executor, and he directs him to apply to the legatee. Assent to the legacy is implied.

(*b*). The interest of a fund is directed by the will to be applied for the maintenance of the legatee during his minority. The executor commences so to apply it. This is an assent to the whole of the bequest.

(*c*). A bequest is made of a fund to A, and after him to B. The executor pays the interest of the fund to A. This is an implied assent to the bequest to B.

(*d*). Executors die after paying all the debts of the testator, but before satisfaction of specific legacies. Assent to the legacies may be presumed.

(*e*). A person to whom a specific article has been bequeathed takes possession of it and retains it without any objection on the part of the executor. His assent may be presumed.

X of 1865, s. 94. Conditional assent.

115. The assent of an executor to a legacy may be conditional, and if the condition be one which he has a right to enforce, and it is not performed, there is no assent.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A bequeathes to B his lands of Sultánpur, which at the date of the will, and at the death of A, were subject to a mortgage for 10,000 rupees. The executor assents to the bequest on condition that B shall within a limited time pay the amount due on the mortgage at the testator's death. The amount is not paid. There is no assent.

(*b*). The executor assents to a bequest on condition that the legatee shall pay him a sum of money. The payment is not made. The assent is nevertheless valid.

Act X of 1865, s. 295. Assent of executor to his own legacy.

116. When the executor is a legatee, his assent to his own legacy is necessary to complete his title to it, in the same way as it is required when the bequest is to another person; and his assent may in like manner be express or implied.

Implied assent.

Assent shall be implied if in his manner of administering the property he does any act which is referable to his character of legatee and is not referable to his character of executor.

Illustration.

An executor takes the rent of a house or the interest of Government-securities bequeathed to him, and applies it to his own use. This is assent.

Act X of 18 s. 296. Effect of executor's assent.

117. The assent of the executor to a legacy gives effect to it from the death of the testator.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A legatee sells his legacy before it is assented to by the executor. The executor's subsequent assent operates for the benefit of the purchaser, and completes his title to the legacy.

(*b*). A bequeaths 1,000 rupees to B with interest from his death. The executor does not assent to this legacy until the expiration of a year from A's death. B is entitled to interest from the death of A.

Act X of 18 s. 297. Executor when to deliver legacies.

118. An executor is not bound to pay or deliver any legacy until the expiration of one year from the testator's death.

Illustration.

A by his will directs his legacies to be paid within six months after his death. The executor is not bound to pay them before the expiration of a year.

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE PAYMENT AND APPORTIONMENT OF ANNUITIES.

Act X of 1 s. 298. Commencement of annuity when no time fixed by will.

119. Where an annuity is given by the will, and no time is fixed for its commencement, it shall commence from the testator's death, and the first payment shall be made at the expiration of a year next after that event.

Act X of 1 s. 299. When annuity, to be paid quarterly or monthly, first falls due.

120. Where there is a direction that the annuity shall be paid quarterly or monthly, the first payment shall be due at the end of the first quarter or first month, as the case may be, after the testator's death, and shall, if the executor shall not be bound to pay it till the end of the year.

Act X of 1 s. 300. Date of successive payments when first payment directed to be made within given time, or on day certain.

121. Where there is a direction that the first payment of an annuity shall be made within one month or any other division of time from the death of the testator, or on a day certain, the successive payments are to be made on the anniversary of the earliest day on which the will authorizes the first payment to be made;

and if the annuitant dies in the interval between the times of payment, an apportioned share of the annuity shall be paid to his representative.

Apportionment where annuitant dies between times of payment.

CHAPTER X.

OF THE INVESTMENT OF FUNDS TO PROVIDE FOR LEGACIES.

X of 1865, 91.

122. Where a legacy, not being a specific legacy, is given for life, the sum bequeathed shall at the end of the year be invested in such securities as the High Court may, by any general rule to be made from time to time, authorize or direct, and the proceeds thereof shall be paid to the legatee as the same shall accrue due.

Investment of sum bequeathed where legacy, not specific, given for life.

X of 1865, 92.

123. Where a general legacy is given to be paid at a future time, the executor shall invest a sum sufficient to meet it in securities of the kind mentioned in the last preceding section.

Investment of general legacy, to be paid at future time.

The intermediate interest shall form part of the residue of the testator's estate.

Intermediate interest.

X of 1865, 93.

124. Where an annuity is given and no fund is charged with its payment or appropriated by the will to answer it, a Government-annuity of the specified amount shall be purchased, or,

Procedure when no fund charged with, or appropriated to, annuity.

if no such annuity can be obtained, then a sum sufficient to produce the annuity shall be invested for that purpose in such securities as the High Court may, by any general rule to be made from time to time, authorize or direct.

X of 1865, 94, 5 omitted.

125. Where a bequest is contingent, the executor is not bound to invest the amount of the legacy, but may transfer the whole residue of the estate to the residuary legatee on his giving sufficient security for the payment of the legacy if it shall become due.

Transfer to residuary legatee or contingent bequest.

X of 1865, 96.

126. Where the testator has bequeathed the residue of his estate to a person for life with a direction that it shall be invested in certain specified securities, so much of the estate as is not at the time of his death invested in securities of the specified kind shall be converted into money and invested in such securities.

Investment of residue bequeathed for life, with direction to invest in specified securities.

X of 1865, 97.

127. Such conversion and investment as are contemplated by the last preceding section shall be made at such times and in such manner as the executor in his discretion thinks fit;

Time and manner of conversion and investment.

and, until such conversion and investment shall be completed, the person who would be for the time being entitled to the income of the fund when so invested shall receive interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the market-value (to be computed as of the date of the testator's death) of such part of the fund as shall not yet have been so invested.

Interest payable until investment.

Act X of 1 s. 308.

128. Where, by the terms of a bequest, the legatee is entitled to the immediate payment or possession of the money or thing bequeathed, but is a minor, and there is no discretion in the will to pay it to any person on his behalf, the executor or administrator shall pay or deliver the same into the Court of the District Judge by whom, or by whose District Delegate, the probate was, or letters of administration with the will annexed were, granted, to the account of the legatee, unless the legatee be a ward of the Court of Wards; and, if the legatee be a ward of the Court of Wards, the legacy shall be paid into that Court to his account;

Procedure where minor entitled to immediate payment or possession of bequest, and no direction to pay to person on his behalf.

and such payment into the Court of the District Judge, or into the Court of Wards, as the case may be, shall be a sufficient discharge for the money so paid;

and such money, when paid in, shall be invested in the purchase of Government securities, which, with the interest thereon, shall be transferred or paid to the person entitled thereto, or otherwise applied for his benefit, as the Judge or the Court of Wards, as the case may be, may direct.

CHAPTER XI.

OF THE PRODUCE AND INTEREST OF LEGACIES.

Act X of 1 s. 309.

129. The legatee of a specific legacy is entitled to the clear produce thereof, if any, from the testator's death.

Legatee's title to produce of specific legacy.

Exception.—A specific bequest, contingent in its terms, does not comprise the produce of the legacy between the death of the testator and the vesting of the legacy.

The clear produce of it forms part of the residue of the testator's estate.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A bequeathes his flock of sheep to B. Between the death of A and delivery by his executor the sheep are shorn, or some of the ewes produce lambs. The wool and lambs are the property of B.

(*b*). A bequeathes his Government-securities to B, but postpones the delivery of them till the death of C. The interest which falls due between the death of A and the death of C belongs to B, and must, unless he is a minor, be paid to him as it is received.

(*c*). The testator bequeathes all his four per cent. Government promissory notes to A when he shall complete the age of 18. A, if he complete that age, is entitled to receive the notes, but the interest which accrues in respect of them, between the testator's death and A's completing 18, forms part of the residue.

X of 1865, 0.

Residuary legatee's title to produce of residuary fund.

130. The legatee under a general residuary bequest is entitled to the produce of the residuary fund from the testator's death.

Exception.—A general residuary bequest contingent in its terms does not comprise the income which may accrue upon the fund bequeathed between the death of the testator and the vesting of the legacy.

Such income goes as undisposed of.

Illustrations.

(*a*). The testator bequeathes the residue of his property to A, a minor, to be paid to him when he shall complete the age of 18. The income from the testator's death belongs to A.

(*b*). The testator bequeathes the residue of his property to A when he shall complete the age of 18. A, if he complete that age, is entitled to receive the residue. The income which has accrued in respect of it since the testator's death goes as undisposed of.

X of 1865, 11.

Interest when no time fixed for payment of general legacy.

131. Where no time has been fixed for the payment of a general legacy, interest begins to run from the expiration of one year from the testator's death.

Exceptions.—(1). Where the legacy is bequeathed in satisfaction of a debt, interest runs from the death of the testator.

(2). Where the testator was a parent or a more remote ancestor of the legatee, or has put himself in the place of a parent of the legatee, the legacy shall bear interest from the death of the testator.

(3). Where a sum is bequeathed to a minor with a direction to pay for his maintenance out of it, interest is payable from the death of the testator.

X of 1865, 12.

Interest when time fixed.

132. Where a time has been fixed for the payment of a general legacy, interest begins to run from the time so fixed.

The interest up to such time forms part of the residue of the testator's estate.

Exception.—Where the testator was a parent or a more remote ancestor of the legatee, or has put himself in the place of a parent of the legatee, and the legatee is a minor, the legacy shall bear interest from the death of the testator, unless a specific sum is given by the will for maintenance.

X of 1865, 13.

Rate of interest.

133. The rate of interest shall be six per cent. per annum.

X of 1865, 14.

No interest on arrears of annuity within first year after testator's death.

134. No interest is payable on the arrears of an annuity within the first year from the death of the testator, although a period earlier than the expiration of that year may have been fixed by the will for making the first payment of the annuity.

t X of 1865, 315.

Interest on sum to be invested to produce annuity.

135. Where a sum of money is directed to be invested to produce an annuity, interest is payable on it from the death of the testator.

CHAPTER XII.

OF THE REFUNDING OF LEGACIES.

t X of 1865, 316.

Refund of legacy paid under Judge's orders.

136. When an executor has paid a legacy under the order of a Judge, he is entitled to call upon the legatee to refund in the event of the assets proving insufficient to pay all the legacies.

No refund if paid voluntarily.

137. When an executor has voluntarily paid a legacy, he cannot call upon a legatee to refund in the event of the assets proving insufficient to pay all the legacies.

Refund when legacy becomes due on performance of condition within further time allowed.

138. When the time prescribed by the will for the performance of a condition has elapsed, without the condition having been performed, and the executor has thereupon, without fraud, distributed the assets; in such case, if further time has, under the second clause of this section, been allowed for the performance of the condition, and the condition has been performed accordingly, the legacy cannot be claimed from the executor, but those to whom he has paid it are liable to refund the amount.

Where the will requires an act to be performed by the legatee within a specified time, either as a condition to be fulfilled before the legacy is enjoyed, or as a condition upon the non-fulfilment of which the subject-matter of the bequest is to go over to another person, or the bequest is to cease to have effect, the act must be performed within the time specified, unless the performance of it be prevented by fraud, in which case such further time shall be allowed as is requisite to make up for the delay caused by such fraud.

When each legatee compellable to refund in proportion.

139. When the executor has paid away the assets in legacies, and he is afterwards obliged to discharge a debt of which he had no previous notice, he is entitled to call upon each legatee to refund in proportion.

Distribution of assets.

140. Where an executor or administrator has given such notices as the High Court may, by any general rule to be made from time to time, prescribe, for creditors and others to send in to him their claims against the estate of the deceased, he shall, at the expiration of the time therein named for sending in claims, be at liberty to distribute the assets, or any part thereof, in discharge of such lawful claims as he knows of, and shall not be liable for the assets so distributed to any person of whose claim he has not had notice at the time of such distribution;

but nothing herein contained shall prejudice the right of any creditor or claimant to follow the assets, or any part thereof, in the hands of the persons who may have received the same respectively.

Creditor may follow assets.

Within what period creditor may call upon legatee to refund.

141. A creditor who has not received payment of his debt may call upon a legatee who has received payment of his legacy to refund, whether the assets of the testator's estate were or were not sufficient at the time of his death to pay both debts and legacies, and whether the payment of the legacy by the executor was voluntary or not.

When legatee, not satisfied or compelled to refund under section 141, cannot oblige one paid in full to refund.

142. If the assets were sufficient to satisfy all the legacies at the time of the testator's death, a legatee who has not received payment of his legacy, or who has been compelled to refund under the last preceding section, cannot oblige one who has received payment in full to refund, whether

the legacy were paid to him with or without suit, although the assets have subsequently become deficient by the wasting of the executor.

t X of 1865, 323.

When unsatisfied legatee must first proceed against executor, if solvent.

143. If the assets were not sufficient to satisfy all the legacies at the time of the testator's death, a legatee who has not received payment of his legacy must, before he can call on a satisfied legatee to refund, first proceed against the executor if he is solvent; but, if the executor is insolvent or not liable to pay, the unsatisfied legatee can oblige each satisfied legatee to refund in proportion.

X of 1865, 24.

Limit to refunding of one legatee to another.

144. The refunding of one legatee to another shall not exceed the sum by which the satisfied legacy ought to have been reduced if the estate had been properly administered.

Illustration.

A has bequeathed 240 rupees to B, 480 rupees to C, and 720 rupees to D. The assets are only 1,200 rupees, and if properly administered would give 200 rupees to B, 400 rupees to C, and 600 rupees to D. C and D have been paid their legacies in full, leaving nothing to B. B can oblige C to refund 80 rupees, and D to refund 120 rupees.

X of 1865, 25.

Refunding to be without interest.

145. The refunding shall in all cases be without interest.

X of 1865, 26.

Residue after usual payments to be paid to residuary legatee.

146. The surplus or residue of the deceased's property, after payment of debts and legacies, shall be paid to the residuary legatee when any has been appointed by the will.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF THE LIABILITY OF AN EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR FOR DEVASTATION.

X of 1865, 27.

Liability of executor or administrator for devastation.

147. When an executor or administrator misapplies the estate of the deceased, or subjects it to loss or damage, he is liable to make good the loss or damage so occasioned.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) The executor pays out of the estate an unfounded claim. He is liable to make good the loss.

(*b.*) The deceased had a valuable lease renewable by notice, which the executor neglects to give at the proper time. The executor is liable to make good the loss.

(*c.*) The deceased had a lease of less value than the rent payable for it, but terminable on notice at a particular time. The executor neglects to give the notice. He is liable to make good the loss.

X of 1865, 28.

For neglect to get in any part of property.

148. When an executor or administrator occasions a loss to the estate by neglecting to get in any part of the property of the deceased, he is liable to make good the amount.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) The executor absolutely releases a debt due to the deceased from a solvent person, or compounds with a debtor who is able to pay in full. The executor is liable to make good the amount.

(*b.*) The executor neglects to sue for a debt till the debtor is able to plead the Act for the limitation of suits, and the debt is thereby lost to the estate. The executor is liable to make good the amount.

CHAPTER XIV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. I,

Saving-clause.

149. Nothing herein contained shall—

(*a*) validate any testamentary disposition which would otherwise have been invalid;

(*b*) invalidate any such disposition which would otherwise have been valid;

(*c*) deprive any person of any right of maintenance to which he would otherwise have been entitled; or

(*d*) affect the rights, duties and privileges of the Administrator General of Bengal, Madras or Bombay.

Bill No. s. 8.

Probate and administration in case of persons exempted from Succession Act, to be granted only under this Act.

150. No probate of a will, or letters of administration to the estate, of any Hindú, Muhammadan, Buddhist or person exempted under section 332 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, dying on or after the said first day of January, 1881, shall be granted by any Court in British India except under this Act.

Repeal of portions of Act XXVII of 1860.

151. In Act No. XXVII of 1860 (*An Act for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons*), sections 15 and 16 and the proviso to section 13 shall be repealed.

Grant of probate or administration to supersede certificate under Act XXVII of 1860, or Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827.

152. The grant of probate or letters of administration under this Act in respect of any property shall be deemed to supersede any certificate previously granted in respect of the same property under the said Act No. XXVII of 1860, or Bombay Regulation No. VIII of 1827; and when, at the time of the grant of such probate or letters, any suit or other proceeding instituted by the holder of such certificate regarding such property is pending, the person to whom such grant is made shall, on applying to the Court in which such suit or proceeding is pending, be entitled to take the place of such holder in such suit or proceeding:

Provided that, when any certificate is superseded under this section, all payments made to the holder of such certificate in ignorance of such supersession shall be held good against claims under the probate or letters of administration.

Bill No. s. 9.

Amendment of Act XXI of 1870.

153. The following amendments shall be made in the Hindú Wills Act, 1870 (namely):—

(*a.*) The portion of section two commencing with the words "sections one hundred and seventy-nine" and ending with the words "administrator with the will annexed," the third clause of section three and the last clause of section six shall be repealed.

(*b.*) In section six, for the words "one hundred and three and one hundred and eighty-two" the words "and one hundred and three" shall be substituted.

Nothing in this section shall apply to the case of any testator or intestate dying before the said first day of January, 1881.

Bill No. 1, s. 10.

Validation of grants of probate and administration made in British Burma.

154. All grants of probate of the will or letters of administration to the estate of any deceased Hindú, Muhammadan or Buddhist, or any person exempted under section 332 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, which, before the passing of this Act, have been made in British Burma, shall, whenever such grant would have been lawful if this Act had been in force, be deemed to have been made in accordance with law.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Dept.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

№ 7. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1880.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 10th FEBRUARY 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain fell in most of the districts of the North-Western Provinces Oudh and the Punjab, and also in Assam, doing much good to the spring crops. There was some rain also in Madras, and there were slight showers in Bengal, but more rain is wanted in both of these provinces. Agricultural prospects continue generally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Bellary (Feb. 7th)	...	*Ragi* 27·28; standing crops generally good; harvest of Bengal gram and horse gram; second crop paddy being sown.
Kurnool (.. ..)	...	*Ragi* 28·75; harvest of *cholum*, outturn $\frac{1}{3}$ to full; cotton affected with disease in one taluk; pasture and water ample.
Ganjam (.. ..)	...	*Ragi* 31·39.
Kistna (.. ..)	...	*Ragi* 31·58; standing dry crops affected by insects in three taluks; oilseeds and maize sown in three taluks; 5 inches water over anicut.
Chingleput (Madras) (.. ..)	·7 (in one station).	*Ragi* 22·29; cultivation of second crop, and a few kinds of first crop paddy and also *ragi* in progress in three taluks; standing crops somewhat injured by insects in all taluks except one; withering in one taluk; harvest of wet and dry crops progressing, outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; pasture sufficient.
Coimbatore (.. ..)	...	*Ragi* 22·8; dry crops withering in five taluks and parts of other five; wet crops in fair condition; harvest of paddy $\frac{1}{3}$ to full, a few dry crops $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$.
Tanjore (.. ..)	1·28 (in one station).	*Ragi* 29·11; wet crops generally good, require rain in one taluk; harvest of paddy and a few dry grains, outturn $\frac{3}{8}$ to full.
Madura (.. ..)	·66 (average of 5 stations).	*Ragi* 23·81.
Malabar (.. ..)	...	*Ragi* 20·29.
Travancore (.. ..)	...	Paddy crop good, being harvested; state of food market unchanged. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good, except in parts of South Arcot, North Arcot, Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly, where crops have suffered from deficiency of rain.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—(Feb. 11th)		
Kurrachee ...	Slight shower in Kurrachee and Kotri.	Weather cloudy; small-pox in Dodu Taluq; *rabi* crops coming into ear; preparations for *kharif* in Jerruck and Shâhbandar Districts; cattle disease generally prevalent.
Hyderabad ...	...	Small-pox and disease amongst horned cattle in two talukas; mortality amongst camels and horses in Badin, and amongst camels in Mohbatdero continues; *rabi* crops promising, would be better for rain.
Ahmedabad ...	...	Crops progressing; prices falling.
Baroda ...	...	All crops, including cotton, good; cotton-picking commenced; prices slightly lower.
Surat ...	...	Cotton-picking and *rabi* harvest commenced in Olpád; crops healthy in other talukas.
Násik ...	...	Report not received.
Poona (Feb. 8th)	...	Cholera in Poona city, cases 5, deaths 3.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Crops generally good; harvesting continues.
Sholapore ...	...	Report not received.
Dharwar ...	...	Wheat harvest in progress; exotic cotton damaged; fever prevalent.
Kánara ...	...	Sand crop plants thriving on coast; fever general; small-pox in Honore.
Rajkot ...	...	Weather cold; cotton-picking commenced; wheat crops ready for harvest; heath good.
		General Remarks.—*Rabi* crops, including cotton, generally promising; exotic cotton damaged in Dharwar; fever in Dharwar and Kanara.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Prospects of cold-weather crops good; cholera died out, except in Moiscal.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	*Nil*	Prospects good; peas and pulses being gathered; some cholera cases in Busseerhat; health in general good.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good; both fever and cholera in mitigated form in some thanas of sudder circle; small-pox not yet disappeared from Jungypore Town.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather cool in mornings and fine; cutting of winter rice completed; outturn generally good; spring crops thriving; public health good.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Crops fair; rain wanted; health good.
Rungpore ...	·07	Rain benefited winter crops; public health good; price of rice low.
Bhágalpur ...	·45	Weather cloudy and cold; *rabi* crops promising; general health very good.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good; many cases of small-pox.
Patna ...	·04	Rain too late.
Durbhanga ...	·52	Weather cloudy; *rabi* continues well; prices stationary; public health good.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; now cloudy; sun becoming hot in day; *rabi* crops somewhat suffered for want of rain; general health good.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Rain wanted for ploughing; winter crops good; small-pox still prevalent; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in Durbhunga, Bhágalpur, Chumparun, Patna, and Rungpore; rain still wanted for *rabi* crops in places in Behar, and also for ploughing in some districts; *rabi* crops in Chota Nagpore suffered somewhat for want of rain; *rabi* prospects, however, on the whole promising; pulses, mustard, and other earlier *rabi* crops being reaped; a good outturn generally expected; sugarcane also being cut and pressed; small-pox and cholera still in some places.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Feb. 10th)	·6	Prospects good.
Allahabad („ „)	·2 at Manjhanpur; about ·5 at Sadr.	Prospects favourable; prices stationary.
Gorakhpur („ „)	Steady rain falling in North.	Rain not needed for *rabi* crops which are excellent; health good.
Jhánsi („ 11th)	Slight shower on the 4th.	Prices stationary; health good.
Agra („ 10th)	Average in 3 parganas ·1, in others partial.	*Rabi* prospects favourable; sickness disappearing; cattle disease in Jarar has appeared.
Bareilly („ 11th)	Slight rain.	
Meerut („ „)	*Nil*	Cloudy; prices slightly falling.
Kumaun („ 10th)	Slight rain on the 9th.	Sky generally cloudy.
Lucknow („ 11th)	·2 on 5th	Prospects good.
Partabgarh („ 9th)	...	Prospects good; fields are being irrigated; ears have come out in wheat and barley.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—*contd.*		
Sitapur (Feb. 11th)	·1	Sky cloudy.
Fyzabad („ „)	·3	Prospects satisfactory.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain everywhere (except Meerut and Partabgarh) which has been of great benefit to the crops; prospects fair; health good; cattle disease has appeared in Agra.
Punjab—(Feb. 10th)		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Prospects good; prices steady; health fair.
Hissar ...	·2	Prospects good; prices favourable.
Umballa ...	·8	Crops and health good.
Jullundur ...	·2	Prices falling; crops and health good.
Lahore ...	·2	State of crops and health good.
Ferozepore ...	·2	Agricultural prospects fair; prices firm.
Siálkot ...	1·0	Prospects good.
Ráwalpindi ...	....	No report received.
Pesháwar ...	·3	Harvest prospects fair; price of barley lower.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	Crops and health good, but rain wanted.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil*	Prospects fair; health good.
		General Remarks.—Reports still favourable; the late rain which has fallen over a considerable portion of the province promises well for the crops.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Feb. 11th)	...	Cloudy, close; linseed and wheat in high lands being gathered; health good; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Cloudy and warm; grain slightly damaged by frost; other *rabi* crops good; few cases of small-pox; prices slightly fallen.
Saugor (Feb. 11th)	..	Cloudy; *rabi* favourable; health good; prices stationary.
Seoni	...	Clear; *rabi* fair; no further cases of small-pox.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Occasionally cloudy; *rabi* promising; health good; prices slightly fallen.
Raipur (Feb. 7th)	...	Warm; *rabi* good; cattle disease continues; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 6th)	...	Clear; land being prepared for sugarcane plantation; small-pox continues.
		General Remarks.—Cloudy, close; *rabi* crops being gathered in some districts; prospects generally good; prices stationary.
British Burma—(Feb. 11th)		
Akyab ...	...	A few deaths from cholera in Rathaidoung and Myohoung townships and Akyab town, otherwise public health fair; slight cattle disease.
Rangoon	...	Fourteen fatal cases of small-pox; a few cases of cholera and small-pox in the Hanthawaddy district; fever somewhat severe in Hmawbee sub-division; slight cattle disease; reaping nearly completed.
Bassein	...	Cholera in Ngathinegyoung sub-division, otherwise public health generally good.
Prome	...	Small-pox very prevalent in Prome town; some cases also in Mahathaman.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	...	A few cases of cholera in the district, otherwise public health good.
Toungoo	...	Small-pox very slight, otherwise public health fair.
		General Remarks.—Cholera, small-pox, and measles prevalent in parts of province; slight cattle disease here and there, otherwise public health fair; harvest all but finished.
Assam—(Feb. 11th)		
Gauháti	·2	Weather seasonable; mustard almost gathered; land being ploughed for *aus* cultivation; prospects of tea favourable.
Sylhet	·08 reported from Karimganj.	Weather growing hot; cold-weather crops excellent; *bubra* being transplanted.
Cachar	·17	Weather unchanged; no rice crops on the ground; common rice at $13\frac{5}{16}$ seers a rupee; public health good.
Dibrugarh ...	1·72	Land preparing for *aus* crop; cattle disease prevalent.
Mysore and Coorg—(Feb. 11th)		
Bangalore ...	...	Harvesting of sugarcane continued; standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable; health generally good, but fever prevalent in parts; prices falling.
Mysore ...	...	No report received.
Mercara ...	...	
Berar & Hyderabad—(Feb. 11th)		
Amráoti	...	Reaping of *rabi* crops commenced.
Akola	...	*Rabi* crops thriving; prospects good.
Hyderabad ...	...	Agricultural prospects still unfavourable; weather fair; no disease.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States— (Feb. 11th)		
Indore	...	Health good ; prospects of crops favourable.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	...	Health and prospects of crops good ; weather cloudy ; wheat 12 a *bajra* 27 seers per rupee.
Sutna ...	...	Cloudy ; prospects good ; *jowar* 30 seers.
Rutlam ...	...	Weather clear ; health and prospects good.
Neemuch ...	Slight showers on Friday.	Weather cloudy ; health and crops good.
Goona ...	...	Crops and health good ; wheat 13 seers.
Bhopal ...	...	Health and prospects good.
Ágar ...	...	
Nowgong ...	...	No report received.
Mánpur ...	...	Weather cloudy ; *rabi* crops good.
Rajputana—		
Abu ...	...	No report received.
Sirohee (Feb. 8th)	...	Tanks drying ; wells fairly full ; health normal ; crops fa colder.
Marwar (Jan. 30th)	...	Very little water in tanks ; wells almost full ; crops flo health good ; cold mild ; *kharif* almost gathered.
Meywar ...	...	No report received.
Harowtee (Feb. 7th)	...	Health and prospects good.
Jhallawar ...	...	
Ajmere ...	...	No report received.
Jeypore ...	...	
Bhurtpore ...	...	
Ulwur (Feb. 10th)	Slight showers	Small benefit ; rain much wanted ; health good.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF DECEMBER 1879, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 324, 325, 326, 327, 330 AND 331, OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 24TH JANUARY 1880.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagoo, Sawee, Cheena, Cooloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana,* &c			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.		
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	6 0 0	18 12 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	6 0 0	22 8 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	18-12 to 30-0

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF FIN

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*.			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*.		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
jam	8 13	8 13	8 2	...	...	...	13 13	13 0	8 14	15 8	15 8	9 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
gapatam	9 0	9 0	7 0	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	6 3	12 6	12 6	6 13	...	...	14 0	27 11	27 11	13 14
avery	7 3	7 3	8 2	...	...	...	11 14	13 14	6 0	17 0	17 0	9 0	...	...	15 6	...	...	...
na	...	3 11	4 14	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	9 3	16 5	15 13	9 13	16 10	...	...	...	...	...
ore	7 3	7 3	7 3	...	...	...	13 6	12 14	8 6	14 0	15 0	9 0	25 0	25 0	15 6	20 14	20 14	13 14
lapah	7 5	7 5	7 5	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	8 11	12 6	12 6	10 6	20 2	19 11	15 13	18 2	18 2	17 0
ary	8 10	7 0	7 11	...	...	...	11 13	11 3	8 10	14 0	13 8	9 11	23 11	22 11	16 8	15 0	15 0	13 10
nool	5 6	5 2	5 11	...	...	...	11 11	11 6	6 6	12 8	12 2	7 2	23 5	21 3	12 0	20 0	21 3	11 7
rna	7 10	7 10	7 2	...	...	...	11 3	11 0	8 2	12 5	11 14	8 8	15 13	14 6	10 13	22 2	21 6	15 3
gleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 3	8 3	14 2	13 10	10 10	...	...	...	19 13	19 13	17 3
h Arcot	6 13	6 13	7 10	...	...	...	13 2	15 0	10 11	15 0	16 14	11 5	19 2	18 3	...	21 6	24 8	17 5
h Arcot	...	...	7 0	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	9 2	12 11	12 11	11 6	21 13	18 8	13 6	25 6	26 3	19 3
jore	6 10	6 10	4 6	...	...	...	13 5	12 6	8 5	16 5	15 6	10 0	27 13	27 0	13 8	21 11	26 2	14 8
hinopoly	6 10	5 14	5 10	...	...	...	11 14	11 3	7 3	15 3	11 10	9 2	...	15 6	12 10	22 14	21 10	16 8
ura	7 0	7 0	6 10	...	...	...	12 3	11 13	9 3	13 14	13 11	10 13	19 6	21 5	14 10	24 3	24 3	17 10
nevelly	5 11	5 11	5 11	...	...	...	12 11	11 14	7 2	14 13	13 10	8 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
nbatore	7 6	7 0	4 14	...	...	...	11 3	10 13	8 2	12 3	10 14	9 0	19 2	19 2	16 8	24 5	25 6	19 2
iris	5 11	5 11	5 11	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	7 3	9 10	9 10	8 0	17 11	18 8	16 14	14 11	14 11	15 6
m	5 3	5 10	4 2	...	...	...	10 11	9 14	9 10	12 2	12 2	10 0	19 0	19 0	15 14	18 13	17 6	14 8
h Canara	6 14	6 14	6 6	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	7 13	12 3	11 5	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
nbar	6 8	6 8	7 14	...	...	...	13 0	12 2	8 14	13 13	13 3	9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
bay	6 10	6 12	6 7	13 14	13 14	15 3	5 15	6 3	5 2	8 15	8 12	8 4	13 9	13 0	10 10	10 11	11 0	10 1
ednabad	9 0	9 0	6 8	20 0	18 0	13 0	6 12	6 8	5 0	9 0	9 0	6 8	19 0	17 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	10 0
ra	8 0	8 0	6 11	23 0	23 0	11 7	8 14	8 14	6 0	11 0	11 0	7 13	20 0	20 0	10 11	16 13	17 12	8 10
it	8 0	8 0	5 14	5 12	5 12	3 10	7 1	7 1	4 9	8 0	8 0	6 3	13 2	13 2	9 4	13 0	13 0	8 11
ach	8 6¾	8 0	6 15¼	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 4¼	9 6½	8 14¼	8 14½	14 8½	14 8¾	10 0	14 8½	14 8½	9 2¼
na (Salsette)	6 1	6 1	5 14	...	...	...	5 9	5 9	4 8	7 3	7 3	6 14	9 5	9 5	8 8	9 7	9 7	8 5
iba (Alibág)	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	5 8	10 8	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
ndesh (Dhulia)	9 11	9 11	7 8	...	...	...	5 7	6 5¼	6 5	8 10	8 10	8 10	14 2	14 15½	13 12	11 13	11 12	12 0
ik	8 8	8 8	8 0	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	8 12	8 12	7 10	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 4
ednagar	8 10	8 3¼	7 2	...	...	...	7 2	6 15	6 11	8 0	7 13	7 7	12 7	11 15	9 5	11 13	11 7	11 12
na	6 14	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	7 6	8 9	8 9	8 9	10 14	10 14	10 14	10 6	9 12	10 6
ápur	7 7	7 4	5 8	...	...	...	9 15	9 15	6 12	10 6	10 6	7 8	12 8	10 10	8 4	13 9	13 1	11 9
ádgi (Bagalkot)	7 5	7 0	5 12	...	...	...	7 4	7 12½	7 12	10 7	11 3	8 8	21 3	23 1	15 12	18 9	20 12	14 12
ira	6 6	6 6	6 0	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 13	7 14	7 14	7 14	9 5	9 0	8 0	9 6	9 1	9 1
gnum	9 3	8 2	6 0	11 0	11 0	12 3	11 0	11 0	10 0	11 8	11 8	10 3	16 4	17 8	14 12	16 7	16 4	13 8
rwar (Hubli)	6 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	15 0
nágiri	5 15	5 15	5 5	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	7 2	10 10	10 10	10 1	12 6	12 6	...	11 0	11 0	8 8
ara (Karwar)	8 0	7 0	6 8	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	5 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	14 4	12 0	10 0	...	...	...
ch Mahále (Godhra)	6 10	6 10	6 10	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	5 11	10 0	10 0	6 2	26 10	26 10	10 0	16 0	13 5	7 9
n	6 9	6 9	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 9	5 9	5 9	10 3	10 3	11 3	7 0	8 3	10 3
garh	8 2	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 10	7 8	9 10	9 0	8 0	18 13	18 9	13 8	13 0	13 0	12
oda	6 9	6 11	7 3	9 7	11 8	8 12	6 9	6 9	6 0	10 14	10 9	7 10	10 4	...	10 1	14 0	13 9	8 9
	12 8	12 3	7 4	...	...	...	4 14	4 14	4 6	6 6	5 14	5 0	15 12	13 6	9 8	16 6	15 3	9 6
nch	10 4	10 4	10 14½	20 0	20 0	16 5	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 9¼	21 8	22 0	14 7½	12 8	11 8	10
irabad	11 0	11 3¾	11 4½	22 0½	21 13½	15 0½	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	21 10½	21 0	16 0	17 15	17 7	14
kot	10 0	9 8	6 8	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 8	11 0	11 0	7 0	17 8	17 8	8 8	12 8	12 0	8
er Sindh Frontier	11 0½	11 15	9 2	15 12½	15 11½	12 0	6 10	6 10¾	6 0	10 10½	10 5½	10 5½	15 1	14 3½	8 8	14 3½	12 3	10
achi	9 10	9 2	9 5	14 0	14 0	14 8	7 8	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	15 0	13 0	10 8	13 0	13 0	10
darabad (Nakur)	10 8	10 8	9 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	11 4	11 4	8 0	19 0	19 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	11
karpur	11 2½	11 0	8 0	16 13	17 4	12 12	6 10	7 3	5 12	11 12	11 7	8 0	14 1	12 8	9 0	16 6	16 0	9 1
r and Parkar (Umarkot)	9 0	9 0	7 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 15	7 8	6 0	...	...	...	17 14	17 15	7 1
Western Districts.																		
rdwan	11 0a	10 8	12 4	18 0	18 0	19 0	15 0	15 4	13 8	16 0	16 0	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
ncoorah	11 0b	9 0	10 4	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 5	13 5	12 0 to 15 0	20 0	20 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
erbhoom	11 0c	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 8	18 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
dnapore	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
oghly	11 0c1	11 8	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	8 0	13 0	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
wrah	11 8	12 0	10 8	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	9 8	16 8	16 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Districts.																		
lcutta	11 9	11 4	10 4	17 8	16 0	13 4	6 10	6 10	5 11	12 0	12 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...
Pergunnahs	...d	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	6 10	6 0	12 4	12 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
ddea	11 7e	12 12	11 14	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	10 0	13 10	13 5¼	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
sore	9 0f	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...

OF INDIA.

ANCE AND COMMERCE.

India for the 1st half of January 1880.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Rem.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
30 13	29 8	20 8	26 10	28 2	13 5	215 13	215 13	215 13	12 0	12 0	12 0	Ganjam	Madras.	
25 3	24 3	14 2	30 6	28 2	15 3	87 8	87 8	88 6	9 6	9 6	10 8	Vizagapatam		
27 5	26 6	15 8	29 6	28 5	16 13	243 0	170 2	243 0	12 8	12 8	13 8	Godavery		
33 5	32 5	15 11	27 6	27 6	14 3	145 13	145 13	129 5	12 13	12 13	12 13	Kistna		
25 8	24 10	15 8	18 14	18 6	13 2	93 5	93 5	97 3	12 11	12 11	12 11	Nellore		
24 0	22 8	18 11	22 6	21 8	14 10	194 6	194 6	291 10	13 8	13 8	14 6	Cuddapah		
28 5	23 5	18 6	23 8	23 8	15 11	92 5	92 5	97 3	12 8	12 13	13 6	Bellary		
...	...	...	26 3	23 3	12 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 2	12 8	Kurnool		
22 5	22 5	15 13	22 0	21 10	13 5	87 8	87 8	82 10	13 14	13 14	13 14	Madras		
22 5	22 5	17 2	18 11	20 5	13 10	103 0	105 0	102 2	13 14	13 14	13 3	Chingleput		
23 14	24 13	17 2	25 10	25 10	13 13	140 0	140 0	186 10	12 5	12 5	12 5	North Arcot		
25 6	26 3	17 8	22 14	22 0	16 14	201 11	201 11	233 5	13 0	12 10	14 6	South Arcot		
26 6	25 11	15 2	26 3	20 2	16 10	194 6	194 6	194 6	12 14	12 14	12 14	Tanjore		
22 5	22 5	16 6	19 10	19 3	15 6	121 8	121 8	97 3	12 2	12 2	13 0	Trichinopoly		
25 10	24 0	18 10	22 3	20 8	17 13	145 13	145 13	97 3	13 8	13 8	14 8	Madura		
...	...	...	21 14	18 10	15 11	76 13	76 13	66 10	14 13	14 13	14 5	Tinnevelly		
23 13	23 13	18 0	23 5	19 14	16 10	131 3	131 3	131 3	11 2	12 3	11 11	Coimbatore		
5 13	15 13	13 0	16 10	17 6	13 5	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 3	9 3	8 5	Nilgiris		
9 8	19 8	15 11	20 10	20 10	12 14	151 10	151 10	151 10	11 14	11 0	12 6	Salem		
5 13	15 0	13 3	15 2	13 10	13 6	94 8	87 8	106 14	12 6* / 13 3†	12 6* / 13 3†	11 3* / 12 3†	South Canara		* Bombay Salt. † Goa Salt.
6 6	14 10	13 2	19 5	16 13	13 3	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 14	9 14	9 14	Malabar		
8 4	8 7	7 11	10 7	10 4	9 14	57 14	54 9	61 6	8 6	8 6	11 0	Bombay	Bombay.	
...	...	...	12 8	13 0	6 8	60 0	60 0	80 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	Ahmedabad		
...	...	...	11 7	11 7	6 10	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 13	12 13	12 5	Kaira		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 6	90 0	90 0	113 0	12 0	12 0	11 6	Surat		
...	...	...	10 0	9 11	6 10½	106 0	106 0	106 0	12 12¾	12 12¼	13 5½	Broach		
9 5	9 5	8 8	8 0	8 0	7 12	71 1	71 1	80 0	9 13	9 13	10 15	Tanna (Salsette)		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	9 8	8 0	10 8	Colába (Alibág)		
...	...	...	11 11	11 11	7 10	140 0	140 0	125 0	11 8	11 8	11 5	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
5 0	16 0	14 12	8 8	8 8	8 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 6	10 6	11 2	Násik		
...	...	...	10 12	10 7	8 3	90 1	90 0	79 0	11 2	11 1	11 8	Ahmednagar		
...	...	...	9 12	9 3	9 3	76 0	76 0	76 0	8 14	8 14	11 2	Poona		
...	...	...	10 15	9 9	8 5	102 6	111 6	91 8	10 8	10 8	9 12	Sholápur		
...	...	...	10 5	8 13½	6 8	242 0	132 0	...	11 15	11 10½	11 12	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)		
...	...	...	8 6	8 1	6 8	116 8	116 8	93 1	10 4	10 4	11 11	Satara		
8	20 0	18 10	10 3	9 8	7 9	75 0	75 0	125 0	12 8	12 8	12 14	Belgaum		
0	22 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Dharwar (Hubli)		
8	13 8	14 11	9 2	9 2	7 1	150 0	150 0	150 0	11 10	11 10	12 4	Ratnágiri		
0	16 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	213 5	213 5	213 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
0	20 0	10 0	11 7	11 7	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	Pánch Maháls (Godhra)		
...	...	...	5 9	6 3	5 9	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	Asirgarh		
...	...	...	9 2	9 2	6 0	80 0	80 0	96 0	12 0	11 8	12 10	Baroda		
...	...	...	14 0	13 8	9 0	137 8	137 8	137 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	Disa		
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 6½	150 0	150 0	130 0	8 8	8 8	11 0	Nimach		
...	...	...	15 6¾	15 0	15 10	65 10¾	70 0	90 0	12 3¼	11 13½	15 14¾	Nasirabad		
...	...	...	11 12	10 8	7 0	70 0	70 0	40 0	80 0	80 0	60 0	Rájkot		
...	...	...	11 14	14 14½	10 0	86 0	80 0	106 0	9 6½	8 14½	6 0	Upper Sindh Frontier		
8	7 0	6 0	11 8	11 8	10 0	107 0	102 0	108 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	Karachi		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	320 0	320 0	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)		
...	...	...	12 6½	12 4	10 9	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 7	8 4½	10 5	Shikarpur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	160 0	10 10	10 10	10 10	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)		
												Western Districts.	Bengal.	
...	...	...	12 0	11 8	10 4	80 0	80 0	100 0	9 8	10 0	10 4	Burdwan		
...	...	...	10 10	10 10	10 8	280 0	280 0	360 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Bancoorah		
...	...	...	11 8	11 8	9 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Beerbhoom		
...	...	...	9 0	10 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Midnapore		
...	...	...	12 0	11 8	9 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly		
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	10 8	105 0	100 0	105 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	Howrah		
												Central Districts.		
...	...	...	14 0	13 5	10 0	90 0	90 0	66 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Calcutta		
...	...	...	12 4	12 0	10 8	100 0	90 0	90 0	9 6	9 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs		
...	...	...	13 5¼	14 8	10 10	120 0	100 0	110 0	9 11	9 11	9 6	Nuddea		
...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
...	...	...	11 8	12 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	[illegible]	7 0	7 0	8 0			

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

TS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
ts—contd.																		
. .	9 9*h*	9 12	9 14	14 0	14 0	19 3	13 3	13 0	12 0	15 9	18 0	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
. .	11 4*i*	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	11 4	9 12 to 12 0	16 0	10 8	15 0	17 0 to 18 0	13 8 to 14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
. .	11 4*j*	11 4	8 0	...	...	...	11 8	9 4	9 0	17 5	17 5	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
. .	9 15	10 2	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	9 0	9 12	19 8	20 4	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
. .	10 0*k*	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 8	17 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
. .	8 0*l*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8	4 0	4 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
. .	10 0*m*	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	13 0	8 0	6 3	16 0	20 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
tricts.																		
. .	10 12*n*	10 8	9 8	16 0	16 0	...	16 0	16 0	9 0 to 10 12	20 0	17 10	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
. .	12 0*o*	12 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
. .	... *p*	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
. .	10 0*q*	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 8	18 0	18 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
. .	10 0	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	14 8	11 8	8 8	23 8	21 8	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
. .	9 0*q*1	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
. .	...*r*	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	9 0	20 0	21 0	12 8	..	...	...	...	...	...
Tracts .	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	11 6	16 0	16 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
. .	8 5	8 5	8 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
. .	17 0	17 0	14 0	24 0	22 0	20 0	12 0	11 0	9 8	18 0	17 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
. .	14 0*s*	14 8	12 8	17 0	20 0	16 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	16 8	16 8	14 8	..	...	...	...	..	...
. .	12 8*t*	13 8	12 8 to 13 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	13 0 to 14 0	16 0	17 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	25 0	19 0	19 0	...
. .	12 0*u*	13 0	12 6	25 6	25 0	17 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	.	...	...	...	...
. .	12 0*v*	12 0	13 0	25 0	22 0	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	..	..	..	..	..	...
. .	13 0	13 0	12 4	22 0	21 4	19 4	7 4	7 4	7 12	15 4	16 0	11 1	18 0	18 0	28 0	...	...	...
. .	No return received			...		...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
. .	13 2*w*	13 10	12 9	16 12	13 10	14 11	12 9	10 8	10 8	17 5	18 4	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
. .	11 14*x*	12 3	12 0	21 7	21 7	11 6	15 10	16 14	13 4	16 15	18 11	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
. .	16 0*y* to 17 0	14 0 to 15 0	13 0	...	...	...	18 0 to 19 0	18 0	15 8	20 0	19 0 to 20 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
. .	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
nahs .	10 0*z*	10 0	9 0	15 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
.																		
. .	10 8	9 3	13 2	...	...	...	10 8	11 13	11 13	18 6	17 1	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
. .	7 14	7 14	10 8	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	8 9	17 1	17 1	15 0	..	...	...	...	...	...
. .	10 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	12 8	18 0	17 0	11 0	..	...	...	...	...	...
e—*South-ier Agency.*																		
. .	12 12*a1*	12 0	11 0	...	17 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	22 0	21 0	15 0	...		..	...	...	...
. .	12 0*a2*	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	22 0	24 0	11 0	26 0	28 0	17 0	...	.	..	..	...	...
. .	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	16 0	21 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	16 0	.		..	...	...	...
. .	10 0*a3*	10 0	9 12	24 0	24 0	...	16 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	21 0	19 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	..	...
. .	9 8	9 0	7 8	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	11 0	14 0	12 4	.	..	...	...	...	...
. .	8 14	8 14	8 6	13 5	16 0	16 0	13 5	13 5	11 6	14 8	16 0	12 4	..	..	...	...	...	...
. .	13 5	12 8	10 0	...	.	...	10 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...		...	...	...	...
. .	..	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	..		...	...	...	...
. .	12 0	13 0	10 0	..	...	...	9 0	10 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	10 .	..	..	...	...	...	...
. .	8 0	8 0	5 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	..	.		...	...	...
. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	8 0	13 0	..	11 0	.	...	...	...	..	...
. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	.		...	...	...	...
. .	7 0	...	8 0	...	...	...	5 8	...	5 0	10 0	..	9 0	.		.	. .	.	...
ıá Hills	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	6 8	6 0	9 0	7 0	6 8		...	...	..	...	
. .	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...				...		...	...	...
. .	13 0	13 4	12 8	17 0	18 0	19 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	11 0	11 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	18 0	17 0	15 0
. .	16 0	14 14	13 14	22 5	19 2	21 8	8 8	7 8	7 0	10 10	10 10	9 9	24 7	23 6	17 0	20 0	20 3	17 0
r. .	16 0	15 10	13 12	23 2	23 2	21 0	6 9	6 9	6 9	13 12	13 12	11 0	21 0	21 8	16 8	19 4	18 12	16 0
. .	15 4	15 8	13 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	4 12	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	17 8	19 0	19 0	16 12
. .	16 8	16 0	13 0	23 0	22 0	18 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 4	11 8	10 0	22 0	21 8	17 4	20 8	19 0	16 12
. .	15 4	15 8	13 0	24 0	22 8	15 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 8	15 0	8 8	21 8	19 0	15 0	22 0	19 8	12 8
. .	10 0	10 0	9 12	12 0	12 0	12 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	10 8	...	.	..	..		...

r the price of common rice varies from 15 12 to 21 seers per rupee.
the prices are—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 14-8 seers, common rice 17 seers, and gram 10 seers.
r the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-4 to 16 seers, best rice 9 to 18 seers, common rice 18 to 20 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.
e prices are—Wheat 10-8 seers, best rice 8-10 seers, common rice 15 seers, and gram 10-8 seers.
e the prices are—Wheat 12 seers, best rice 7-8 seers, common rice 15 seers, and gram 10 seers.
r the prices range as follow:—Best rice 5 to 12 seers, common rice 12 to 13 seers, lesser millets (in Kurseong) 12 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Kurseong) 13 seers
-6 to 7 seers.

ia for the 1st half of January 1880 —continued.

BEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.																			
er Millets, Ragi, &c. avaru, Veragu, Sawee, sena, Coraloo, Murh-, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.			
Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Central Districts*—contd.	Bengal—*continued.*	
...	...	...	10 0	9 10	6 9	180 0	160 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Dinagepore		
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	240 0	240 0	200 0 to 240 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Rajshahye		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	105 0	7 14	7 14	6 0	Rungpore		
...	...	...	10 14	10 2	6 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 7	8 10	8 10	Bogra		
...	...	...	11 0	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Pubna		
0	8 0	12 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	5 0	Darjeeling		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	64 0	64 0	75 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jalpaiguri		
												Eastern Districts.		
...	...	...	12 4	11 13	8 8	106 0	106 0	96 0	9 6	9 0	9 0	Dacca		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Furreedpore		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Backergunge		
...	...	...	9 8	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	Mymensingh		
...	...	...	9 8	9 8	7 8	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tipperah		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	Chittagong		
...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakholly		
...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	6 6	6 10	Chittagong Hill Tracts		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah		
												Behar.		
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	10 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 12	8 12	8 0	Patna		
27 0	28 0	26 0	16 8	16 0	9 8	140 0	140 0	180 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Gya		
18 0	17 0	...	16 8	16 8	9 0 to 10 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Shahabad		
22 0	25 0	21 0	18 8	17 0	9 12	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Durbhunga		
...	...	...	15 0	17 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	8 12	8 8	8 8	Mozufferpore		
18 4	17 4	22 0	15 0	15 0	9 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Sarun		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Chumparun		
...	...	...	14 11	11 11	11 8	105 0	105 0	117 0	8 6	8 6	9 3	Monghyr		
...	...	...	15 2	15 2	10 1	126 4	126 4	138 12	9 2	8 13	8 5	Bhagalpur		
...	...	...	14 0	11 8 to 13 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah		
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Maldah		
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs		
												Orissa.		
15 2	9 3	6 9	15 12	14 7	14 7	160 0	160 0	200 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	Cuttack		
...	...	...	13 2	13 2	11 13	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 13	11 13	10 8	Pooree		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	140 0	140 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	Balasore		
												Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.		
...	32 0	25 0	15 0	15 8	9 8	200 0	200 0	210 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	Hazaribagh		
45 0	50 0	28 0	10 0	12 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Lohardugga		
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	180 0	180 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	6 0	Singbhoom		
64 0	64 0	64 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	120 0	120 0	130 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Manbhoom		
...	...	...	8 0	10 0	10 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	Sylhet	Assam.	
	...	...	9 2	9 2	8 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 6	8 6	8 6	Cachar		
	...	...	8 11	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Goalpara		
	...	...	6 12	6 12	6 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Garo Hills		
	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kamrup		
	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Darrang		
	...	...	7 8	...	8 0	100 0	...	120 0	7 8	...	7 0	Nowgong		
	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Sibsagar		
	...	...	8 0	...	7 0	160 0	...	160 0	6 0	...	6 0	Lakhimpur		
	...	...	...	...	6 10	80 0	...	120 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Khasi & Jaintia Hills		
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Naga Hills *a*		(a) Blank, there being no [illegible] or shop at present
	...	...	16 0	15 0	12 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	Dehra Dun	N.-W. Provinces.	
	...	...	17 0	16 0	15 8	127 0	109 0	129 0	9 9	9 9	9 0	Saharanpur		
	...	...	18 4	16 0	14 5	132 0	132 0	154 0	...	..	..	Muzaffarnagar		
	...	...	17 0	17 8	14 8	100 0	90 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	...	Meerut		
	...	...	17 4	16 12	15 12	90 0	90 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	Bulandshahr		
	...	...	15 8	15 8	14 0	115 0	105 0	140 0	10 1	10 8	10 0	Aligarh		
	...	...	7 8	8 0	10 8	200 0	200 0	180 0	6 8	6 0	6 8	Kumaun		

a In Jehanabad the prices are—Wheat 15 seers, barley 22 seers, common rice 21 seers, lesser millets 35 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 seers, and gram 15 seers.

t In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 8 to 15 seers, barley 21 to 26 seers, best rice 10 to 12 seers, common rice 17 to 20 seers, bairush millet (in Buxar) 20 seers great millet 20 to 22 seers, lesser millets 20 to 27 seers, maize or Indian corn 19-8 to 25 seers, and gram 14 8 to 17 seers.

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 12-8 seers, barley 20 to 25 seers, best rice 8 to 19 seers, common rice 14-8 to 20 seers, murwa 21 to 25 seers, maize [illegible]

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	13 4	13 4	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnor	14 1	13 8	11 13	26 7	24 12	16 5	9 0	9 0	6 12	13 8	13 8	10 6	22 8	22 8	15 12	22 8	21 6	14 10
	Moradabad	16 14	16 4	14 6	21 14	21 14	20 10	7 13	7 13	7 8	16 4	16 4	11 4	22 8	23 12	20 5	21 4	20 10	16 14
	Budaun	15 0	14 11	15 2½	19 8	20 1½	22 8	6 0	6 0	5 1½	15 0	14 11	11 6½	18 7	20 1½	19 3	18 0	18 12	18 2
	Bareilly	14 1	13 12	13 7	20 0	20 0	20 10	5 10	5 10	5 0	15 0	15 0	10 5	18 12	18 12	18 12	17 8	17 13	17 3
	Sháhjahánpur	16 0	15 8	15 6	22 0	21 0	22 8	6 0	6 4	6 2	15 8	15 12	11 12	20 4	...	20 12	19 8	19 4	18 0
	Tarái Pergunnahs	18 12	18 12	15 0	31 4	31 4	20 0	10 0	10 0	8 12	16 4	17 8	11 14	31 4	31 4	20 0	22 8	22 8	17 8
	Muttra	14 0	14 0	13 12	24 0	25 8	20 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	25 8	25 8	19 0	22 0	22 0	16 8
	Agra	13 4	12 4	13 4	24 0	24 8	20 1	4 4	4 0	4 0	11 4	11 8	10 8	23 12	24 0	19 8	25 8	22 8	17 8
	Farukhabad	13 10	12 12½	14 13	18 3½	17 3	21 14	6 2	5 12	5 2	13 15½	13 7½	10 14	18 9	17 8½	19 8½	17 8½	16 12	18 6
	Mainpuri	13 12	13 12	14 4	19 8	19 0	23 8	5 0	5 0	4 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	19 8	19 0	21 4	19 0	18 8	18 12
	Etáwah	12 0	12 0	14 0	19 8	19 8	21 8	5 8	5 8	6 0	13 8	14 0	12 0	20 0	19 8	20 0	19 8	19 0	17 0
	Etah	14 12	15 4	17 4	18 12	19 0	25 0	7 8	7 4	9 0	14 8	14 0	11 0	19 8	21 0	24 0	20 0	19 0	22 8
	Jalaun	13 8	14 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	17 0
	Jhánsi	13 5	14 0	16 0	29 0	29 10	25 5	8 8	8 8	8 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	23 1	27 0	26 6	20 8
	Lalitpur	12 4	13 0	13 4	35 0	30 0	15 8	9 0	11 8	7 8	12 0	14 8	9 8	31 0	31 0	24 0	...	...	18 0
	Cawnpore	14 12	14 8	14 8	23 4	22 0	21 8	8 0	8 0	6 8	14 0	14 0	12 0	22 8	23 0	22 8	22 0	22 0	17 8
	Fatehpur	12 8	12 8	11 8	21 4	21 4	17 12	9 0	9 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	13 2	24 0	25 8	19 12	22 8	22 8	15 8
	Bánda	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Allahabad	13 0	13 0	10 7	22 0	22 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	16 4	15 12	12 12	27 0	26 8	20 4	24 0	23 0	16 0
	Hamirpur	13 10	13 8	14 1	18 0	16 14	21 8	10 0	6 12	6 0	13 8	13 8	11 15	27 7	26 7	22 10	23 1	23 3	17 2
	Jaunpur	16 3	15 14	13 6	24 0	23 10	20 2	7 1	7 1	7 1	18 5	18 4	13 6	24 0	24 0	22 6	21 3	24 0	18 5
	Gorakhpur	15 4½	16 3½	13 0	22 8	23 6½	21 9½	13 8	14 6½	11 11¼	17 1½	18 0	15 4½	18 11½	19 11½	28 12½	18 0	21 9½	21 9½
	Basti	14 12	15 8	13 2	26 0	24 8	19 0	14 0	11 4	10 0	20 0	20 0	17 4	...	...	27 8	...	...	...
	Azamgarh	12 9	14 0	13 5	21 12	23 14	17 8	7 6	8 2	7 6	18 1	19 3	15 5	20 10	20 10	24 14	...	...	...
	Mirzapur	12 8	12 8	12 8	21 0	20 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	16 0
	Benares	14 2	14 2	12 14	21 12	21 12	18 0	10 14	10 5	7 10	18 8	18 3½	12 8	21 12	21 12	22 13½	21 12	21 12	17 6½
	Gházipur	14 12	14 12	14 13	21 14	21 14	19 5	7 1	7 1	7 1½	17 6	17 6	13 8½	21 4	23 13	24 7	20 10	21 14	18 10½
Oudh.	Lucknow	14 1	13 9¼	13 12	21 14	21 0	20 8¾	5 8	5 8	5 0	15 8	14 13½	11 1	21 11¼	21 6¼	22 9¾	20 13½	20 6½	17 5½
	Unáo	13 8	13 0	13 12	19 0	19 0	21 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	23 0	24 0	23 0	20 8	20 8	16 0
	Bára Banki	14 0	14 0	13 12	21 0	21 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	15 0	14 0	12 0	23 0	21 0	24 0	20 0	19 0	18 0
	Sitapur	16 4	15 13	15 8	22 8	22 7	23 8	6 8	6 9	5 8	16 8	15 7	13 0	22 8	22 8	22 12	21 0	21 4	20 8
	Hardui	14 1	13 13	14 5	19 11	20 6	21 10	4 11	4 11	5 2	13 2	13 2	11 8	19 11	18 12	19 0	18 12	17 13	16 11
	Kheri	16 2	16 4	14 9	29 0	27 0	21 0	7 0	6 4	6 0	16 0	17 4	13 8	29 0	29 0	30 0	...	25 0	25 0
	Fyzabad	15 0	15 0	13 0	22 0	23 0	21 8	9 0	9 0	7 0	16 4	16 8	12 0	20 0	20 0	24 8	19 0	18 0	16 0
	Bharaich	16 0	14 8	12 0	30 0	29 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	17 0	14 0	14 0	27 0	30 0	28 0	17 0	17 0	18 0
	Gonda	16 12	16 12	13 8	27 0	27 0	18 0	14 6	14 10	9 14	19 0	19 8	14 1	26 8	28 4	30 8	21 2	21 8	18 0
	Rai Bareli	15 4	15 6	14 8	26 0	27 0	22 4½	17 0	17 0	13 4	19 0	18 0	13 12	24 8	25 0	25 12½	24 8	24 0	20 0
	Sultánpur	15 8	15 8	13 0	26 0	26 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	20 0	21 0	16 0	24 0	25 0	24 0	22 0	25 0	21 0
	Partábgarh	14 6	14 15	12 13	28 2	28 10	21 7	18 14	19 2	11 8	21 5	21 8	14 10	24 1	28 6	23 6	21 9	26 5	18 8
Punjab	Delhi	15 4	15 0	13 4	24 0	23 8	20 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	23 8	24 0	17 8	22 0	21 8	16 8
	Gurgáon	17 0	16 12	12 8	26 0	24 0	19 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	25 0	24 0	17 6	24 0	22 0	17 0
	Karnal	15 0	15 0	14 0	23 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	18 0
	Hissar	14 0	13 0	12 8	20 0	22 0	28 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	24 0	23 0	22 0
	Rohtak	15 0	14 8	12 8	25 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	25 8	24 8	17 0	21 0	20 8	17 0
	Sirsa	15 0	14 0	14 0	34 0	30 0	45 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	38 0	25 0	24 4	26 0
	Umballa	15 4	15 0	15 8	22 0	22 0	24 8	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 8	25 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	17 8	17 0
	Ludhiána	15 12	15 12	15 2	25 0	18 8	24 4	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	8 0	23 0	19 0	20 0	21 0	18 0	18 8
	Simla	10 8	10 8	12 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 8	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	17 0
	Jullundur	13 4	13 4	14 8	18 0	16 8	21 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	28 0	21 0	17 8	18 8	17 8	15 0
	Hoshiarpur	14 0	13 12	14 8	22 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	14 0
	Kangra	11 8	11 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amritsar	13 0	12 12	13 12	20 0	16 4	19 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	19 8	20 8	16 0	17 8	15 8	14 8
	Sialkot	15 0	12 12	11 10	17 0	14 8	18 8	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	14 8	16 0	16 0	13 8
	Gurdáspur	14 0	12 8	13 8	15 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	14 8	12 0	14 0	11 0
	Lahore	13 0	13 0	12 8	19 8	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	10 0	19 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	15 0
	Ferozepore	13 8	13 8	12 12	22 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 4	22 0	22 0	18 8	21 0	19 0	18 8
	Gujranwala	13 0	13 0	12 8	18 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
	Rawalpindi	8 6	8 2	12 4	10 0	10 0	16 8	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 0	14 0	14 0	...	12 0	11 8	13 8
	Jhelum	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gujrát	13 0	12 4	13 12	16 0	17 4	21 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	14 0	15 8	16 0	15 10	14 8	15 0
	Shahpúr	10 12	10 8	12 0	14 0	13 8	22 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	15 0
	Mooltan	12 8	12 4	9 12	17 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	16 0	14 12	13 8
	Jhang	12 0	11 12	11 12	17 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 12	15 4	13 0	14 12	14 8	14 8
	Montgomery	15 0	13 0	12 8	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 0	6 8	7 0	17 0	15 8	14 0	...	...	13 0
	Muzaffargarh	13 8	13 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	16 0	15 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	12 0
	Dera Ismail Khán	11 4	11 2	12 11	13 4	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 0	13 12	13 12	18 12	12 8	12 8	14 9
	Dera Ghazi Khan	12 13	12 13	9 11	15 0	15 10	14 6	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 4	15 0	15 0	11 4	14 6	15 0	10 5
	Bannu	9 6	9 11	15 10	9 13	9 13	22 13	...	...	...	4 1	4 1	6 4	15 0	15 0	22 8	10 0	11 4	18 12
	Peshawar	6 0	5 9	9 8	7 1	6 8	14 3	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	6 14	8 8	8 6	10 10	6 15	7 9	12 9
	Kohat	6 7	6 13	11 8	8 0	8 4	20 0	...	...	...	6 1	6 6	11 8	9 5	8 12	14 0	9 5	8 12	14 0
	Hazára	6 8	6 8	15 8	7 8	8 0	21 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 0	13 0	13 8	15 10	20 0	...	...	...

ndia for the 1st half of January 1880—continued.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugree). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	6 0	5 0	...	160 0	160 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	8 2	Garhwál	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
...	...	...	15 12	15 12	12 15	135 0	135 0	130 0	...	...	...	Bijnor		
...	...	...	15 10	15 10	16 4	125 0	125 0	125 0	...	9 11	10 10	Moradabad		
...	...	...	15 4½	15 0	16 8	120 0	120 0	192 0	9 4½	9 4½	9 4½	Budaun		
...	...	...	14 1	14 1	14 11	87 8	87 8	137 8	9 6	9 6	10 0	Bareilly		
...	...	...	13 0	12 4	16 12	150 0	110 0	160 0	9 8	9 4	9 14	Shahjahánpur		
...	...	...	13 12	13 12	13 12	160 0	200 0	100 0	9 6	9 6	10 0	Taráí Pergunnahs		
...	...	...	15 0	14 8	16 4	60 0	60 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Muttra		
...	...	...	14 8	14 8	15 4	70 0	40 0	90 0	12 4	12 6	11 0	Agra		
...	...	...	13 13	12 1	16 1	95 6	88 6	165 0	...	...	9 13	Farukhabad		
...	...	...	13 8	13 4	15 4	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Mainpuri		
...	...	...	14 8	14 8	14 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Etáwah		
...	...	...	13 4	13 0	18 8	100 0	100 0	140 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	Etah		
...	...	...	18 0	17 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun		
...	...	...	15 9½	15 9	16 1	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	8 0	Jhánsi		
...	...	...	18 0	17 8	11 4	160 0	160 0	210 0	8 4	9 0	8 0	Lalitpur		
...	...	...	16 8	15 8	13 12	110 0	100 0	150 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Cawnpore		
...	...	...	13 4	13 4	11 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Fatehpur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bánda		
...	...	...	13 6	13 2	12 14	110 0	110 0	145 0	9 0	9 0	8 10	Allahabad		
...	...	...	17 14	16 14	14 8	140 0	140 0	180 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur		
...	...	...	14 2	13 7	11 13	169 8	169 8	197 12	7 3	8 6	8 15	Jaunpur		
...	...	...	15 4¼	14 6½	13 15¼	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gorakhpur		
...	...	...	15 0	14 12	14 4	110 0	110 0	160 0	7 0	7 8	8 8	Basti		
...	...	...	13 4	14 12	12 3	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 2	8 2	8 2	Azamgarh		
...	...	...	12 8	12 0	12 0	100 0	80 0	110 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mirzapur		
...	...	...	14 11	15 4	11 15½	140 0	120 0	120 0	8 14	8 14	7 12½	Benares		
...	...	...	14 12	13 8	13 8½	180 0	206 0	206 0	7 11½	7 11½	7 11½	Gházipur		
0 0	30 0	23 1¼	14 3½	13 5	14 0	61 10¼	60 0	110 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Lucknow	Oudh.	
1 0*	20 8	21 8	13 8	13 0	14 4	120 0	120 0	180 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Unao		
0†	28 0	32 0	14 0	12 6	15 6	100 0	100 0	150 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Bára Banki		
0‡	25 12	...	14 2	15 10	18 8	150 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Sitapur		
12	18 5	...	14 2	14 1	15 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	8 7	8 7	8 7	Hardui		
0†	...	36 0	16 4	16 4	18 0	200 0	160 0	200 0	7 4	8 7	8 8	Kheri		
.	...	21 0	15 8	15 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Fyzabad		
0†	42 0	40 0	18 8	17 0	16 0	140 0	150 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Bharaich		
0§	38 14	34 10	18 15	18 9	15 10	240 0	240 0	200 0	8 8	8 12	8 6	Gonda		
0	32 8	...	12 0	11 0	13 5½	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Rai Bareli		
0‖	40 0	40 0	11 4	11 4	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Sultánpur		
3¶	28 7	19 2	11 5	11 12	12 10	200 0	173 5	193 5	8 2	8 3	8 2	Partábgarh		
.	...	...	17 8	17 12	14 8	60 0	60 0	80 0	10 0	9 8	10 0	Delhi	Punjab.	
.	...	...	17 8	16 12	15 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Gurgáon		
.	...	...	18 12	18 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	Karnál		
.	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hissar		
.	...	...	19 0	18 8	16 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	9 12	9 8	9 4	Rohtak		
.	...	...	25 0	25 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	10 0	9 8	8 0	Sirsa[a]		
.	...	...	19 0	18 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 4	9 8	Umballa		
..	...	...	21 0	19 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	9 8	11 0	9 4	Ludhiana[b]		
..	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 12	80 0	80 0	100 0	7 0	7 12	7 8	Simla		
..	...	...	19 0	18 0	16 8	90 0	90 0	100 0	9 10	10 0	9 12	Jullundur		
..	...	...	19 8	20 0	16 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	9 8	9 10	Hoshiárpur[a]		
..	...	...	14 0	13 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kangra		
..	...	...	18 4	17 4	15 4	80 0	75 0	80 0	10 2	10 10	10 12	Amritsar[a]		
..	...	...	16 8	15 8	14 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	10 0	11 0	10 4	Sialkot		
..	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Gurdaspur		
..	...	...	18 0	16 8	15 0	60 0	60 0	90 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	Lahore		
..	...	...	20 8	19 8	18 8	70 0	70 0	90 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	Ferozepore		
..	...	...	16 0	17 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Gujranwala		
..	...	...	10 0	9 12	11 8	24 0	24 0	60 0	10 12	11 0	10 12	Rawalpindi		
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Jhelum		
..	...	...	14 12	13 6	13 0	90 0	90 0	120 0	11 8	12 0	11 0	Gujrat		
..	...	...	12 8	12 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Shahpúr		
..	...	...	14 8	14 0	13 0	70 0	70 0	70 0	11 0	11 4	10 4	Mooltan		
..	...	...	14 12	14 12	13 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	12 4	11 12	11 0	Jhang		
..	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Montgomery		
...	...	...	13 8	14 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 8	10 8	Muzaffargarh		
...	...	...	9 13	10 7	13 2	100 0	100 0	75 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	Dera Ismail Khan		
...	...	...	11 9	11 9	10 0	125 0	125 0	125 0	16 4	16 4	20 0	Dera Ghazi Khan		
...	...	...	9 3	9 11	15 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	Bannu		
...	...	...	6 15	6 5	8 8	48 0	48 0	67 0	26 5	22 8	37 8	Peshawar		
...	...	...	7 0	7 1	10 3	63 0	40 0	102 0	51 0	40 0	76 8	Kohát[c]		
...	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	180 0	180 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Hazára		

Description of Lesser Millets.

* Choti jowar.
† Kodon.
‡ Marhua, kodu, and makai
§ Laharra, mendua, sawan and kodon.
‖ Sawan, kodon.
¶ Peas, arhar, and másh.

[a] Barley falling.
[b] Barley and bajra falling
[c] Salt and firewood falling

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bajrush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	12 4	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 4	11 0	10 8	12 0	17 4	13 12	13 12	...	...	...
	Bhandára	13 12	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	8 12	8 0	7 8	12 8	12 0	10 0	18 0	14 8	15 12	...	...	...
	Chánda	11 8	11 4	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	10 5	16 0	16 8	19 6	...	...	...
	Wardha	12 0	11 8	10 4	...	...	...	7 0	6 6	6 4	10 0	8 0	9 15	17 12	17 12	15 0	...	...	...
	Bálaghát	12 8	12 8	9 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	17 8	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	11 8	11 12	10 8	11 8	12 0	14 0	12 0	11 8	8 0	17 0	16 0	10 8	22 8	23 0	16 0	17 8	16 0	13 0
	Saugor	12 0	12 4	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 4	7 8	24 0	23 8	18 0	...	...	...
	Damoh	12 12	13 8	12 12	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	9 8	14 0	14 8	10 0	28 0	30 0	18 0	...	...	...
	Seoni	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 12	9 8	16 0	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	13 12	13 0	11 8	...	...	...	11 0	15 0	10 0	19 8	17 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betúl	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	9 0	9 8	10 8	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...
	Chhindwára	9 8	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	10 4	10 2	9 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 6	7 14	7 14	7 14	18 0	21 0	14 0	14 6	14 10	13 8
	Narsinghpur	11 8	12 0	10 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	7 8	12 0	12 0	8 0	20 12	21 0	16 0	14 12	14 12	13 0
	Nimár	10 0	10 0	10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 3	10 8	9 6	20 0	20 0	15 4	15 0	14 0	12 0
	Raipur	20 0	20 0	14 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	10 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	2 0	14 0	15 0	26 4	28 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Biláspur	20 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godávari	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berars.	Secunderabad	7 1	6 13	6 9	...	...	...	...	8 4	6 9	11 4	11 8	7 14	...	16 12	12 3	17 4	17 4	12 9
	Bolarum	7 9	7 1	7 5	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	7 5	10 6	11 0	9 3	20 4	18 0	12 7	...	...	...
	Chudderghat	6 4	6 0	6 2	...	...	...	6 12	7 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	13 8	15 0	10 4	17 4	17 4	12 8
	Amráoti	10 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	8 4	6 4	6 4	6 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	12 0	11 8	12 0
	Akola	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	13 0	11 0	10 0
	Ellichpur	8 0	8 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	16 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Buldána	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	16 8	16 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 0
	Wún	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	13 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...
	Básim	8 0	8 0	7 5	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 12	8 0	8 0	7 5	14 0	14 0	13 5	...	...	...
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore	6 6	6 12	...	7 12	7 12	7 11	9 13	9 15	8 0	10 11	11 7	10 3	20 10	23 6	16 11	...	...	..
	Kolar	7 2	7 2	8 2	...	...	...	11 13	11 3	10 11	14 6	14 2	13 5	...	...	25 5	32 6	32 6	24 0
	Túmkúr	6 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	...	...	16 0	...	...	...
	Mysore	6 12	6 12	7 2	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 6	12 12	12 4	11 0	26 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	20 0
	Hassan	6 0	7 0	6 3	6 0	7 8	7 11	13 0	13 0	11 8	14 0	16 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga	6 5	5 12	5 3	7 6	6 5	6 3	9 7	9 7	8 8	12 10	12 10	13 3	25 3	21 0	21 0	...	...	...
	Kadur	10 0	8 0	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	13 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog	7 0	6 8	6 0	8 0	7 8	6 8	13 0	11 0	8 11	14 0	12 0	10 3	30 0	27 0	22 0	30 0	27 0	26 11
	Coorg	5 6	5 6	6 2	5 9	5 7	5 5	9 12	9 10	8 3	15 2	14 13	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	11 0	11 0	10 0	21 0	21 8	14 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	9 4	8 0	7 0	23 0	25 0	14 8	20 0	19 8	14 0
	Kishengurh	11 8	11 8	10 4	20 4	20 4	15 0	6 12	6 12	7 8	9 0	9 0	8 8	20 4	20 4	15 8	17 8	17 8	14 8
	Ulwur	13 4	12 15	11 5½	26 9	26 9	17 8	7 0	7 0	7 9	8 8	8 8	9 3	28 11	29 6	17 8	26 0	25 3	16 9
	Bhurtpore (City)	12 8	12 12	12 0	27 8	26 4	18 0	7 0	6 12	6 0	7 12	7 0	9 0	29 0	30 0	17 0	23 0	23 4	16 0
	Ajmere	13 0	13 8	9 12	22 4	22 8	14 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 8	22 0	15 12	19 0	18 8	14 4
	Deoli Cantonment	11 12	11 10	12 9	21 14	21 9	17 13	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	7 4	22 3	22 11	18 8	18 2	17 4	17 6
	Erinpura	14 12	14 4	8 0	20 12	20 8	12 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	11 8	17 8	17 0	11 0
	Sirohee	14 0	14 0	7 8	22 8	22 8	12 8	5 0	5 0	5 4	6 0	6 0	6 8	18 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	10 0
	Abu	12 0	11 14	8 2	18 4	17 0	10 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	5 4	5 4	5 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	9 4
	Anadra	13 0	13 0	8 12	21 4	20 0	11 8	5 4	5 4	4 12	5 12	5 8	5 4	...	...	...	16 8	15 8	10 4
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	15 8	15 0	9 0	24 0	20 0	9 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	11 5½	11 5½	8 9½	23 0	21 14	10 15	5 13	7 8	4 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	13 2	12 8	8 11	...	...	...	7 8	6 14	6 4	13 12	12 8	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh (..)	9 11	11 9	10 12	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 6	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	14 6	14 6	7 8	23 12	21 4	11 4	5 0	6 2	5 0	6 4	6 4	7 8	20 0	18 8	11 4	17 8	17 8	11 4
	Bikaneer	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	2 10	2 10	...	5 12	5 12	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 0	...
	Boondee	13 8	13 8	16 0	24 0	22 8	22 8	6 8	6 0	6 4	7 8	7 4	8 0	23 12	23 0	22 1	...	...	...
	Kotah	13 2	13 2	14 8	...	...	...	6 6	6 2	6 10	7 12	7 12	7 12	22 12	23 0	23 4	14 0	14 0	13 0
	Tonk	10 14	10 13	13 0	21 10	19 14	14 0	6 8	6 4	6 0	8 3	7 11	6 12	21 12	22 6	18 0	20 4	21 1	18 0
	Jhallawar	11 6½	12 6	13 15½	16 0	16 0	12 12	...	...	...	8 13½	8 13½	6 15	20 15	21 9	19 0½	15 3	15 4	13 15½
	Shahpoora	11 4	11 8	10 4	22 0	21 8	17 2	9 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	21 0	21 0	19 4	15 0	15 0	13 8
	Dholpur	12 10	12 10	12 1	27 9	29 11	18 11	6 12	6 12	6 12	9 9	9 10	11 4	25 11	27 0	18 9	27 11	27 11	18 1
Central India.	Indore	9 7	9 3	9 6½	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	6 10	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 3	19 3	12 5	13 5	13 15	11 11
	Gwalior	10 7	11 10	12 13	21 13	22 7	17 5	6 0	5 8	5 1	7 10	7 9	6 0	22 8	22 7	16 11	21 12	21 11	15 11
	Goona	15 0	13 8	16 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	9 8	9 8	7 8	30 0	30 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Rutlam	9 10	9 4	10 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	6 4	10 14	9 12	8 12	26 4	24 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

dia for the 1st half of January 1880—concluded.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Inferior Millets, Ragi, etc. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), Panicum Miliaceum, etc.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	11 8	9 12	8 12	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Nágpur	Central Provinces.	
...	...	...	11 0	10 0	7 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 4	9 8	Bhandára		
...	...	...	8 8	8 12	9 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	Chánda		
...	...	...	10 8	10 4	8 15	132 0	132 0	128 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Wardha		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Bálaghát		
...	...	23 0	14 0	13 12	10 12	140 0	120 0	140 0	9 0	8 12	7 8	Jubbulpore		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 8	160 0	140 0	120 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Saugor		
0	35 0	26 0	17 4	17 4	19 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	Damoh		
...	...	...	14 0	13 0	9 12	200 0	200 0	240 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	Seoni		
8	23 0	20 0	16 8	17 0	12 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Mandla		
8	15 0	13 8	12 0	12 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Betúl		
0	16 0	12 0	11 8	11 0	11 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chhindwára		
...	...	...	12 2	10 6	10 2	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Hoshangabad		
8	32 8	18 0	13 0	13 0	10 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 8	9 0	Narsinghpur		
...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	Nimár		
...	...	...	15 0	14 0	11 0	60 0	60 0	100 0	8 8	8 0	9 0	Raipur		
...	...	...	13 8	12 0	11 0	210 0	210 0	130 0	10 0	8 0	6 8	Sambalpur		
5 0	100 0	90 0	18 0	20 0	12 0	130 0	120 0	130 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Biláspur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Upper Godávari		
...	21 0	13 3	...	8 10	6 13	105 0	109 0	65 0	8 14	8 13	8 10	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	6 11	116 14	116 14	112 11	9 8	9 5	9 0	Bolarum		
...	...	...	7 12	8 0	6 12	80 0	80 0	130 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Chudderghat		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 8	50 0	50 0	40 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Amráoti		
0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	Akola		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 8	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ellichpur		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Buldána		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Wún		
...	...	...	8 0	7 8	7 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Básim		
6	25 11	20 3	26 15	23 5	15 3	84 0	84 0	84 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	Bangalore	Mysore and Coorg.	
13	27 13	24 13	31 15	31 15	18 5	172 6	172 6	172 6	11 1	11 1	12 0	Kolar		
0	31 0	20 3	31 0	31 0	19 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	9 8	9 0	10 0	Túmkúr		
0	25 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	78 0	78 0	78 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Mysore		
0	23 0	19 11	28 0	25 0	19 11	800 0	800 0	128 0	8 0	8 0	7 11	Hassan		
15	30 15	21 0	22 1	21 0	15 3	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 6	8 6	8 8	Shimoga		
0	24 0	20 0	25 0	20 0	16 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Kadur		
5	27 0	27 0	30 0	22 0	14 11	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	8 3	Chitaldroog		
0	26 8	19 11	22 11	20 15	16 3	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 4	8 3	7 13	Coorg		
...	...	...	13 6	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	Jeypore	Rajpootana.	
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	15 0	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	12 4	Kishengurh		
...	...	...	15 1	15 5	14 6	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	10 3	Ulwur		
0	24 8	16 0	12 0	13 8	15 0	80 0	80 0	200 0	11 8	12 8	20 0	Bhurtpore (City)		
...	...	...	15 0	15 8	14 8	60 0	60 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	Ajmere		
...	...	...	16 9	14 7	14 1	...	...	...	11 8	11 4	13 6	Deoli Cantonment		
...	...	...	18 8	18 8	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	13 8	Erinpura		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 7	11 7	16 0	Sirohee		
...	...	...	14 8	14 8	10 5	160 0	160 0	120 0	10 2	10 0	12 4	Abu		
...	...	...	15 8	15 8	11 2	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 0	Anadra		
	...	...	20 0	19 0	11 0	6 pies*	8 pies*	8 pies*	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		* Per man's load.
	...	...	12 2	12 0½	10 15	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	12 0½	Meywar (Oodeypore)		
	...	...	13 12	13 12	10 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 8	9 11	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)		
	...	...	13 12	11 14	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 3	Partábgarh („)		
	...	...	16 12	16 4	11 4	70 0	70 0	70 0	13 12	13 2	20 0	Marwar (Jodhpore)		
	...	...	15 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	Bikaneer		
	...	...	17 8	18 0	16 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	14 0	Boondee		
	...	...	20 0	19 0	16 12	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0	9 4	Kotah		
	...	...	15 9	16 10	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8	10 0	Tonk		
	...	...	15 13	15 14	17 12	...	...	...	8 13½	8 13½	8 13½	Jhallawar		
	...	...	13 0	13 12	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 0	12 12	Shahpoora		
	...	...	12 8	12 12	15 8	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	9 15	Dholpur		
	...	...	10 7	10 7	10 4	96 0	96 0	96 0	9 3	8 14	8 9	Indore	Central India.	
	...	...	11 0	12 2	12 13	68 7	50 8	91 4	9 14	9 12	7 5	Gwalior		
	...	...	17 8	17 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	Goona		
	...	...	10 14	9 8	12 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 4	9 4	Rutlam		
	...	...	17 0	18 0	13 0	130 0	130 0	160 0	10 12	10 14	10 8	Baghelkhand (Sutna)		

B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Telegraph.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1878-79.

Nos. 52—59 T, dated Fort William the 2nd February 1880.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Read—

Letter from the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph Department, No. 1267, dated 28th August 1879, submitting the above report and enclosures.

OBSERVATIONS.—Beyond the ordinary working of the Department, the only important event of the year is the purchase of the new specially designed steam ship *Patrick Stewart* for cable service in the Persian Gulf.

CAPITAL.

2. The Capital account at the close of the year is stated to stand approximately at £ 1,164,001-10-2.

REVENUE.

3. The earnings of the year amounted to £ 68,791-3-6, or about 71 per cent. over those of the previous year, which is very satisfactory.

4. The working expenses were £ 62,522-15-7 inclusive of a sum of Rs. 44,820 for cable supplied to the Military Department for torpedo purposes, so that the net gain amounts to £ 6,268-7-11.

5. Including other miscellaneous receipts (Appendix B), the net revenue amounts to £ 7,328-19-4; compared with the previous year's working which exhibited a loss of £ 40,182-16-0, the improvement is very great.

6. The expenditure is augmented by certain charges in connection with the telegraph station at Henjam, and the Political Agency at Gwadur, the necessity of continuing the debits under these heads to the Telegraph Department are at present under consideration by the Government of India.

7. No new construction was undertaken during the year, so that the length of lines worked by the Department remained the same as in the previous year.

8. The maintenance and repairs have been satisfactorily performed.

INTERRUPTIONS.

9. *The interruptions causing stoppage to traffic on the Persian Section* amounted to a total interval of 1 day 14 hours and 20 minutes.

In the Persian Gulf Section there was no interruption causing stoppage to traffic.

The interruptions on the lines of the Indo-European Company, working in connection with this system, amounted to 9 days 3 hours 53 minutes.

10. The proposals made in paragraph 16 of the report for printing only the summary of interruptions is approved.

TRAFFIC.

11. The improvement shown in speed and accuracy of transmission of messages is noted with satisfaction.

12. The proposal to omit from the report in future certain traffic tables, and to retain only the principal ones as explained in para. 25 of the report, is approved.

INSPECTIONS, BUILDINGS AND STORES.

13. With the exception of the station buildings at Jask, all other buildings are reported to be in a satisfactory condition.

14. The attention of the Government of Bombay will be invited to the further repairs, &c., said to be necessary to the buildings at Jask.

15. The heavy loss in working referred to in the 11th paragraph of the Resolution on the report for the previous year has disappeared at a much earlier date than could have been anticipated, while the political, administrative and commercial advantages derived are of great importance.

16. The discrepancies between the figures shown in this report as compared with the annual accounts submitted by the Examiner, as detailed in the note by the Accountant General, which accompanies, should be explained.

17. The debit of Rs. 1,01,441 and a subsequent item on the same account of Rs. 57,718-0, make a serious burden on the accounts of the year, but they do not affect the working of the period under review. These charges were rendered necessary to clear the unadjusted balance at debit of "Remittance Account, London," appertaining to the years prior to 1869-70.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph Department, for information and guidance.

Also, that copies of the Report and Resolution be forwarded to the Department of Finance and Commerce and to the Foreign, Marine, and Home, Revenue and Agricultural Departments, for information.

To the Government of Bombay, in the Public Works Department, for information, and with reference to paras. 13 and 14 of the Resolution, and para. 27 of the Report.

To the Director General of Telegraphs for information, and to the Publisher of the *Gazette of India* for publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Ordered further, that the Report and Resolution be forwarded to the Secretary of State for information of Her Majesty's Government.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1267, dated 28th August 1879.

From—Lieut.-Col. J. U. Bateman-Champain, R. E., Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Govt. Tel. Dept.,

To—Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. Dept.

Preliminary observations.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of my Department for 1878-79, in the preparation of which I have, in accordance with the orders of Government, dated 28th December 1878, endeavoured to condense as much as possible the several observations which I have to lay before you.

2. In the present case this should prove no very difficult task, for the history of the Indo-European Telegraph during the year just over has been exceptionally devoid of incident.

3. We have had 12 months' experience of the new system of account, known as the Common Purse Arrangement, with the Eastern and Indo-European Telegraph Companies, a system, the principles of which have already been fully described, and we have provided a new and specially designed steam ship for cable service in the Persian Gulf. On these two subjects I will submit a few remarks further on in this letter.

CAPITAL.

Departmental Capital Account.

4. The Capital Account of the Department which stood at £1,153,751-15-5 at the commencement of the year was raised to £1,164,001-10-2. At the close the increase being almost entirely due to expenditure incurred on account of the new steamer just mentioned.

REVENUE.

Explanation of the manner in which the revenue is calculated.

5. Our traffic receipts are obtained partly in India and partly in Europe, and they are derived in all cases from tariffs framed on the basis of the international monetary unit—the francs. In India the francs are reduced to rupees which are converted into sterling at the rate of Rs. 10=£ 1, and in Europe the francs are converted into sterling at the rate of francs 25=£ 1. So far therefore as the Indian receipts are concerned, the exchange followed makes them appear, as was the case in previous years, somewhat higher than they really are. But as the expenditure is dealt with at the same rate of exchange, the result exhibited in the balance sheet is less favourable to the Department than would have been the case had the market rate of exchange been followed on both sides of the Account.

Financial result of the first year's working of "the Common Purse".

6. The plan followed is in accordance with the ruling of Government, and is the one which has been adhered to since the commencement of our operations.

7. Owing to the beneficial effect of the Common Purse Arrangement the total net traffic receipts of the Department reached the sum of £68,791-3-6, a higher figure than they have ever yet attained since the opening of the Red Sea line, except in the year 1875-76 when the rival route was seriously interrupted.

Diminution of expenditure.

8. On the other hand, the amount recorded as expenditure was only £52,522-15-7, being nearly £18,000 less than that recorded in 1877-78. But as I pointed out in my last year's report, the expenditure then brought to account comprised outlay previously incurred.

Credit for some cable made over to the Military authorities.

9. In like manner I feel it now my duty to state that the present amount is arrived at after a deduction by the Examiner of the large sum of Rs. 1,17,139 for credits under the suspense heads of stores, the principal item of which is Rs. 44,820 for cable supplied to the Military Department for torpedo purposes.

Remarks on certain annual charges which might possibly be avoided or reduced.

10. The satisfactory excess of receipts over expenditure would have been appreciably larger but for the debits against my Department of charges not, I venture to think, strictly required for administrative purposes. These extra departmental debits, if I may so term them, are for the maintenance of a telegraph station at Henjam, not now required for signalling purposes, and a heavy contribution towards the expenses of the Political Officer at Gwadur. I have lately submitted to Government special proposals for economy under both these heads.

LINES, MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS.

No new construction during past year.

11. No new works or extensions were necessary during the year, the lengths of the different sections in Persia and the Persian Gulf remain therefore as printed in my last report.

Making due allowance for an additional year of age, the condition of the cable and land lines was, generally speaking, the same at the close of 1878-79 as at the close of 1877-78.

Repairs to lines in Persia very slight. Those on Mekran Coast more important.

12. The repairs effected in Persia were few and slight; on the Mekran land line they were more extensive. Owing to heavy rainfalls alterations were carried out at 12 rivers and two salt swamps, while on the line, as a whole, 236 posts and 42 miles of wire were replaced.

Repairs to cables.

13. The ends of the main cable at Faô and Manora were also renewed, as were several lengths in the short cables in Kurrachee Harbour.

INTERRUPTIONS.

14. In Persia the interruptions were as follows :—

PARTIAL NOT STOPPING TRAFFIC.			TOTAL STOPPING TRAFFIC.			
1 wire broken or 2 in contact.			2 wires broken or 3 in contact.			All wires disabled.
D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D. H. M.
21	19	46	5	18	30.	1 14 20.

Causes of interruptions which occurred on the Persian lines during the official year 1878-79.

15. These figures compare favourably with those in my report for the last year, the improvement being due to the fact, that the winter in Persia was, on the whole, less severe than in 1877-78. It shows perhaps as favourable a state of working as we can fairly hope to attain both in respect of the number and duration of the interruptions, nearly all of which were attributable to ordinary causes, cases of wilful damage being unprecedentedly rare.

Reference to tabular statements of interruptions.

16. Full particulars of the interruptions are given in the attached tables numbered 1 to 4, but I think it would be sufficient for record in my report if the summary only were printed which I have underlined in red ink and marked C on No. 4.

PERSIAN GULF TELEGRAPHS.

Remarks on delay in repairing cable.

17. The interruptions on these lines though not more frequent than in former years were of unusually long duration, as the old repairing steamer, the *Amberwitch*, happened unfortunately to be on her way to be docked when the principal break occurred. Communication either by land line or cable was however maintained throughout the year except on the Turkish route between Faô and Bushire, which was interrupted 1¼ day for repairs.

Total length of interruption to Persian Gulf lines.

18. The interruptions in the Persian Gulf may be summarised as follows :—

TEHERAN ROUTE. *Persian Gulf Section.*						TURKISH ROUTE. *Persian Gulf Section.*					
On cables between Bushire and Kurrachee.			On land line between Jask and Kurrachee.			Simultaneous interruption of cable and land line.			Interruptions on Faô-Bushire cable.		
D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.
110	21	30	28	14	50	0	0	0	1	6	0

Reasons given for the different breaks.

19. The causes of the four interruptions in the cables were, (1) the development of a fault in manufacture, (2, 4), the corrosion of the iron guards, and (3) the chafing through of the iron guards. The interruptions on the land lines were mainly due to violent floods from exceptionally heavy rains, the extent of which may be inferred from the fact, that whereas the usual annual rainfall in Sind is about 7 inches, the rainfall registered in 1878-79 was 25 inches.

20. Tables D to G prepared by Mr. Mance are attached, showing the dates of the different faults in the cables and their repair, the amount of cable expended from stock in the operations, and the insulation of the different sections at the end of the year. A table, H, prepared by Mr. Ffinch is also attached, giving the details of the interruptions and repairs of the land line.

Tables explanatory of condition of cables, &c., attached to report.

21. The interruptions stopping traffic on the Company's section between London and Teheran amounted to 9 days 3 hours 53 minutes, which, added to the interruptions of a similar nature in Persia of 1 day 14 hours and 20 minutes, makes a gross total 10 days 18 hours and 13 minutes, during which the Teheran route was incapacitated from carrying messages.

Interruptions on Indo-European Company's lines during year.

TRAFFIC.

22. The year ending the 31st March 1879 will be noteworthy as the first year of our participation in the Common Purse Arrangement originated between the Eastern and Indo-European Telegraph Companies in September 1877 for the division of net traffic receipts on Indian and Trans-Indian messages. This Common Purse System was fully explained in my previous Administration Report and accompaniment. It will therefore be sufficient here to state that, as shown in the Revenue Account, the financial result of our first year's working was a net gain of £ 20,000, as the amount credited by us to the Common Purse was £ 42,264 and the amount received from it was £ 62,252.

Remarks on the operation of the Common Purse Arrangement.

Net gain of £ 20,000 in consequence.

23. It is deserving of record that this gain was obtained without any increase of departmental expenditure whatever, in fact, with decreased expenditure, as the outlay for advertising and agencies was much reduced during the year.

Reduced outlay on agencies and advertising owing to new system.

24. The work entailed by the Common Purse Arrangement is performed by the London Office, and it will, I hope, be possible to carry it on without any increase of establishment. The accounts exchanged between the contracting Administrations, and the check exercised, will be found described in the accompanying memorandum B on which I am awaiting the orders of the India Office.

Reference to appended memorandum on proposed plan of checking accounts.

25. The speed of the Indo-European route was, as a whole, highly satisfactory, and the accuracy of the sections under my charge was, according to the percentage lists attached, also satisfactory. A number of tables prepared by Mr. Herbage are given in the Appendix. These tables are interesting as exhibiting the traffic from many different points of view, but as their preparation entails considerable labour, I would recommend, with a view to future economy in the Traffic Branch, that only the principal tables lettered in red ink be printed.

Rapidity and accuracy of working generally satisfactory.

Reference to appended traffic tables.

Proposal to diminish the number of these returns.

St. Petersburg Convention in force.

26. The rules and tariffs of the St. Petersburg Convention were in force during the year.

INSPECTION.

27. The stations in the Persian Gulf were twice inspected during the year, once by the Acting Engineer, and, with the exception of Fâo, once by the Deputy Director, who reports that the internal arrangements of the offices and the state of the records and stores were satisfactory. With regard to the buildings, I extract the following remarks by Mr. Ffinch :—

Yearly inspections of lines and stations.

Fâo.

"*Fâo.*—Wooden building in a satisfactory state. The roof of the godown fell in during the year, but has since been repaired."

Bushire.

"*Bushire.*—Only two out of the five houses to be built for the staff and for offices are completed, and a third is expected to be ready by the 1st of May. The finished buildings are all that could be desired, and as other houses can easily be rented in the close vicinity, no inconvenience is experienced from the remaining houses not being ready. The contract time has now expired, but the Political Resident, Bushire, is of opinion that extra time should be allowed. A wooden cable house is in use here, but it is proposed to build a stone one after sanction of the Persian authorities has been obtained ; this the Resident has applied for."

Henjam.

"*Henjam.*—A wooden building in good order; it has been painted on the outside and oiled on the inside during the year. The mat out-offices are a constant source of expense, and will perhaps be replaced by stone and mud ones during the ensuing year. The wooden cable house will also be removed and a stone one substituted."

"*Jask.*—Rupees 3,000 have just been spent on the absolutely necessary repairs to these buildings, and I regret to say that the Public Works Department estimate some Rs. 10,000 more are required to complete the repairs; within the last five years Rs. 24,659 have been spent on the Jask buildings, but much of the work done has turned out ineffective; this is partly attributable to the only water obtainable for the work being slightly brackish.

Jask.

"*Charbar.*—The buildings have been repaired and are now in a satisfactory state. The native town is now again established on its former site near the fort and away from the telegraph buildings."

Charbar.

"*Gwadur.*—These buildings have also been repaired and are now in fair order. As the staff at this station has been so reduced, it is a matter for consideration whether the present three blocks of buildings should be maintained; but a separate report will be addressed to you on this subject. The place still continues unhealthy."

Gwadur.

"*Ormara.*—The building here has just been repaired by the Public Works Department, but as the money available was only sufficient for absolutely necessary repairs, such as turning the tiles and repairing the roof, a further expenditure will have to be incurred this year for white-washing, &c."

Ormara.

"*Manora.*—The buildings and sheds are in good order. During the year a house was built for the engine foreman, and the lascars' lines were added to."

Manora.

"KURRACHEE.—The usual annual repairs have been carried out. These buildings still leak badly whenever rain falls."

Kurrachee.

"The buildings at Pusnee and Sonmeanee have also been repaired, the latter is now being occupied by an Officer of the Commissariat connected with the Afghanistan Campaign, and by a Post Master."

Pusnee and Sonmeanee.

28. Lieutenant Colonel Smith, Director of the Persian Section of the Telegraph, had but just returned from an extended tour of inspection at the beginning of the year now under report, and it was not deemed necessary for him to take the usual annual journey between Teheran and Bushire in 1878-79. Nor did I myself leave England, as it fell to my lot to carry out the orders of the Government of India in connection with the purchase of a new cable vessel, and this work occupied my attention from August 1878 till April 1879.

29. The circumstances which rendered it necessary to provide a new ship to replace the *Amberwitch* have been already so fully recapitulated that I need only here repeat the main facts. The *Amberwitch* after 16 years' work required very extensive and costly repairs if she were to be retained as our cable-repairing ship. The Government of India approved, for reasons given in my letter No. 1000 of the 7th January 1877, of my suggestion that, instead of repairing the old vessel, a new and more suitable one should be procured in England, and Lieutenant Stiffe was authorized to join me in London to help in taking the necessary action. With the advice and assistance of the Admiralty we selected an iron vessel just begun by Messrs. Key, Ship Builders and Engineers of Kirkcaldy. To complete her with 4 cable tanks and all the special apparatus required for a telegraph ship was a tedious business, and the weather being exceptionally adverse to the builders' operations, the launch was not effected till the 5th April 1879. The new ship which has been fully described in my letter No. 1073 of the 6th March 1879 was, agreeably to the orders of the Secretary of State, named the *Patrick Stewart* in memory of the distinguished originator of the Indo-European Telegraph. She is a much larger, faster and better ship in every way than the *Amberwitch*, and is, of course, very much more completely equipped. She sailed from England on the 4th May, and, commanded by Lieutenant Stiffe, arrived in Bombay early in June.

Purchase of new steamer *Patrick Stewart*.

30. A tabular statement attached to this report and marked S shews how the *Amberwitch* steam ship has been employed during the past year.

STORES.

31. Appendix T indicates the nature of the stores received and issued in the Persian Gulf Section. It does not appear to call for any special remark.

32. In the Persian Section the consumption of stores by the Director and staff was as usual very moderate.

33. Lieutenant Colonel Smith and Mr. Ffinch have as heretofore carried on the duties of their divisions with most creditable efficiency, and both of them write in high terms of the conduct of the Officers and men under their orders. The general behaviour of the staff, without an exception worthy of note, has been thoroughly satisfactory.

Conduct of staff.

34. Mr. Brasher's assistance and co-operation have, as always, been most valuable to me, and to his intimate acquaintance with the details of telegraphic traffic and accounts the satisfactory result of the joint purse is largely due.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

1878-1879.

KURRACHEE, 9TH APRIL 1879.

The electrical condition of the core of the different sections as indicated by the tests observed during March last is shewn in the attached statement A, and compared with the insulation of each section during the corresponding months of 1878 and 1863, or the year of submersion.

HISTORY OF THE CABLES.

FAO-BUSHIRE CABLE.

2. The insulation of this section is not so high as in March last year; during the recent repairs I observed that the cable on the Bushire side of the ship tested much lower than that towards Fao. The decrease in insulation is probably due either to the Bushire shore end, or to the joints inserted during the diversion of 1877 and the recent repairs. I am of opinion that it is extremely difficult, if not absolutely impossible, to make joints at sea, or even in the tanks at Manora, as perfect as in the factory when the core is first manufactured. I am however equally certain that, except in cases of very bad workmanship, the joints are sufficiently reliable for all practical purposes. It is somewhat singular that the two faults cut out of this section within the last two years should be defects of manufacture which have remained unsuspected for 15 years, in spite of their existence; the insulation of the cable has been preserved probably by a thin film of gutta percha, and the resistance per knot has until quite recently been higher than that of any other section on the line. The sheathing of this section at the locality of the recent repairs was in excellent condition.

BUSHIRE-HENJAM CABLE.

3. The intermittent fault so frequently referrred to in previous reports on this section still exists, but its resistance has on no occasion been sufficiently low to permit of its being localized. As there is no danger of its affecting the working, it has not been considered advisable to submit the cable to prolonged electrification with a battery sufficiently powerful to break it down. The Bushire-Henjam cable has been repaired twice during the year, and I am of opinion that the cause of the interruption has on each occasion been the fact of the cable not resting evenly on the bottom. On the second occasion the guards and copper conductor parted while the percha remained unbroken. A fault of this description is of most unusual occurrence. I regret to say that the sheathing of the cable wherever it has been lifted within 70 miles of Henjam has been found to be in very indifferent condition. The low insulation in March last is due to the unsteadiness of the intermittent fault which gave much anxiety and trouble at the time of the recent repairs. Previous to the last fault the insulation of this section was 200 megohms per knot; it is now slowly recovering itself, and at the present moment is over 100 megohms.

HENJAM-JASK CABLE.

4. The electrical condition of this section is satisfactory. No repairs of any kind have been necessary during the year.

BUSHIRE-JASK INDIA RUBBER CABLE.

5. The minute fault in this section has increased in resistance, and the cable now tests better than it did during March last year. It has not been necessary to disturb this section in any way.

JASK-GWADUR CABLE.

6. One repair has been necessary on this section about 74 miles from Jask. The electrical condition of the cable is now quite satisfactory. The fault in this case appears to have been caused by the iron guards chafing through on a hard patch and then cutting into the core, thereby destroying the insulation, but not altogether interrupting the communication.

GWADUR-MANORA.

7. This section has given no trouble, and its present electrical condition is quite satisfactory.

HARBOUR CABLES 1, 2 AND 3.

8. Renewals have been effected to the extent of nearly three miles during the year and the line considerably strengthened throughout. An additional cable house has been erected in the immediate vicinity of the only point where damage by native craft is apprehended. Several of the sections have been entirely relaid and the ends of all the old ones renewed throughout. The route between Kurrachee office and cable house No. 1 has been changed and pieces of core substituted for the ordinary cable. These are laid in a continuous culvert constructed at a trifling expense and arranged so that the whole can be easily flooded whenever desired.

9. The particulars of the different faults which have occurred on each section of the main and harbour cables will be found in the following statements B. and C.; no interruption to the traffic was experienced in consequence of the repairs on the sections east of Bushire, the work being transmitted by the second cable or land line. The Turkish route between Faô and Bushire was necessarily interrupted during the actual time occupied in the repairs of the Faô cable, but I am not aware that any inconvenience was experienced.

RECORDS.

10. Upwards of thirty large sheets of line diagrams have been prepared during the year showing the date and extent of every repair which has been effected since the submersion of the cable, the exact distance of the splices from each other, and the electrical tests taken from them to the stations on either side. The positions of the original mile marks on the cable are also marked off, and altogether these diagrams form a most convenient means for placing prominently on record much useful information which cannot fail to be of the highest value to the officers entrusted with future repairs.

CABLE IN STOCK.

11. The stock of serviceable main gutta-percha cable amounted on the 31st March last to 71·4 knots, or 2·86 knots less than the quantity on hand at the close of the last official year. Nearly the whole of this 2·86 miles was expended on the two repairs on the Bushire-Henjam section and one repair on the Gwadur-Jask cable. Most of the cable picked up on these occasions was unfit for re-use and had to be transferred to the unserviceable class. An expenditure of cable from stock was therefore necessary to replace that disturbed. Fortunately the tests were unusually accurate, and the quantity expended is consequently comparatively small to what it would have been had it been found necessary to under-run the average amount of cable disturbed in former repairs.

12. The stock of unserviceable short pieces of cable has been decreased by 7·82 knots. More than three miles of this has been expended in renewals to harbour cables, while 4½ miles of the worst of it, consisting of about 60 pieces brought in from repairs during the previous year, have been stripped as useless for any purpose and the core carefully preserved.

13. The amount of each kind of cable in stock on the 31st March is shewn in Appendix D.

14. The decrease of India-rubber main cable in stock is due to the transfer to the torpedo service of 16·5 knots, but as we have still more than ten miles left on hand, I have thought we might prudently defer for a time incurring the large expenditure necessary to replace the quantity transferred. In the event of extensive repairs being necessary on the India-rubber section, which I have no reason to anticipate, I should be prepared to insert as a temporary measure some of our gutta-percha main cable. There is therefore but little risk in postponing action in this matter. It is desirable to reduce the quantity of cable in stock to the lowest limits consistent with prudence. The cable machinery recently sanctioned will, I trust, be in working order before the close of the year, and if the materials necessary for the manufacture of ten miles of cable are always kept in stock at Manora, there will not be the slightest difficulty at any time in sheathing that quantity of core in less than a month.

15. I quite concur with the remarks of Lieutenant Stiffe, the Engineer and Electrician, as expressed in his annual report for 1877-78, to the effect that extensive renewals may be expected to be necessary in the course of the next four years, by which time the cable will have been submerged for upwards of 20 years, but it must not be forgotten that in no commercial undertaking does the element of luck enter so largely as in telegraphic enterprise. Out of 1,700 miles of cable now connecting Faô and Kurrachee, the greater portion of which has been down for more than sixteen years, only about 200 have been touched on account of repairs to faults. Taking into consideration the average quantity of cable disturbed for each repair about six or seven miles, which in future repairs, by reason of the corroded state of the guards, would probably represent cable expended as far as its use for deep-sea work is concerned, and assuming that there will not be less than an average of four repairs per annum, the gutta-percha cable in stock will be ample for the next two years to meet all the requirements of the service for diversions or repairs, and also allow of our complying with petty requisitions from other Departments.

TAPING MACHINERY.

16. The introduction of this machinery at Manora has proved a complete success. Whether the stock of cable in hand be large or small, no reasonable expense should be spared to protect the iron sheathing as far as possible from the corrosion to which it is as liable in the tanks as when submerged at sea. A short length of retaped cable has been put down in the creek near Manora in order that the durability of the serving material may be reported on from time to time. Experience has shown that so long as this outer covering remains attached to the cable, it exercises a most protective influence on the iron guards.

During the picking up of cable which has been for some years submerged, the original outer serving drops away from the cable as it passes into the tanks. In future, if serving material is available, no cable will be relaid without first having this outer serving renewed. This not only preserves the iron, but lessens the risk of accidents through broken wires, renders it less springy, and altogether much easier to handle.

WORKING AND TESTING.

17. No change has been made in the systems of testing or working observed in the Department. Numerous trials have been made with the "Brown Allan" relay with the view of establishing direct Morse working between Bushire and Kurrachee without the assistance of translation at Jask. The possibility of working at a speed of six words per minute through 1,050 miles of cable was clearly shown, but as this speed is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the service, efforts are being made to obtain one of the more sensitive relays manufactured expressly for long cables.

STEAM BARGE 'ROSE'.

18. The steam barge has been placed at the disposal of the Port Department since the 1st November last for the purpose of assisting in the disembarkation of troops and stores for the Quetta column. As she is always available whenever required for telegraph work, the arrangement is very convenient to both Departments, and at the same time beneficial to this.

MECHANICAL CONDITION OF THE CABLE.

19. Wherever the cable appears to rest on an even bottom of mud or sand, the outer serving of hemp and pitch still adheres to the cable, and beneath this protecting covering the iron sheathing is comparatively perfect. On the other hand, when the cable has been resting on patches of hard or uneven ground, the outer serving has disappeared, the guards are badly corroded, and in many cases almost entirely wanting. The weakness of the cable at these points is, of course, aggravated by its passage round the drum during the operation of picking up, and every time the cable is turned over in the tanks for the purpose of repairs additional weak places develop themselves. Cable in this state deteriorates very rapidly in the tanks, but is materially strengthened by the application of the new tape serving. The cable in the Faô-Bushire section appears to be in a better state of preservation than that of any other portion of the line which has come under observation, while that in the vicinity of Henjam is by far the worst.

20. The durability of the serving between the core and the guards has been found to vary in different sections of cable. In the annual reports of 1873 and 1874 it is spoken of as being quite rotten, but, judging from the specimen now before me, which has remained for more than 15 years undisturbed at the bottom of the sea, there is every reason to expect that the hemp when originally of good quality will retain its substance sufficiently long to last out the guards.

HENRY C. MANCE,

Actg. Engineer and Electrician,

Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

APPENDIX H.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Return of interruptions which occurred on the Land Line, Persian Gulf Telegraph, during the official year 1878-79.

	From		To		Duration.			Cause.	Remarks.
	Date.	Time.	Date.	Time.	D.	H.	M.		
	1878.							*Kurrachee-Ormara Section* (203 *miles*).	
1	May 6	9-45 A. M. ...	May 6	4-25 P. M. ...	0	6	40	The wires were insulated; cause never ascertained.	
2	June 24	4-0 P. M. ...	June 26	12-0 noon ...	1	20	0	Interruption caused through posts falling in a marsh during a storm with high wind and heavy rain.	
3	August 1	10-50 A. M. ...	August 2	9-50 A. M. ...	0	23	0	Heavy rain; wire broken at the Malan cliff.	
4	" 4	12-30 P. M. ...	" 4	6-0 P. M. ...	0	5	30	Span across the Poore River, 103 miles from Kurrachee, was washed down, through the bank being washed away.	
5	" 4	9-45 " ...	" 6	1-30 " ...	1	15	45		
6	" 11	1-0 A. M. ...	" 20	7-10 " ...	9	18	10	Peer Ali River span, 64 miles from Kurrachee, washed down, also from the 13th to the 20th Hubb River span, 15 miles from Kurrachee, broken. River impassable.	
7	" 23	1-45 P. M. ...	" 24	4-0 " ...	1	2	45	Poore River temporary span washed down.	
8	September 18	12 midnight ...	September 18	7-20 A. M. ...	0	7	20	Two standards fell at Hudd, 195 miles from Kurrachee.	
9	" 18	7-30 P. M. ...	" 20	8-5 " ...	1	12	35	Large rock fell on wires, breaking them at Rungan Raik, 181 miles from Kurrachee.	
10	November 15	12-30 " ...	November 16	6-0 " ...	0	17	30	Rock fell on wires at Nodani cliff, 176 miles from Kurrachee.	
								Ormara-Gwadur Section (160 *miles*).	
11	August 13	6-0 A. M. ...	August 18	11-0 " ...	5	5	0	Bassole River span, 20 miles from Ormara, broken, and mast washed away. River impassable. Very heavy rain.	
12	" 25	9-0 P. M. ...	" 27	1-20 P. M. ...	1	16	20	Ditto ditto ditto ditto. Ditto Heavy rain.	
								Gwadur-Charbar Section (116 *miles*).	
								Nil.—The Dasht River at which a serious interruption occurred last year is reported to have been in flood in August last, and impassable for 40 days.	
								Charbar-Jask Section (199 *miles*).	
13	" 13	11-20 " ...	" 17	7-35 A. M. ...	3	8	15	Spans across the Parag and Sergan Rivers, 38 and 50 miles from Charbar, broken through floods.	
					28	14	30		
	DEDUCT—Interruptions Nos. 11 and 13 which occurred while Interruption No. 6 existed				8	13	15		
					20	1	35	=481½ hours.	

B. T. FFINCH,
Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

APPENDIX I

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

List of interruptions to through traffic on the Teheran route in 1878-79.

Date.	Indo-European Companies' Section, London-Teheran.	Indo-European Departmental Lines		Total.	Remarks.
		In Persia.	In Persian Gulf.		
	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	
April 1878 ...	0 17 34	...	...	0 17 34	
May „ ...	1 1 6	...	...	1 1 6	
June „ ...	0 7 9	...	...	0 7 9	
July „ ...	0 10 51	...	...	0 10 51	
August „ ...	0 19 03	...	...	0 19 03	Indian lines broken 29h. 45m.
September „ ...	0 16 28	...	...	0 16 28	
October „ ...	0 1 28	...	...	0 1 28	
November „ ...	0 1 38	..	...	0 1 38	
December „ ...	1 18 59	...	...	1 18 59	
January 1879 ...	1 14 20	1 5 0	...	2 19 20	
February „ ...	1 9 0	...	...	1 9 0	
March „ ...	0 6 17	0 9 20	...	0 15 37	Indian lines broken 8h. 4m.
	9 3 53	1 14 20	...	10 18 13	
Comparison with preceding two years.					
1877-78 ...	126 9 35	3 5 55	0 4 0	129 19 30	Indo-European Companies' line destroyed by Turks for about 4 months.
1876-77 ...	20 4 27	0 20 0	...	21 0 27	

A. BRASHER.

APPENDIX I.—2.

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Total interruptions to the traffic on the Constantinople-Kurrachee Section of the Turkish route during the year 1878-79.

Date.	Constantinople-Fâo Section.	Fâo-Kurrachee Section.	Remarks.
	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	
April 1878	2 20 49	...	
May „	2 11 22	...	
June „	17 8 48	...	
July „	0 14 29	...	
August „	2 2 9	...	
September „	12 3 42	...	
October „	0 19 38	...	
November „	2 19 47	1 6 0	Fâo-Bushire Section
December „	8 16 30	...	
January 1879	5 8 32	...	
February „	2 22 58	...	
March „	0 5 12	...	
	48 9 56	1 6 0	Total 49d. 15h. 56m.
Comparison with preceding two years.			
1877-78	13 21 51	0 4 0	
1876-77	30 7 0	...	

A. BRASHER.

Memo. by A. Brasher, Esq., Indo-European Telegraph Department, dated 24th January 1879.

COMMON PURSE ACCOUNTS,

Checking of.

Under the Common Purse arrangement which came into force on April 1st, 1878, the revenue of the Indo-European Telegraph Department consists of—

1.—The receipts on messages exchanged between Departmental stations or passed beyond, but which do not touch India. The value of these is small, being estimated at about £1,000 per annum.

2.—A percentage from the Common Purse estimated at about £64,000 per annum.

2. It may not be out of place here to remark that while the London Office Monthly Reports show, in estimate, the value of the receipts actually earned by the Department, and the value of the percentage claimed from the Common Purse in exchange for them, the difference cannot be taken as an exact measure of the gain to the Department from the Common Purse arrangement. The gain would be as great were there no difference at all, and it is in fact the constant aim of the Department to reduce the difference as much as possible by recovering from the public the same amount of traffic to transmit as it had before the Russo-Turkish war, and on which its present percentage of receipts is based. If it succeeds in doing this, and so performing full work for its Revenue, it will be because the Common Purse arrangement has rendered the Eastern Company's grasp on Indian and Trans-Indian traffic slightly less tenacious than before. The true measure of gain from the Common Purse arrangement is to be found by comparing our present revenue with what it would have been had we held aloof and declined to become parties to it.* The difficulties of recovering the lost traffic *viâ* Teheran have been increased by the discontinuance of the system of agencies and advertising formerly carried on by the Indo-European Company and Department. On the other hand, the discontinuance has saved us an outlay of about £800 per annum.

3. As the Departmental revenue now consists almost entirely of a percentage out of the Common Purse, it is obviously indispensable that a sufficient check should be kept upon the total contents of that purse in order to insure that the percentage represents all that is due to us.

4. Provision for such check is made in Section C, Article XIX, of the Heads of Agreement, and the object of this memorandum is to report the extent of check at present exercised by the three contracting administrations; and in the case of the Department to obtain an authoritative decision as to whether the check is considered sufficient.

5. Under the Heads of Agreement, the three administrations engage to credit the Common Purse with their gross receipts on Indian and Trans-Indian messages, less "paid-outs."

6. The importance of "paid-outs" will be apparent when it is explained that they form about 50 per cent. of the gross receipts of the three administrations.

7. The gross and net receipts of the three administrations on Indian and Trans-Indian messages are thus made up :—

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Persian Gulf Section.

8. The gross receipts of this section consist of the total sums received at the junctions of Faô, Bushire and Kurrachee, and at intermediate stations. The "paid-outs" are the proper sums transferred to other lines or persons.

9. The balance constitutes the net receipts which, in the case of this section, can also be arrived at by multiplying the number of words of each class transmitted by its corresponding rate in the Convention in force for the time being.

10. The profits obtained by the London Office in working the mean tariff system, *viâ* Turkey, are also credited to the Common Purse. Properly speaking, the mean tariffs by this route should be adjusted chiefly by the Turkish Administration; but at the request of the latter, the Department has undertaken the work, which is thus carried out. The London Office having a mean rate to deal with for each message sent *viâ* Turkey, passes to each Section of the line engaged in its transmission a credit for the exact rate specified in the Convention, and enters the difference in a profit and loss account. Before the Russo-Turkish war there was a profit at the rate of about £250 per annum which was duly taken into account in calculating the percentage from the Common Purse allotted to the Department.

* During the seven months before we joined, our revenue averaged £3,500 per mensem. During the last ten months, it has been £5,180. The general depression of trade has prevented its quite reaching the amount at first anticipated, *viz.*, £5,417.

PERSIAN SECTION.

Line Teheran-Bushire.

11. The gross receipts of this section, managed between the Indo-European Company and the Department, consist of the total sums received at each end or point of it. The "paid-outs" are the proper sums transferred to other lines or persons, and—

(*a*). The sum of £400 per mensem representing one-twelfth of the Royalty of £4,800 per annum, due to the Persian Government according to Article VIII, Anglo-Persian Treaty of December 2, 1872, and

(*b*). Two-thirds of the Teheran-Bushire rate on terminal messages according to Article VIII of the same Treaty.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Line London-Teheran.

12. The net receipts of this line cannot, as in the case of the Gulf Section of the Department, be obtained by multiplying the words transmitted by the corresponding conventional rates; or, as in the case of the Teheran-Bushire Section, by making the multiplication and deducting certain lump sums.

13. One reason is, that the Indo-European Company works the mean tariff system between India and Europe by crediting each State with the exact conventional or concessional rate out of the mean tariff, and crediting its own line with the remainder, which remainder necessarily varies according to the number of different countries concerned in the transmission of each message. Another reason is, its scale of Royalties with Germany.

14. The gross receipts are, as in the previous cases, the total sums received. The "paid-outs" are—

(*a*). The proper sums transferred to other lines or persons.

(*b*). A Royalty to Russia of fcs. 0·1705 per word on Indian messages. Fcs. 0·118 on Trans-Indian messages. 3·10 per cent. of the collections on the *Times* messages.

(*c*). A Royalty to Germany of fcs. 1·25 per message of 10 words and under; of fcs. 2·50 for messages between 10 and 20 words; of fcs. 0·625 for each additional 5 words; and of 2·50 per cent. on the *Times* messages.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Line London-Bombay.

15. This Company follows the same system in dealing with the mean tariff between India and Europe as the Indo-European Company; but as it has inlets and outlets at Lisbon, Marseilles, Malta, and other places, the resulting rates due to the London-Bombay Line are much more variable than those due to the London-Teheran Line.

16. The Eastern Company charges no Royalties against its collections—

The gross receipts are the total sums received.

The "paid-outs" are the proper sums transferred to other lines or persons.

17. In the case of the three lines, the sums transferred to "persons" are amounts deposited by senders of messages for prepaid replies, for porterage, special conveyance, or postage.

ACCOUNTS, RETURNS, &c.

General.

18 Each of the three contracting administrations renders to the other two—

A weekly estimate of the net receipts of its line, with the total divided into the percentages due to each administration, according to the Heads of Agreement; a monthly abstract of the number of words of each class transmitted with the net receipts on each class, and the total on all classes divided as above.

A quarterly summary of the preceding abstracts.

Special.

19. The Indo-European Company sends periodically to the Eastern Company, and subsequently to the Department, its account books containing detailed returns of all messages transmitted *viâ* Teheran.

20. The Eastern Company checks these returns so far as it considers necessary, and as they embody the Indian and Trans-Indian traffic transmitted by the Indo-European Telegraph Department by the above route, the Department has not yet been called upon to produce its own books for the above traffic.

21. The Department furnishes to the Eastern and Indo-European Companies a detailed account of all tariff transmitted *viâ* Turkey, including profit and loss on working the mean rate system, also an account of Perso-Indian messages, and of messages between the Gulf stations and India.

22. It will be seen from the above that the Eastern Company is in a position to effect a complete check upon the accounts of the Indo-European Company and Indo-European Department.

23. But the latter have not the same facilities for checking the Eastern Company's accounts, firstly, because they only exist in the form in which they are received in the Eastern Company's Head Office, London, from its numerous stations between England and India; and secondly, because in these numerous returns, they are mixed up with Mediterranean, Egyptian and other messages, which latter are twice as numerous as the messages exchanged with India and Trans-India.

24. To thoroughly check the traffic transmitted by the Eastern Company would necessitate the picking out and examination of each Indian and Trans-Indian message separately in order to insure that it has been properly charged for, and that the proper "paid-out" had been deducted; but to perform this checking it would be necessary to locate two clerks permanently at the Eastern Company's Office, which could not be done without employing two additional men at salaries of £100 to £150 per annum each.

25. The present Departmental check consists of a detailed examination of one month's account in each half-year of the traffic by the Indo-European Company's Line, and a partial examination of the other five months' accounts; and, in the case of the Eastern Line, a detailed examination of one day's complete message returns in each month, from two or three principal junction stations and one or two minor stations, and a comparison of the monthly abstracts furnished by the Company, with statements from the Indian Telegraph Department of the total number of words of each class exchanged between India and the Eastern Company at Bombay during the same period.

26. The Indo-European Company has also its system of partial check on the Eastern Company's accounts; and it would be to its interest to communicate any error of importance to the Department.

27. I am personally of opinion that the system in force is sufficient to protect the interests of the Department, but I should be glad if the responsibility of deciding were undertaken by higher authority.

28. So far as the checking has gone, the results have been as follows:—

The errors of detail discovered have been very few, and they have been at once corrected.

The alleged and proved errors of principle have been—

1. An alleged excessive rate allowed as a "paid-out" by the Department for transmission between Constantinople and France.

RESULT.—The Department has shown that although messages could go at a lower rate, it advisedly allowed the rate for the dearest route to render all lines available. Explanation admitted.

2. An insufficient gross charge collected by the Indo-European Company on Trans-Indian messages from Russia.

RESULT.—Corrected.

3. A system followed by the Eastern Company of crediting India its message accounts with "paid-outs" calculated in pounds, shillings and pence, whereby, for the sake of dealing with round figures, fractions ranging from $\frac{22}{100}$ of a penny to three pence per word were deducted from the gross receipts in excess of the conventional amounts in francs. The actual "paid-outs" were made in francs, or the Indian equivalents; the excess has consequently been estimated, and the total amount (about £2,000 during the nine months ending December 31, 1878) has been claimed as due to the Common Purse for division.

RESULT.—Claim admitted and system altered.

APPENDIX J.

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

TEHERAN-BUSHIRE DIVISION.

Showing the average rate of transmission of messages in their transit through the lines between Teheran and Bushire for 1878-79, as compared with that of the previous year.

Month.	1878-79. Average time of transit between Teheran and Bushire. Distance 792 miles.		1878-79. Average time of transit between London and Teheran. Distance 3,800 miles.		Remarks.	Month.	1877-78. Average time of transit between Teheran and Bushire. Distance 792 miles.		1877-78. Average time of transit between London and Teheran. Distance 3,800 miles.		Remarks.
	Minutes.	Seconds.	Minutes.	Seconds.			Minutes.	Seconds.	Minutes.	Seconds.	
April 1878	4	...	20	3		April 1877	7	21	29	43	
May "	2	46	13	7		May "	8	2	21	38	
June "	2	15	18	35		June "	...	...	...	...	Total interruption of Company's lines.
July "	3	5	14	3		July "	...	...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
August "	2	36	18	37		August "	4	26	22	6	
September "	2	48	16	40		September "	4	15	23	53	
October "	4	36	20	50		October "	6	4	15	51	
November "	2	20	16	56		November "	21	11	18	30	
December "	2	31	20	27		December "	7	57	19	14	
January 1879	3	19	18	56		January 1878	5	6	14	21	
February "	2	42	17	41		February "	3	25	17	48	
March "	2	43	14	4		March "	4	7	17	7	
Average for the year ...	2	58	17	30		Average for the year	7	11	20	1	

TEHERAN;
12th June 1879.

R. M. SMITH, Lieut.-Col., R. E.,
Director, Persian Telegraphs.

APPENDIX K.

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

TEHERAN-BUSHIRE DIVISION.

Return showing the accuracy with which the traffic was conveyed over the lines between Teheran and Bushire, and the percentage of errors of a serious and of a trivial nature for the year 1878-79 compared with the previous year.

Month.	Number of words transmitted.	Percentage of: Errors of a serious nature.	Errors of a trivial nature.	Words mutilated in transmission.	Words correctly transmitted.	Remarks.	Month.	Number of words transmitted.	Percentage of: Errors of a serious nature.	Errors of a trivial nature.	Words mutilated in transmission.	Words correctly transmitted.	Remarks.
April 1877 ...	41,000	0·050	0·340	0·390	99·610		April 1878 ...	46,095	0·019	0·156	0·175	99·825	
May " ...	17,262	0·045	0·240	0·285	99·715		May " ..	42,433	0·038	0·280	0·318	99·682	
June " ...	...	...	...	...	...	Company's lines interrupted.	June " ...	44,835	0·051	0·352	0·403	99·597	
July " ...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto ditto.	July " ...	57,493	0·042	0·364	0·406	99·594	
August " ...	7,149	0·025	0·045	0·070	99·930		August " ..	50,929	0·061	0·222	0·283	99·717	
September " ...	22,495	0·015	0·040	0·055	99·945		September " ...	52,561	0·040	0·268	0·308	99·692	
October " ...	30,897	0·005	0·040	0·045	99·955		October " ...	31,932	0·034	0·190	0·224	99·776	Received traffic only.
November " ...	24,699	0·050	0·180	0·230	99·770		November " ...	30,369	0·007	0·181	0·188	99·812	Ditto ditto.
December " ...	26,328	0·010	0·030	0·040	99·960		December " ..	In arrear					
January 1878 ...	24,054	0·025	0·080	0·105	99·895		January 1879 ...						
February " ...	24,060	0·020	0·115	0·135	99·865		February " ...						
March " ...	23,545	0·010	0·080	0·090	99·910		March " ...						
Average for year ...	...	0·025	0·120	0·145	99·855		Average for year ...	...	0·037	0·252	0·288	99·712	

TEHERAN;
14th May 1879.

R. M. SMITH, Lieut.-Col., R. E.,
Director, Persian Telegraphs.

APPENDIX L.

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

TEHERAN-BUSHIRE DIVISION.

Return showing the accuracy with which the traffic was conveyed over the lines between Teheran and Bushire, and the percentage of errors of a serious and of a trivial nature for the year 1878-79, compared with the previous year.

Month.	Number of words received	Percentage of: Errors of a serious nature.	Errors of a trivial nature.	Words mutilated in reception.	Words correctly received.	Remarks.
April 1877 ...	41,000	0·050	0·340	0·390	99·610	
May " ...	17,262	0·045	0·240	0·285	99·715	
June " ...	...	...	...	...	...	Company's line interrupted.
July " ...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
August " ...	7,149	0·025	0·045	0·070	99·930	
September " ...	22,495	0·015	0·040	0·055	99·945	
October " ...	30,897	0·005	0·040	0·045	99·955	
November " ..	24,699	0·050	0·180	0·230	99·770	
December " ...	26,328	0·010	0·030	0·040	99·960	
January 1878 ...	24,054	0·025	0·080	0·105	99·895	
February " ...	24,060	0·020	0·115	0·135	99·865	
March " ..	23,545	0·010	0·080	0·090	99·910	
Average for year ...	...	0·025	0·120	0·145	99·855	

Month.	Number of words received.	Percentage of: Errors of a serious nature.	Errors of a trivial nature.	Words mutilated in reception.	Words correctly received.	Remarks.
April 1878 ..	25,216	0·028	0·071	0·099	99·901	
May " ...	20,796	0·034	0·130	0·164	99·836	
June " ...	25,893	0·016	0·081	0·097	99·903	
July " ..	33,922	0·018	0·080	0·098	99·902	
August " ...	30,890	0·016	0·074	0·090	99·910	
September " ...	36,011	0·036	0·261	0·297	99·703	
October " ...	31,932	0·034	0·190	0·224	99·776	
November " ...	30,369	0·007	0·181	0·188	99·812	
December " ..	In arrear.					
January 1879 ...						
February " ...						
March " ...						
Average for year ...	...	0·024	0·133	0·157	99·843	

TEHERAN;
5th June 1879.

R. M. SMITH, Lieut.-Col., R. E.,
Director, Persian Telegraphs.

STATEMENT A.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Showing the total traffic receipts and net revenue accruing to the Government of India for messages transmitted by the Persian Gulf Telegraph during the year 1878-79 as per the Kurrachee accounts.

Month.	Official Service Messages.					Commercial and Private Messages.					Gross Total.				
	Number of messages.	Number of words.	Net revenue, Persian Gulf Section, between Kurrachee-Bushire and Fao.	Payments to other Administrations for transmission beyond Kurrachee eastward and Bushire and Faô westward.	Total receipts to destinations from Kurrachee westward and Bushire and Faô eastward.	Number of messages.	Number of words	Net revenue, Persian Gulf Section, between Kurrachee-Bushire and Faô.	Payments to other Administrations for transmission beyond Kurrachee eastward and Bushire and Faô westward.	Total receipts to destinations from Kurrachee westward and Bushire and Faô eastward.	Number of messages.	Number of words.	Net revenue, Persian Gulf Section, between Kurrachee-Bushire and Faô.	Payments to other Administrations for transmission beyond Kurrachee eastward and Bushire and Faô westward.	Total receipts to destinations from Kurrachee westward and Bushire and Faô eastward.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
April	138	6,832	4,978 0 0	7,440 6 0	12,418 6 0	2,666	46,094	28,505 10 0	41,377 13 0	69,883 7 0	2,804	52,930½	33,483 10 0	48,818 3 0	82,301 13 0
May	88	3,913	2,836 2 0	4,398 10 0	7,234 12 0	2,752	45,005	28,574 2 8	40,206 1 0	68,780 3 8	2,840	48,918	31,410 4 8	44,604 11 0	76,014 15 8
June	97	5,217	3,818 1 0	5,405 2 0	9,223 3 0	2,712	45,346½	28,116 9 8	46,631 10 0	74,748 3 8	2,809	50,563½	31,934 10 8	52,036 12 0	83,971 6 8
July	128	6,791	4,985 12 0	6,646 7 0	11,632 3 0	3,194	57,459½	34,234 9 0	53,765 13 0	88,000 6 0	3,322	64,250½	39,220 5 0	60,412 4 0	99,632 9 0
August	121	6,612	4,974 7 0	7,290 6 0	12,264 13 0	2,843	51,760	29,943 1 4	47,011 12 0	76,954 13 4	2,964	58,372	34,917 8 4	54,302 2 0	89,219 10 4
September	111	6,767	4,944 10 0	6,675 8 0	11,620 2 0	2,634	49,372	27,352 11 4	42,170 2 0	69,522 13 4	2,745	56,139	32,297 5 4	48,845 10 0	81,142 15 4
October	197	12,410	9,037 15 0	11,091 3 0	20,129 2 0	3,055	55,576	30,349 8 8	44,473 7 0	74,821 5 8	3,252	67,986	39,386 7 8	55,564 10 0	94,951 1 8
November	262	10,091	7,334 2 0	8,122 0 0	15,456 2 0	2,911	52,339	29,250 0 4	47,538 8 0	76,788 8 4	3,173	62,430	36,584 2 4	55,660 8 0	92,244 10 4
December	196	9,804	6,936 7 0	8,805 5 0	15,741 12 0	2,272	41,261	22,242 1 0	35,665 11 0	57,907 12 0	2,468	51,065	29,178 8 0	44,471 0 0	73,649 8 0
January	123	6,729	5,200 5 0	6,190 7 0	11,390 12 0	2,806	52,520	31,911 5 0	50,389 0 0	82,300 5 0	2,929	59,249	37,111 10 0	56,579 7 0	93,691 1 0
February	131	7,415	6,126 1 0	7,099 3 0	13,225 4 0	2,873	56,082	34,342 8 6	53,395 8 0	87,738 0 6	3,005	63,497	40,468 9 6	60,494 11 0	1,00,963 4 6
March	95	5,265	4,299 7 0	6,517 5 0	10,816 12 0	3,239	61,160	37,520 9 6	57,473 3 0	94,993 12 6	3,334	66,425½	41,820 0 6	63,990 8 0	1,05,810 8 6
Value of bearing messages ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,257 12 0	6,124 15 0	24,382 11 0	...	...	18,257 12 0	6,124 15 0	24,382 11 0
Total for the year 1878-79 ...	1,688	87,846	65,471 5 0	85,681 14 0	1,51,153 3 0	33,957	613,980	3,80,599 9 0	5,66,223 7 0	94,683 0 0	35,645	7,01,826	4,46,070 14 0	6,51,905 5 0	10,97,976 3 0
Average per mensem, 1878-79 ..	141	7,321	5,455 15 1	7,140 2 6	12,596 1 7	2,830	51,165	31,716 10 1	47,185 4 7	78,901 14 8	2,971	58,486	37,172 9 2	54,325 7 1	91,498 0 8

KURRACHEE;
1st May 1879.

B. T. FFINCH,
Deputy Director,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

LEWIS GABLER,
Acting Traffic Manager,
Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

STATEMENT B. INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT. APPENDIX M.

PERSIAN GULF TELEGRAPH.

Showing the total number and net value of messages received for transmission from the Indian, Persian and Turkish Administrations, and from Stations of the Persian Gulf Section during the year 1878-79.

Months.	Indian Administration.			Persian Section *viâ* Teheran.			Turkish Administration.			Stations, Persian Gulf Section.			Gross Total.		
	No. of messages.	No. of words.	Net Revenue to Persian Gulf Section.	No. of messages.	No. of words.	Net Revenue to Persian Gulf Section.	No. of messages.	No. of words.	Net Revenue to Persian Gulf Section.	No. of messages.	No. of words.	Net Revenue to Persian Gulf Section.	No. of messages transmitted.	No. of words.	Net Revenue accruing to the Government of India.
			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
April	1,271	27,117	16,970 14 0	1,241	21,593½	14,419 0 0	157	2,324	1,367 11 0	135	1,896	726 1 0	2,804	52,930½	33,483 10 0
May	1,200	22,550	14,871 0 0	1,324	21,495	14,891 12 0	158	2,418	1,341 1 0	158	2,455	816 7 8	2,840	48,918	31,410 4 8
June	1,348	25,222	16,404 15 0	1,164	19,771½	12,646 8 0	148	2,918	1,760 4 0	149	2,652	1,122 15 8	2,809	50,563½	31,934 10 8
July	1,690	33,651½	21,321 3 0	1,313	23,498	14,953 15 0	141	3,741	1,568 10 0	178	3,360	1,376 9 0	3,322	64,250½	39,220 5 0
August	1,491	32,585	19,577 15 0	1,175	20,649	13,659 0 0	143	2,515	1,[illegible]77 11 0	155	2,623	902 14 4	2,964	58,372	34,917 8 4
September	1,401	33,657	18,395 3 0	995	16,502	11,033 15 0	137	2,068	1,097 10 0	212	3,912	1,770 9 4	2,745	56,139	32,297 5 4
October	1,470	35,352	19,985 11 0	1,231	22,573	15,406 4 0	221	3,759	1,659 7 0	330	6,302	2,335 1 8	3,252	67,986	3[illegible],386 7 8
November	1,421	32,136	18,262 13 0	1,293	22,405	14,850 3 0	206	3,132	1,779 13 0	253	4,457	1,691 5 4	3,173	62,430	36,584 2 4
December	1,161	29,770	16,424 13 0	877	15,131	9,999 13 0	208	2,781	1,419 15 0	222	3,383	1,303 15 0	2,468	51,065	29,178 8 0
January	1,324	31,611	18,128 8 0	1,205	20,956	15,758 15 0	179	2,432	1,669 5 0	221	4,250	1,254 14 0	2,929	59,249	37,111 10 0
February	1,448	35,597	21,111 0 0	1,148	20,121	15,255 15 0	194	3,[illegible]73	1,952 3 0	215	4,706	2,149 7 6	3,005	63,497	40,468 9 6
March	1,713	38,829½	22,677 12 0	1,214	21,133	16,169 8 0	196	3,023	1,945 5 0	211	3,440	1,027 7 6	3,334	66,425½	41,820 0 6
Value of bearing messages ...	...	...	18,257 12 0	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,257 12 0
Total for the year 1878-79 ...	16,938	3,78,378	2,42,689 7 0	14,180	2,45,828	1,67,934 12 0	2,088	34,184	18,968 15 0	2,439	43,436	16,477 12 0	35,645	701,826	4,46,070 14 0
Average per mensem ...	1,412	31,531	20,224 1 11	1,182	20,486	13,994 9 0	174	2,849	1,580 11 11	203	3,620	1,373 2 4	2,971	58,486	37,172 9 2

KURRACHEE;
1st May 1879.

R. T. FFINCH,
Deputy Director,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

LEWIS GABLER,
Acting Traffic Manager,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

STATEMENT C.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Showing the number and net value of Local and International messages received from, and forwarded to, stations of the Persian Gulf Section during the year 1878-79.

Station.	1878-79. Messages Received from. Number.	Received from. Net receipts. Rs.	A.	P.	Forwarded to. Number.	Forwarded to. Net receipts. Rs.	A.	P.	Remarks.
Land-line stations	185	607	10	0	126	297	0	0	
Gwadur	254	991	15	0	281	784	4	0	
Jask	130	1,290	5	0	63	568	13	0	
Henjam	96	1,094	8	0	67	1,076	7	0	
Bushire	1,774	12,493	6	0	1,215	7,636	12	0	
	2,439	16,477	12	0	1,752	10,363	4	0	
Add value of messages received from station as above and Statement B					2,439	16,477	12	0	
Total number and value of messages received and forwarded from stations, Persian Gulf Section, during 1878-79 ...					4,191	26,841	0	0	

KURRACHEE;
1st May 1879.

B. T. FFINCH,
Deputy Director,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

LEWIS GABLER,
Acting Traffic Manager,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

STATEMENT D. **APPENDIX N.**

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Showing the number and percentage of International messages between Europe and India and the Far East, exclusive of local messages transmitted by the Turkish and Teheran routes during the year 1878-79, as compared with the two previous years.

Month.	1878-79.						1877-78.						1876-77.					
	Number of International messages only.						Number of International messages only.						Number of International messages only.					
	Viâ Turkey.			*Viâ* Teheran.			*Viâ* Turkey.			*Viâ* Teheran.			*Viâ* Turkey.			*Viâ* Teheran.		
	Received from.	Forwarded to.	Total.	Received from.	Forwarded to.	Total.	Received from.	Forwarded to.	Total.	Received from.	Forwarded to.	Total.	Received from.	Forwarded to.	Total.	Received from.	Forwarded to.	Total.
April	157	103	260	1,241	1,125	2,366	173	131	304	1,909	2,238	4,147	170	111	281	1,407	1,923	3,330
May	158	81	239	1,324	1,055	2,379	204	348	552	833	880	1,713	170	102	272	1,475	1,923	3,398
June	148	76	224	1,164	1,239	2,403	189	553	742	54	9	63	135	117	252	1,333	1,505	2,838
July	141	110	251	1,313	1,555	2,868	198	392	590	40	10	50	112	156	268	1,365	1,451	2,816
August	143	133	276	1,175	1,317	2,492	230	329	559	285	265	550	203	118	321	1,389	1,897	3,286
September	137	106	243	995	1,207	2,202	203	166	369	863	875	1,738	157	109	266	1,513	1,595	3,108
October	221	121	342	1,231	1,251	2,482	168	189	357	964	1,112	2,076	160	145	305	1,703	1,927	3,630
November	206	122	328	1,293	1,218	2,511	147	101	248	1,148	954	2,102	196	149	345	1,937	1,872	3,809
December	208	132	340	877	990	1,867	166	150	316	895	885	1,780	223	154	377	1,261	1,174	2,435
January	179	161	340	1,205	1,099	2,304	110	143	253	1,183	1,051	2,234	176	95	271	1,698	1,748	3,446
February	194	168	362	1,148	1,234	2,382	354	265	619	1,107	1,044	2,151	191	109	300	1,802	2,226	4,028
March	196	143	339	1,214	1,510	2,724	154	166	320	1,244	1,019	2,263	186	126	312	1,989	2,377	4,366
Total number of International messages exclusive of local messages transmitted by the above routes between Europe, India and the Far East ...	2,088	1,456	3,544	14,180	14,800	28,980	2,296	2,933	5,229	10,525	10,342	20,867	2,079	1,491	3,570	18,872	21,618	40,490
Percentage *viâ* Turkey ...	...	...	10·90	...	...	...	...	...	20·03	...	...	...	...	...	8·10	...	...	...
" " Teheran ...	...	...	...	...	...	89·10	...	...	...	...	...	79·97	...	...	...	...	...	91·90

KURRACHEE;
1st May 1879.

B. T. FFINCH,
Deputy Director,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

LEWIS GABLER,
Acting Traffic Manager,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Showing the total number of International messages transmitted *viâ* the Indo-European and Suez routes between Europe and India and Europe and the Far East, and the percentage carried by the Persian Gulf Section and *viâ* Suez during the year 1878-79 as compared with the two previous years.

MONTH.	1878-79.						1877-78.						1876-77.					
	Indo-European routes *viâ* Turkey and *viâ* Teheran.			Eastern Extension Company *viâ* Suez.			Indo-European routes *viâ* Turkey and *viâ* Teheran.			Eastern Extension Company *viâ* Suez.			Indo European routes *viâ* Turkey and *viâ* Teheran.			Eastern Extension Company *viâ* Suez.		
	Europe and India.	Europe and Far East.	Total.	Europe and India.	Europe and Far East.	Total	Europe and India.	Europe and Far East.	Total.	Europe and India.	Europe and Far East.	Total.	Europe and India.	Europe and Far East.	Total.	Europe and India.	Europe and Far East.	Total.
April	2,307	247	2,554	6,916	4,063	10,979	3,966	485	4,451	5,793	3,817	9,610	3,081	358	3,682	3,696	455	4,151
May	2,284	267	2,551	7,242	4,622	11,864	2,028	237	2,265	7,400	4,620	12,020	3,170	390	3,783	4,358	350	4,708
June	2,236	314	2,550	5,661	4,298	9,959	750	55	805	7,524	4,711	12,235	2,558	420	2,181	4,011	316	4,327
July	2,710	310	3,020	5,944	4,969	10,913	588	52	640	7,679	4,053	11,732	2,747	401	3,148	4,669	656	5,325
August	2,411	264	2,675	6,056	4,943	10,999	1,003	100	1,109	6,890	5,259	12,149	3,115	335	3,722	4,226	1,436	5,662
September	2,098	262	2,360	6,183	4,748	10,931	1,869	238	2,107	6,046	3,974	10,020	3,000	313	3,502	4,294	2,729	7,023
October	2,376	302	2,678	6,939	4,472	11,411	2,224	209	2,433	6,993	3,264	10,257	3,402	307	4,046	4,129	2,145	6,274
November	2,387	370	2,757	6,630	5,013	11,643	2,119	251	2,370	7,535	3,846	11,381	3,589	124	4,205	4,614	2,701	7,315
December	1,821	270	2,091	6,856	4,920	11,776	1,857	239	2,096	7,275	4,229	11,504	2,260	380	2,917	5,902	3,625	9,527
January	2,224	347	2,571	7,669	4,795	12,464	2,171	316	2,487	8,177	4,596	12,773	3,110	175	3,806	5,796	3,468	9,264
February	2,307	370	2,677	7,273	4,394	11,667	2,583	187	2,770	7,670	4,072	11,742	3,648	483	4,383	5,084	2,601	7,685
March	2,638	332	2,970	8,236	5,282	13,518	2,336	247	2,583	7,655	4,427	12,082	3,905	572	4,740	6,083	3,495	9,578
Traffic by the Persian Gulf line ...	27,799	3,655	31,454	...	...		23,494	2,602	26,096	...	...	...	37,415	4,950	45,205	...	...	...
" " Red Sea line ...	..	...	...	81,605	56,519	138,154	...	...	...	86,637	50,838	137,475	...	...	...	56,862	23,977	80,839
Total Traffic by both routes .	...	..	...	..	..	169,608	...	..	.	...	...	163,571	...	...	...	..	...	126,044
Percentage by Persian Gulf line .	...	...	18·54	...	...	...	...	...	15·95	..	...	...	...	...	35·86	...	...	...
" by Red Sea line ...	...	.	...	...		81·46	...		...	...	...	84·05	...	...	..	...	...	64·14

KURRACHEE,
1st May 1879.

B. T. FFINCH,
Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

LEWIS GABLER,
Acting Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Showing the mean rate of transmission of messages between United Kingdom and India *viâ* the Turkish and Teheran routes during the year 1878-79 as compared with the two previous years.

Month.	1878-79.												1877-78.												1876-77.											
	United Kingdom to India (Kurrachee).						India (Presidency Towns) to United Kingdom.						United Kingdom to India (Kurrachee).						India (Presidency Towns) to United Kingdom.						United Kingdom to India (Kurrachee).						India (Presidency Towns) to United Kingdom.					
	Viâ Turkey.			*Viâ* Teheran.			*Viâ* Turkey.			*Viâ* Teheran.			*Viâ* Turkey.			*Viâ* Teheran.			*Viâ* Turkey.			*Viâ* Teheran.			*Viâ* Turkey.			*Viâ* Teheran.			*Viâ* Turkey.			*Viâ* Teheran.		
	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.
April ...	1	12	3	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	2	53	...	..	55	..	...	...	...	1	15	...	18	11	...	...	47	...	...	...	..	1	22
May ..	...	19	23	...	..	24	..	..	..		1	7	1	8	18	...	.	46	...	...	..	...	1	23	...	15	49	...	...	41	...	15	50	...	1	15
June ...	...	21	7	...	...	30	..		..	...	1	15	.	11	73	...	9	26	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	13	7	...	...	50	...	12	30	...	1	15
July ..	1	1	7	..	.	28		.	..		1	7		13	2	...	11	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	...	...	56	...	...	...	..	1	23
August ...	1	19	5	.	..	35	...	..		..	1	38	...	19	3	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	1	55	...	18	36	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	1	24
September ...	1	4	9	...	.	34	..	.	.	...	1	25	..	12	56	...		42	...	..	...	...	1	18	...	17	48	...	...	51	..	12	36	...	1	24
October ...	...	11	2	..	.	52	..	..	.	..	1	24	.	21	33	...	...	38	...	..	...	.	1	33	...	21	24	...	...	38	...	12	...	...	1	7
November ...	1	1	10	...	...	41	.			.	1	15	C	23	24	..	1	28	...	...	.	...	1	26	2	6	20	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	1	37
December ...	2	22	10	...	...	30	..	...	..	...	1	17	1	23	16	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	1	31	1	1	50	...	1	6	...	15	40	...	1	37
January ...	..	22	9	...	...	14	...	33	...	...	1	02	1	16	18	...	...	39	..	..	...	.	1	16	1	6	32	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	2	15
February ...	1	6	32	...	...	38	...	19	...	..	1	38	4	8	17	.	..	45	...	..	..	...	1	18	1	2	38	...	...	57	...	..	..	...	1	40
March ...	.	16	58	...	...	26	...	..	5	..	1	29	1	13	58	...	...	37	..	...	...	..	1	9	1	14	53	...	...	50	..	...	...	...	1	35
Average through rate of transmission during the year ...	1	5	27	...	...	35	A	17	22	...	1	19	1	16	19	...	2	36	...	...	...	...	1	24	1	1	7	...	...	55	B	13	42	...	1	29

A.—Furnished by the Superintendent, London Office.
B.—Average working for 5 months.
C.—Interruption of the direct lines beyond Pera owing to the war.

KURRACHEE;
The 1st May 1879.

B. T. FFINCH,
Deputy Director,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

LEWIS GABLER,
Acting Traffic Manager,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

STATEMENT G. **INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.** **APPENDIX P.**

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Showing the comparative speed of transmission of messages from the United Kingdom to Calcutta by the Indo-European Line *viâ* Teheran, and the Eastern Telegraph Company's Line *viâ* Suez, as recorded in the *Government Telegraph Gazette* during the year ending 31st March 1879, and compared with the same information for the previous two years.

Month.	1878-79. Indo-European route *viâ* Teheran.			1878-79. Eastern Telegraph Company's line *viâ* Suez.			1878-79. Remarks.	1877-78. Indo-European route *viâ* Teheran.			1877-78. Eastern Telegraph Company's line *viâ* Suez.			1877-78. Remarks.	1876-77. Indo-European route *viâ* Teheran.			1876-77. Eastern Telegraph Company's line *viâ* Suez.			1876-77. Remarks.
	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	
April	...	...	58	...	1	22		...	1	14	..	1	9	Henjam Section cable under repairs from noon 20th till 11 A. M., 22nd.	...	1	10	...	1	18	
May	...	1	6	...	1	26		...	1	55	...	1	33	Teheran direct line between Soukham Kale and Kertch interrupted from 13th May to 23rd August. Communication partially maintained by Crown lines.	...	1	15	...	1	18	
June	...	1	...	...	1	3		...	7	48	..	1	25		...	1	13	...	1	11	
July	..	...	52	...	1	7		...	15	28	...	1	34		...	3	58	...	2	56	Kurrachee-Gwadur cable interrupted.
August	.	1	2	...	1	6		...	5	15	..	2	1		...	1	51	...	2	...	Mekran Coast Land line interrupted 5 days.
September	...	1	1	...	1	9	Mean of 22 days only, the statement not being further given in the *Government Telegraph Gazette*.	..	1	21	...	1	20		...	1	28	...	3	4	Mekran Coast Land line interrupted 2 days.
October	...	...	...	...	...	...	Information discontinued from 23rd September 1878.	...	1	3	...	1	20	Fao-Bushire cable failed from 22nd to 26th October.	...	1	7	...	1	59	
November	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	38	...	1	22	Henjam Cable Section under repairs November 1st 4 P. M. to 3rd 3-50 P. M. Fao-Bushire cable interrupted 2nd to 17th November.	...	1	11	...	1	3	
December	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	5	...	1	27	20th December from 10-30 A. M. to 2-8 P. M., total interruption Persian Gulf Section on Cable and Land line. Gwadar-Jask Section under repairs.	...	1	21	...	1	43	
January	..	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	3	...	1	13		...	2	5	...	1	34	India-rubber cable interrupted for repairs. Indo-European Company's line interrupted 100 hours.
February	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	59	...	1	19		...	1	20	...	1	25	
March	...	...	49	...	1	37	Information again recorded from the 6th March 1879	..	1	1	...	1	21		...	1	3	...	1	3	
Monthly average during the year 1878-79.	...	...	58	...	1	15		..	3	19	...	1	25	Monthly average during the year 1876-77.	...	1	35	...	1	43	

KURRACHEE;
The 1st May 1879.

B. T. FFINCH,
Deputy Director,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

LEWIS GABLER,
Acting Traffic Manager,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

STATEMENT H. INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT. **APPENDIX Q.**

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Showing the average rate of transmission of messages over the Persian Gulf Section from Fao and Bushire to Kurrachee during the year 1878-79, as compared with that of the two previous years.

Month.	1878-79. Average rate of transmission to Kurrachee from Fao. Distance 1,200 miles. D.	H.	M.	Bushire. Distance 1,050 miles. D.	H.	M.	Remarks.	1877-78. Average rate of transmission to Kurrachee from Fao. Distance 1,200 miles. D.	H.	M.	Bushire. Distance 1,050 miles. D.	H.	M.	Remarks.	1876-77. Average rate of transmission to Kurrachee from Fao. Distance 1,200 miles. D.	H.	M.	Bushire. Distance 1,050 miles. D.	H.	M.	Remarks.
April	...	...	13	...	...	9		...	.	21	...	...	15		.	.	24	...	...	17	
May	...	..	10	...	...	7		...	...	23	...	...	19		...	...	20	...	...	16	
June	.	...	15	...	...	10		.	...	25	...	..	21		...	...	22	...	...	20	
July	..	...	16	...	...	10		...	...	15	.	...	14		...	...	22	...	...	26	
August	...	...	16	...	...	9		...	...	20	...	...	11		...	...	19	...	...	19	
September	...	...	15	...	...	15	Interruption of Henjam-Bushire Cable Section from 9th, one circuit working.	...	...	23	..	..	13		...	...	28	...	...	19	
October	...	...	18	.	...	23		...	.	42	...	...	13	Interruption of the Fao-Bushire cable for repairs and diversion caused decrease of speed from Fao.	...	...	20	...	..	17	
November	...	1	22		...	17	Cable between Fao and Bushire interrupted from 29th 12-55 P. M. till 30th 8 P. M.	1	9	12		...	24		..	...	37	...	...	20	
December	...	...	11	.	...	10		...	...	20	...	...	11		...	...	26	..	...	22	
January	...	...	11	...	...	9		...	...	15	...	...	8		...	...	43	...	1	5	Interruption of the cable section for repairs caused decrease in speed in January.
February	...	...	21	...	...	15	Working on one circuit from the 11th to end of the month.	...	...	53	..	...	21	Increased rate owing to lengthy Government cypher messages to and from Europe and Turkey.	...	..	33	...	...	14	
March	...	...	13	...	...	8		...	...	16		...	10		...	...	32	...	...	13	
Monthly average during the year	...	...	20	...	...	12		...	3	8	...	...	15		...	...	27	...	...	22	

KURRACHEE;
The 1st May 1879.

B. T. FFINCH,
Deputy Director,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

LEWIS GABLER,
Acting Traffic Manager,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

STATEMENT I.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Showing (from reports received at Kurrachee) the extent to which telegraphic communication with Europe *viâ* Turkey between Fao and Pera, and *viâ* Teheran between Bushire and Kertch was reported interrupted, and the consequent length of delay or diversion of traffic during the year 1878-79.

Month.	1878-79. Turkish route Fao to Pera. Duration of interruption.			Teheran route Bushire to Kertch. Duration of interruption.			Remarks. Locality of interruption. Turkish route.	Remarks. Locality of interruption. Teheran route.	1877-78. Turkish route Fao to Pera. Duration of interruption.			Teheran route Bushire to Kertch. Duration of interruption.			Remarks. Locality of interruption. Turkish route.	Remarks. Locality of interruption. Teheran route.	1876-77. Turkish route Fao to Pera. Duration of interruption.			Teheran route Bushire to Kertch. Duration of interruption.			Remarks. Locality of interruption. Turkish route.	Remarks. Locality of interruption. Teheran route.
	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.			D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.			D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.		
April ...	2	19	8		..	...	Beyond Busreh ...	... ...	...	10	14	...	...	...	Beyond Busreh ...	No report ...	3	21	27	...	...	...	Beyond Busreh, Mossoul and Diarbekir.	
May ...	2	11	22	1	1	24	„ „ ...	Beyond Tiflis—Messages diverted.	...	13	39	1	...	35	„ „ ...	12th May, Indo-European Company's direct line *viâ* Soukum Kale broken. Communication partially restored *viâ* the Russian Crown lines, 13th.	2	9	44	...	1	...	Beyond Bagdad ...	Near Kertch.
June ..	1	19	7		6	18	„ Gourna and Diarbekir	Between Tuapse and Kertch.	...	...	...	0	8	20	No report ...	Persian Section, 6 hours' rest beyond Teheran.	...	...	...	...	...	...		
July ..	.	15	29	...	8	26	„ Busreh ...	West of Tiflis ...	1	21	26	...	...	...	Beyond Bagdad and Yussat.	No report ...	...	...	...	...	4	40	... ..	„ Odessa.
August ...	2	2	9		6	2	„ „ and Semava.	„ of Berlin ...	...	8	25	...	...	..	„ Busreh and Angora.	„ ...	...	7	16	...	...	..	Beyond Busreh.	
September ...	11	15	12	..	7	55	„ Busreh ...	Beyond Tiflis ...	1	4	5	1	14	41	„ Yussat and Semava.	Beyond Tiflis ...								
October ...	...	19	38	...	...	...	„ Nassirie ..	... ...	.	...	...	1	...	...	No report ...	„ „ .	..	21	11	...	2	15	„ Bagdad ...	„ Ispahan.
November ..	...	29	11	...	...	...	„ Angora Mossoul.	... ...	...	...	...	3	1	...	„	„ Teheran and Tiflis	7	19	54	..	3	45	Busreh, Bagdad and Semava.	„ Borasjoon.
December ...	2	14	24	3	5	58	„ Busreh Mossoul.	Beyond Tiflis ..	4	5	31	4	4	...	Beyond Semava and Nasrize.	32 hours, Persian Section rest beyond Teheran and Tiflis.	2	22	...	8	20	...	Beyond Busreh ...	„ Tiflis, Kertch and Odessa.
January	4	4	11	2	6	27	„ Nassirie, Busreh and Sivas.	„ Shiraz ...	2	1	27	1	21	57	„ Mousseul ...	Beyond Ispahan and Tiflis	6	3	15	1	12	45	Busreh Mossoul ...	„ Kertch.
February ...	1	20	18		14	..	„ Bagdad, Nassirie.	„ Teheran ..	1	5	18	0	2	18	„ Busreh ...	„ Bushire ...	1	8	...	...	8	38	Beyond Bagdad Mossoul	„ Teheran Company's line.
March ...		5	12		15	2	„ Busreh ..	„ „ ..	1	23	46	1	6	55	„ Yussat and Diarbekir.	„ Tiflis ...	4	19	51	1	8	17	„ Busreh, Bagdad and Semava.	„ Teheran-Odessa.
Total interruption reported, 1878-79.	31	22	51	8	23	32	Total interruption reported, 1877-78		13	21	51	14	11	46	Total interruption reported, 1876-77 ...		30	7	0	12	13	20		

KURRACHEE;
The 1st May 1879.

B. T. FFINCH,
Deputy Director,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

LEWIS GABLER,
Acting Traffic Manager,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

STATEMENT J.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Showing the interruptions that occurred on the cables, east of Madras, and to places in the Far East during the year 1878-79.

Name of Cables.	Interrupted to and beyond	Date of Interruption.	Date of Restoration.	Period interrupted (approximate).	Remarks.
Rangoon-Penang (duplicate)	Penang	9th April	12th April	3 days.	
Madras-Penang	(Under repairs)	18th "	18th "	1 day	
Shanghai-Nagasaki	Nagasaki	19th "	22nd "	3 days	
Singapore-Batavia	Batavia	3rd May	10th May	7 "	
Singapore-Saigon	Saigon	5th June	9th June	4 "	
Hongkong-Amoy	(Cut for repairs)	22nd "	25th "	3 "	
Amoy-Shanghai	Amoy	3rd July	8th July	5 "	
Hongkong-Amoy	Ditto	10th "	15th "	5 "	
Ditto ditto	(Under repairs)	23rd "	24th "	1day	
Amoy-Shanghai	Amoy	30th August	2nd September	3 days	
Singapore-Batavia	Batavia	31st "	7th "	7 "	
Amoy-Shanghai	Amoy	20th September	2nd October	12 "	
Nagasaki-Shanghai	Nagasaki	20th "	14th November	55 "	
Java-Australia	Java	27th "	?	...	No further communication on the subject from 10th, 11th, 28th.
Penang-Singapore	Singapore	30th "	5th October	6 days	
Amoy-Shanghai	Amoy	28th October	1st November	4 "	
Singapore-Batavia	Batavia	28th "	2nd "	5 "	
Madras-Penang	Penang	9th November	15th "	6 "	Correspondence directed by Rangoon-Penang cable.
Nagasaki-Shanghai	Nagasaki	12th "	14th "	2 "	
Ditto ditto	Ditto	7th December	8th December	1 day	
Singapore-Batavia	Batavia	24th "	25th "	1 "	
Ditto ditto	Ditto	28th "	9th January 1879	12 days	

KURRACHEE;
1st May 1879.

B. T. FFINCH,
Deputy Director,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

LEWIS GABLER,
Acting Traffic Manager,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

STATEMENT K.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Showing the inaccuracy with which the traffic was conveyed over the lines of this section between Kurrachee, Bushire and Fao, and the percentage of errors committed of a serious and of a trivial nature as compared with the previous year.

Month.	1878-79.					1877-78.				
	Total number of words transmitted.	Monthly percentage of			Remarks.	Total number of words transmitted.	Monthly percentage of			Remarks.
		Errors of a serious nature.	Errors of a trivial nature.	Serious and trivial errors.			Errors of a serious nature.	Errors of a trivial nature.	Serious and trivial errors.	
April	52,930½	·243	·280	·523		83,869	·363	·769	1·132	
May	48,918	·318	·150	·468		47,884	·528	·628	1·156	Percentage of errors increased during May, June and July from an additional transmission of messages between Bushire and Fao, a larger number having followed the Turkish route in consequence of an interruption during those months *viâ* Teheran.
June	50,563½	·399	·075	·474		24,295	·429	·765	1·263	
July	64,250½	·461	·040	·501		18,121	·314	·629	·943	
August	58,372	·145	·068	·214		30,611	·143	·360	·503	
September	56,139	·265	·128	·393		53,755	·264	·396	·660	
October	67,986	·238	·122	·360		61,502	·196	·337	·533	
November	62,4[illegible]	·300	·125	·425		53,692	·199	·385	·584	
December	51,065	·372	·092	·464		50,127	·214	·315	·529	
January	59,249	·454	·124	·578		54,045	·139	·523	·662	
February	63,497	·375	·113	·578		68,436	·181	·403	·584	
March	66,425½	·235	·174	·409		54,876	·239	·448	·687	
Percentage for the year 1878-79.	58,486	·316	·127	·443		50,126	·273	·496	·769	

KURRACHEE;
1st May 1879.

B. T. FFINCH.
Deputy Director,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

LEWIS GABLER,
Acting Traffic Manager,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

APPENDIX L

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

TEHERAN-BUSHIRE DIVISION.

Return of interruptions [illegible] on the lines between Teheran and Bushire during 1878-79.

Consecutive number.	From (Teheran time).			To (Teheran time).			Duration.			Nos. and Wires.				Locality of fault.	Cause.	Remarks.
	Date.	H.	M.	Date.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.							
1	3rd April ...	7	45 P	5th April	10	30 A	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nos. 1, 2 [illegible]	[illegible]	1st Division		North of Pul-i-Dallak ...	Cause unknown.	
2	4th „ ...	12	40 P	5th „ ...	6	30 A	0	17	7	„ 1, 3	„ 1st	„ 1st	„	Teheran ditch	Wind	
3	9th „ ...	5	10 P	10th „ ...	8	30 A	0	15	30	„ 1, 2	„ 1st	„ 1st	„	Shurab	High winds.	
4	9th „ ...	8	45 A	10th „ ...	3	0 P	0	6	15	„ 1, 2, 3	„ 1st	„ 1st	„	„	Wires wilfully twisted.	
5	21st „ ...	2	0 P	21st „ ...	5	0 P	0	3	0	„ 1, 2, 3	„ 2nd	„ 1st	„	Near Ispahan Bridge ...	„ slipped, while Inspector repairing angle pole.	
6	22nd „ ...	7	10 A	22nd „ ...	3	30 P	0	8	20	„ 1, 3	„ 1st	„ 2nd	„	Surneh	Large bird entangled with wires.	
7	22nd „ ...	11	47 A	22nd „ ...	4	0 P	0	4	13	„ 1, 3	„ 2nd	„ 2nd	„	Gul-i-Kojur	Branch of tree blown on wires.	
8	26th „ ...	12	15 A	26th „ ...	2	50 P	0	14	35	„ 2, 3	„ 3rd	„ 2nd	„	South of Porsej on ...	Pole broken by gale.	
9	29th „ ...	5	30 A	29th „ ...	4	0 P	0	7	30	„ 2, 3	„ 1st	„ 2nd	„	Khoosh-Korgun	Insulators broken ...	Supposed wilfully by Arabs.
10	13th May ...	5	10 P	13th May ...	6	10 P	0	1	0	„ 1, 3	„ 1st	„ 2nd	„	Between Shiraz and Dehbeed	Cause unknown.	
11	7th June ...	1	50 P	7th June ...	4	40 P	0	2	50	„ 2, 3	„ 1st	„ 2nd	„	Sivand	Socket broken.	
12	10th „ ...	2	45 P	11th „ ...	4	30 P	1	1	45	„ 1, 2	„ 2nd	„ 2nd	„	Between Dasht-Arjin and Kazeroon.	Cause unknown ...	Ghulam overran contact.
13	25th „ ...	3	35 P	1st July ...	5	7 A	2	13	32	„ 1, 2	„ 2nd	„ 2nd	„	Near Dasht-Arjin ...	„ „ ...	Ditto ditto.
14	30th „ ...	5	15 P	1st „ ...	7	28 A	0	14	13	„ 2, 3	„ 2nd	„ 2nd	„	Khan-i-Zenian ...	Caused by Inspector cutting wires to test.	
15	2nd July ...	9	30 A	3rd „ ...	6	30 A	0	21	0	„ 1, 3	„ 1st	„ 1st	„	Near Hauz-i-Sultan ...	High winds.	
16	3rd „ ...	8	45 A	3rd „ ...	6	0 P	0	9	15	„ 1, 2	„ 3rd	„ 2nd	„	Kamary Hill ...	Hill on fire under line.	
17	3rd „ ...	8	13 P	4th „ ...	11	0 A	0	14	47	No. 1 interrupted,	3rd	„ 2nd	„	„ „	„ „ „ „	
18	3rd „ ...	8	15 P	4th „ ...	9	20 A	0	13	7	Nos. 2, 3 contact,	3rd	„ 2nd	„	„ „	„ „ „ „	
19	18th „ ...	5	0 P	18th „ ...	midnight		0	7	0	„ 1, 3	„ 3rd	„ 2nd	„	Near Daleki	Wires twisted.	
20	22nd „ ...	8	50 A	22nd „ ...	10	30 A	0	1	10	„ 1, 3	„ 1st	„ 1st	„	„ Koom	„ wilfully twisted.	

STATEMENT D.

Statement showing insulation of the Persian Gulf cable during March 1879.

Section.	Length. Knots.	Original insulation. Megohms.	Insulation March 1878. Megohms.	Insulation March 1879. Megohms.
Fao-Bushire	152·61	620	745	224
Bushire-Henjam	360·95	410	191	30
Bushire-Jask, India Rubber	498·46	2,000	116	155
Henjam-Jask	112·59	460	316	271
Jask-Gwadar	271·86	400	201	193
Gwadar-Manora	270·56	275	201	212
Harbour cable No. 1	5·77	24	13	8
" " 2		4	5	5
" " 3		75	16	15

B. T. FFINCH,
Deputy Director,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

H. C. MANCE,
Acting Engineer and Electrician,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

STATEMENT E.

Statement showing the repairs and renewals on Persian Gulf cable during the official year 1878-79.

Number.	Date of development of fault.	Date of completion of repairs.	Length of interruption. Days.	Length of interruption. Hours	Section.	Locality of fault. Miles.	Locality of fault. From.	Cause of fault.	Remarks.
	1878.	1878.							
1	October 21st	November 29th	...	30	Fao-Bushire	60	Fao	Manufacture fault in gutta-percha	Cable interrupted for repairs only.
2	September 9th	December 5th	89	...	Bushire-Henjam	72	Henjam	Guards corroded and cable broken	*Amberwitch* in Bombay for repairs. The repairs lasted 26 hours only.
3	December 15th	December 27th	...	9½	Jask-Gwadar	74	Jask	Guards chafed through, and core injured.	Total interruption during repairs only.
	1879.	1879.							
4	February 9th	March 2nd	21	12	Bushire-Henjam	51	Henjam	Guards corroded through, percha stretched, and conductor broken inside.	Time occupied in repairs, 18 hours only.

The ends of the main cable at Fao and Manora were renewed during the year.

B. T. FFINCH,
Deputy Director,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

H. C. MANCE,
Acting Engineer and Electrician,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

STATEMENT F.

Statement showing the repairs and renewals on Harbour cable during the official year 1878-79—(Repairs of minor importance).

Number.	Date of Development of fault.	Date of Completion of repairs.	Section.	Locality of fault.	Cause of fault.	Remarks.
	1878.	1878.				
1	June, 2nd ...	June, 6th ...	Nos. 1 and 3 ...	Near native bunder	Damaged by native shipping ...	Guards entirely corroded away in many places.
2	July, 15th ...	July, 15th ...	No. 1 ...	Between houses 4 and 5 ...	Ditto ditto ...	A spare piece substituted for the faulty section.
3	... ...	„ 28th ...	Nos. 1, 2 and 3 ...	From house 4 to 5	Guards too weak to stand any strain	Whole section renewed; 500 fathoms expended.
4	August, 12th ...	... ...	No. 1	Between 5 and new No. 6 ..	Cable broken by a buglow or floods	In view of intended renewals, this fault was not repaired.
5	„ 10th ...	August, 13th ..	Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 ...	Kurrachee Office and box 1 ...	Core perished	Two pieces abandoned. Two lengths repaired by splicing on core. These now serve as leads to godown.
6	... ...	„ 21st ...	Nos. 1, 2 and 3 ...	Between box 5 and box 7 ...	Guards corroded, cable very old ...	A new cable house, the present No. 6, erected at north end of groyne. Cable renewed entirely from box 5 to 7; 2,250 fathoms expended.
7	August, 20th ...	„ 23rd ...	No. 1	Between boxes 1 and 2 ...	End perished at No. 2. ...	Fault removed by cutting off slack.
8	„ 26th ...	„ 26th ...	No. 1	Between 3 and 4, close to 3 ...	Core perished.	
9	... ...	September, 10th ...	Nos. 1, 2 and 3 ...	Kurrachee Office and No. 1 ...	Renewal of section	Four pieces of core laid through stone trench; 180 fathoms core expended.
10	... ...	October, 7th ...	No. 2	Between 2 and 3	Ditto ditto	A short piece inserted close to box 2.
		1879.				
11	... ...	February, 19th ...	No. 3	Between Baba and No. 9 ...	Guards badly corroded ...	Three hundred fathoms renewed.

B. T. FFINCH,
Deputy Director,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

H. C. MANCE,
Acting Engineer and Electrician,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

STATEMENT G.

Statement of expenditure and cable on hand at the beginning and end of official year 1878-79.

Description.	Balance, 31st March 1878.	Balance, 31st March 1879.	Amount expended.	Remarks.
	Knots.			
Gutta-percha.				
Shore end	4·77	4·89	...	·12 recovered at Bushire.
Main cable, good	74·26	71·40	2·86	2·86 expended in repairs of Fao-Bushire, Bushire-Henjam, (twice) and Jask-Gwadar sections.
" " unserviceable for sea work	13·95	6·13	7·82	·12 transferred to Indian Telegraph Department, 3·12 expended in repairs to harbour cables, and 4·58 stripped, being useless for any purpose.
	92·98	82·42		
Core, estimated length in fathoms	16,000	16,000		
India-rubber.				
Shore end	4·41	4·41		
Main cable, good	26·64	10·26	16·38	·12 recovered, and 16·5 transferred to Indian Government Torpedo service.
" " not fit for sea work	2·84	2·67	·17	
	33·89	17·34		

B. T. FFINCH,
Deputy Director,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

H. C. MANCE,
Acting Engineer and Electrician,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

STATEMENT S.

STEAMER "AMBERWITCH."

The Steamer "Amberwitch" attached to this Department was employed as follows during the year.

Date. From		Date. To		Particulars.
April 1878 ...	1	June 1878...	8	Lying at Kurrachee.
June " ...	9	" " ...	11	Proceeded to sea to render assistance to the Barque "Carlotta" aground on the Indus banks.
" " ...	12	September " ...	7	Lying at Kurrachee.
September " ...	8	" " ...	11	On passage to Bombay.
" " ...	12	November " ...	2	Docked, cleaned and painted and the necessary repairs effected to the boiler.
November " ...	3	" " ...	5	On passage to Kurrachee.
" " ...	6	" " ...	13	Lying at Kurrachee.
" " ...	14	December " ...	11	Proceeded to Persian Gulf with passengers, &c., for all the Telegraph stations and to repair cables.
December " ...	12	" " ...	22	Lying at Kurrachee, repairing boiler.
" " ...	23	" " ...	29	Proceeded to Persian Gulf, repaired Gwadur-Jask cable and returned.
" " ...	30	February 1879...	15	Lying at Kurrachee.
February 1879 ...	16	" " ...	19	Proceeded with His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Staff to Ketti Bunder and Nowa Nugga and returned.
" " ...	20	" " ...	21	Lying at Kurrachee. Slight repair effected to the boiler.
" " ...	22	March " ...	11	Proceeded to Persian Gulf, repaired cable between Henjam and Bushire, calling on way up to land stores, passengers, &c., at Telegraph Stations, Sonmeance, Gwadur and Jask, and at Bunder Abbas to meet Deputy Director, conveyed him to Henjam. On down trip visited Henjam, Jask, Charbar, Gwadur and Ormara.
March " ...	12	" " ...	23	Lying at Kurrachee, effected repair to boiler.
" " ...	24	" " ...	26	Proceeded to Sonmeance with Commissariat stores for convey, proceeding from that port to Quetta.
" " ...	27	" " ...	31	Lying at Kurrachee.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELE

(PERSIAN GULF

Statement of the value of stores received

DR.

Receipts.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.
Purchases *a*	8,725	3	10
London stores *b*	13,911	4	5
Freight on London stores payable in India ...	734	8	7
Manufacture	1,865	15	2
Marine Department	1,466	6	0
Indian Telegraph Department	1,375	12	3
Judicial Department	74	13	0
Military "	1,047	15	4
Civil "	6	3	0
Returned stores	31	0	2
Purchases of furniture	97	12	0
Store Branch contingencies	2,150	2	5
	31,487	0	2

REMARKS.	Rs.	A.	P.
a Kerosine ...	1,464	12	0
Forms, books and envelopes	1,427	5	0
Tools	745	14	0
Timber	560	2	11
Doors, windows and stops	586	8	0
Rope	354	0	0
Stationery	327	13	6
Printing machines ...	294	0	0
Posts and rafters ..	261	8	0
Tanks and buckets ...	280	0	0
Casks and kegs ...	192	8	0
Dholes, puckals, &c. ...	190	4	0
Sulloetas, bags, &c. ...	171	11	0
Telephones ...	169	12	0
Nails, screws, bolts ...	161	7	3
Bamboos ...	138	11	6
Medicines ...	130	10	0
Miscellaneous .	1,268	4	8
	8,725	3	10

b Instruments ...	1,644	8	1
Wire ...	1,178	15	4
Tubes, sockets, &c. ..	3,386	8	4
Paper, tape ...	1,219	6	0
Tools ...	851	7	4
Insulators ...	2,285	2	0
Paint, oil and turpentine	504	6	0
Zinc ...	438	9	4
Battery glasses ...	257	12	0
Tar ...	216	14	0
Insulating fluid ...	168	14	0
Stationery ...	210	13	4
Flags ...	179	12	0
Hose ...	152	8	0
Binoculars ...	121	5	0
Miscellaneous ...	1,194	7	8
	13,911	4	5

GRAPH DEPARTMENT. APPENDIX T.

SECTION).

and issued during the year 1878-79.

CR.

Issues.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.
Direction *e*	1,355	14	1
Repairs to cable *d*	17,845	8	11
„ to machinery	25	3	10
„ to line *e*	17,464	10	3
Cable conservancy *f*	2,422	0	10
Line „	507	13	11
Telegraph stations *g*	9,917	1	10
Manufacture	1,322	15	0
Storekeeper's Office	131	6	8
Store Branch contingencies	4,103	10	1
Repairs to buildings	617	15	0
Transfers from Stock to Capital	164	11	6
Indian Telegraph Department	509	5	4
Political Agent, Gwadur, Civil Department, Bombay ...	31	4	6
Tools, Plant, &c., Political charges	31	4	6
Sales from stock	449	11	5
Original Works, machinery (tape, serving machine, &c.)	2,655	0	0
Furniture issued to stations	3,750	11	8
Transfers to Persian Section	139	8	5
„ to Mathematical Instrument Depôt, Calcutta	539	8	0
Transfers to Military Department, Bengal (India-rubber cable, &c.)	44,820	0	0
Transfers to Military Department, Bombay ...	31	0	2
	1,08,836	5	11

REMARKS.	Rs.	A.	P.
e Forms and books ...	550	13	3
Printing machines ...	294	0	0
Stationery	208	6	11
Binoculars	30	5	3
Batteries	49	6	4
Eyelet machine ...	22	2	0
Battery box and instrument covers ...	20	9	7
Miscellaneous ...	180	2	9
	1,355	14	1
d Cable	14,111	0	0
Steel rope	1,455	0	0
Patent serving ...	695	14	0
Spun yarn	617	0	0
Joints, gutta-percha, felt and compound ...	234	15	5
Hose	152	8	0
Paint and oil ...	96	3	10
Timber	75	8	0
Miscellaneous ...	407	7	8
	17,845	8	11
e Wire	5,470	12	0
Insulators	5,451	4	5
Brackets and backs ...	2,568	9	2
Standards	2,148	7	2
Tools ...	518	1	10
Tents and sullcetas ...	344	4	6
Rope	106	15	7
Tar and tallow ...	100	3	7
Miscellaneous ...	756	0	0
	17,464	10	3
f Instruments	1,383	5	3
Battery and materials ...	187	0	0
Water casks	96	4	0
Batters and posts ...	128	0	0
Timber and nails ...	71	14	0
Forms	56	14	0
Stationery	55	0	0
Binoculars	30	5	3
Eyelet machine ...	21	2	0
Miscellaneous ..	392	4	4
	2,422	0	10
g Instruments	1,581	11	0
Kerosine	732	14	4
Lamps, and parts of ...	690	1	0
Battery materials ...	688	9	1
Paper, tape and colour ...	589	6	9
Office furniture ...	338	15	4
Forms and books ...	1,122	9	5
Rifles	511	5	0
Locks, bolts, nails, &c. ...	222	3	11
Medical stores ...	501	13	4
Stationery	232	12	4
Oil, paint and turpentine...	132	0	0
Specie boxes and packing cases.	163	6	8
Boats and boat gear ...	598	8	10
Posts	150	0	0
Tools	100	10	9
Cans and buckets ...	145	7	3
Dholes, mussacks, &c. ...	110	6	9
Flags and bunting ...	120	0	0
Timber	97	0	0
Glass window ..	50	10	0
Blue lights ...	52	10	2
Rope	59	3	6
Baize	58	10	5
Miscellaneous ..	865	2	0
	9,917	1	10

B. T. FFINCH,
Depy. Director,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

APPENDIX A.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Summary of expenditure on Capital Account to 31st March 1879.

(Prepared partly from telegrams.)

	In India.	In England.	Total.	£ s. d.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Capital Account—				
Total Capital expenditure to 31st March 1878 ...				1,153,751 15 5
" " " from 1st April 1878 to 31st March 1879—				
Persian Gulf Section—				
Works ...	1,266 2 0	...	1,266 2 0	
Establishment	164 11 6	...	164 11 6	
Tools and Plant	2,655 0 0	...	2,655 0 0	
Expenditure on account of purchase of *Patrick Stewart*	...	1,24,211 4 8	1,24,211 4 8	
Balance of suspense heads "Advances" and "Sales"	3,256 10 7	...	3,256 10 7	
	1,703 1 1	1,24,211 4 8	1,22,508 3 7	
Expenditure in Public Works Department	*3,126 0 0	...	3,126 0 0	
Total, Persian Gulf Section	1,422 14 11	1,24,211 4 8	1,25,634 3 7	
Persian Section—				
Balance of suspense heads "Advances" and "Sales"	723 13 5	...	723 13 5	
Total, Indo-European Telegraph	2,146 12 4	1,24,211 4 8	1,26,358 1 0	
Less—				
Recovered from Indo-European Telegraph Company, 8th instalment of Persian debt	...	19,860 10 8	19,860 10 8	
" from Persian Government (see Revenue Account) on account of substitution of iron standards for wooden-poles; being 6th annual instalment of 1,000 tomans	4,000 0 0	...	4,000 0 0	
	4,000 0 0	19,860 10 8	23,860 10 8	
	1,853 3 8	1,04,350 10 0	1,02,497 6 4	10,249 14 9
				1,164,001 10 2

* This figure was received by telegraph from the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

The 5th August 1879.

A. BRASHER.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Revenue Account for year ended 31st March 1879.

(Prepared partly from telegrams).

DR.

	In Persian Gulf.	Persian Section.	Total.	£ s. d.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
To traffic earnings, 1st April 1878 to 31st March 1879—				
Net earnings	4,46,070 14 0	54,815 6 0	5,00,8 6 4 0	
	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d	
On Indian, trans-Indian and local traffic	44,607 1 9	5,481 10 9	50,088 12 6*	
AND— Profit on mean rates *viâ* Turkey ...	67 9 1	...	67 9 1	
	44,674 10 10	5,481 10 9	50,156 1 7	
LESS— Due to Persian Government, Art. VIII of Treaty of 1872	...	1,252 7 2	1,252 7 2	
Credited to Common Purse ...	38,349 0 10	3,915 18 5	42,264 19 3	
Total deductions ...	38,349 0 10	5,208 5 7	43,617 6 5	
Balance ...	6,325 10 0	213 5 2	6,538 15 2	6,538 15 2
To Traffic receipts from Common Purse, as per heads of agreement, as under—			£. s. d.	
Share of Eastern Company's receipts			46,481 13 0	
„ of Indo-European ditto			8,691 12 7	
„ of Departmental receipts			7,079 2 9	62,252 8 4
To Profit and Loss. Balance of unsettled traffic accounts for 1875-76 written off to Profit by orders of Secretary of State for India				43 19 4
To Miscellaneous receipts—	In India.	In England.	Total.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Persian Gulf	4,317 5 3	...	4,317 5 3	
„ Section	1,848 11 6	...	1,848 11 6	
	6,166 0 9	...	6,166 0 9	616 12 1
To contribution of Persian Government towards cost of Line Guards, Art. X of Treaty of 1872, 1,869 tomans recovered by "set off" against claims of Persian Government under Art. VIII as above Rs. 4,000				400 0 0
				69,851 14 11

CR.

	In India.	In England.	Total.	£ s. d.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
By expenditure, 1st April 1878 to 31st March 1879—				
Persian Gulf— Repairs	43,672 0 8	... ...	43,672 0 8	
Establishments	3,33,402 0 10	10,494 9 4	3,43,956 10 2	
Stores	17,184 1 8	16,773 7 4	33,957 9 0	
Share of chief direction, London and Constantinople Offices ...	... ...	30,656 15 10	30,656 15 10	
	3,94,318 3 2	57,925 0 6	4,52,243 3 8	
Marine Department	*71,942 0 0	... ...	71,942 0 0	
Public Works	*11,247 0 0	... ...	11,247 0 0	
	4,77,507 3 2	57,925 0 6	5,35,432 3 8	
DEDUCT— Credits to suspense head "Stores"	1,17,139 3 8	... ...	1,17,139 3 8	
	3,60,367 15 6	57,925 0 6	4,18,293 0 0	41,829 6 0
Persian Section— Repairs	3,773 15 5	... ...	3,773 15 5	
Establishment	1,85,229 12 11	6,743 10 8	1,91,973 7 7	
Stores	... ...	84 8 8	84 8 8	
Share of chief direction, London and Constantinople Offices ...	... ...	13,610 14 10	13,610 14 10	
	1,89,003 12 4	20,439 2 2	2,09,442 14 6	
DEDUCT— Credit to suspense head "Stores"	2,872 0 0	... ...	2,872 0 0	
	1,86,131 12 4	20,439 2 2	2,06,570 14 6	20,657 1 10
Loss by exchange on payment by Ottoman Administration of balance due for 1876-77, (fcs. 72,685·25¾)				36 7 9
By Balance, being excess of receipts over expenditure				7,328 19 4
				69,851 14 11

The Departmental earnings are derived from tariffs computed in francs.
† Value of francs reduced to rupees at rate of Rs. 0·44=1½ for 9 months' earnings.
0·50=1½ for 3 „ „
‡ Value (after deductions for local traffic) of same francs reduced to sterling at rate of £ 1-0-0= fcs. 25

* These figures were received by telegraph from the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

5th August 1879.

A. BRASHER.

No. 10 T., dated, Fort William, the 20th January 1880.

From—The Accountant General, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The figures entered in the Administration Report of the Director-in-Chief, and the annual accounts received from the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts are compared in the following statements :—

	As per Appendix B of the Report.	As per annual accounts.	DIFFERENCE. More or less in the annual accounts.	
INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts on Revenue Account for 1878-79.				
In India and England	6,98,517	6,68,905	...	29,612

Expenditure of the Indo-European Telegraph Department during 1878-79.

	As per Appendices A and B.	As per annual accounts.	DIFFERENCES. More or less in the annual accounts.		Items of difference.
CAPITAL ACCOUNT.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
PERSIAN GULF SECTION.					
India	—1,703	—1,703	...	...	
England	1,24,211	1,24,211	...	...	
Public Works Department	3,126	3,126	...	...	
	1,25,634	1,25,634		...	
PERSIAN SECTION.					
In India	724	724	...	...	
„ England	..	...	...	...	
	724	724	.	...	
	1,26,358	1,26,358	...	...	
DEDUCT MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.					
In India	4,000	...	4,000	...	
„ England	19,861	19,861	...	...	
	23,861	19,861	4,000	...	
Total Capital Expenditure ...	1,02,497	1,06,497	4,000	...	4,000
REVENUE ACCOUNT.					
PERSIAN GULF SECTION.					
In India	2,77,179	2,77,179	...	...	
„ England	57,925	57,925	...	...	
„ Public Works and Marine Departments	83,189	83,189	...	.	
	4,18,293	4,18,293	...	...	
PERSIAN SECTION.					
In India	1,86,132	1,86,132	...	...	
„ England	20,439	20,439	...	...	
	2,06,571	2,06,571	...	...	
Total Revenue Expenditure ...	6,24,864	6,24,864	...	...	
ADD—Loss by exchange on Fcs. 72,685·28¾ paid by the Ottoman Administration	364	...	...	364	364
Write-back to the debit of expenditure against Budget grant of the unadjusted balance at debit of "London Account"	...	*1,01,441	1,01,441	...	1,01,441
Debit to establishment on account of family payments in England of certain Officers of the Indo-European Telegraph Department from 1863-64 to 1869-70, which had been recovered and treated in the accounts of former years as a reduction of charge under Establishment	...	57,718	57,718	...	57,718
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ...	7,27,725	8,90,520	1,63,159	364	

	Rs.
* Write-back to the debit of expenditure against grant sanctioned in the Department of Finance Resolution No. 2736, dated 11th September 1879	6,52,751
Deduct—Amount charged in the Civil accounts under the head "Refunds and Drawbacks"	5,51,310
Amount charged against the grant of the Indo-European Telegraph Department	1,01,441

2. The report shows Rs. 29,612 in excess of the sum entered in annual accounts as receipts on Revenue Account.

3. The receipts on Capital Account as entered in the report are Rs. 4,000 in excess of the sum shewn in the accounts. It is believed that this item represents a recovery of Persian Government debt which does not appear to have been shewn in the annual accounts.

4. A sum of Rs. 364 is shewn in the Report under the head Revenue Expenditure which does not appear in the accounts. This item represents the loss by exchange on francs 72,685·28¾ paid by the Ottoman Administration, and is not traceable in the annual accounts.

5. These differences noted in paras. 2, 3 and 4 should be explained.

6. The items noted in the margin are special adjustment entries in connection with the old accounts of the Department which have been carried out under orders passed in the Department of Finance and Commerce, Nos. 2736 and 3709, dated respectively 11th September and 7th November 1879.

Rs. 1,01,441 and Rs. 57,718.

7. These items could not have been included in the Administration Report, as the adjustments referred to were effected after that document was prepared and submitted to the Government of India.

A. J. FILGATE, Major, R. E.,
Offg. Accountant General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

THE GOLD MINES OF THE SOUTH-EASTERN PORTION OF THE WYNAAD AND THE CARCOOR GHAT.

Dated Ootacamund, the 30th October 1879.

From—R. Brough Smyth, Esq., Mining Engineer,

To—The Acting Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department.

I have the honor to submit the following report for the consideration of His Grace the Governor in Council.

REPORT ON THE GOLD MINES OF THE SOUTH-EASTERN PORTION OF THE WYNAAD AND THE CARCOOR GHAT.

Areas examined.

The areas which have been examined are as follow:—

(*a*) The country drained by the western tributaries of the Pandi river, east of the dividing range, from the sources of the Keilakahpoya to Marpanmadi North Peak.

(*b*) That drained by the southern tributaries of an affluent of the Noogoo river, from Hadiahbetta to Marpanmadi North Peak.

(*c*) The country between Cherambádi and Vellirymulla.

(*d*) The basin of the Keilakahpoya from Devála to a point below Eddakurra.

(*e*) Nanjanad, Avalanche and Sispara.

Physical character of the Nílgiris.

The most elevated portion of the Nílgiris has a mean height of 7,400 feet and an area of 420 square miles. On the south-east the descent to the low country is very rapid, there being in a distance of nine miles a fall of 4,500 feet.

On the margin of the plateau the heights of the peaks vary from 5,600 feet to 8,500 feet; and near the centre of the tract, Dodabetta, the culminating point, attains an altitude of 8,642 feet. On the north the descent to the country drained by the Moyaar river (which for some distance has a course nearly parallel to, and at a distance of five or seven miles from, the edge of the plateau) is rapid; and on the south the precipitous declivities seem almost to approach the

banks of the Bhováni river. On the west the physical character of the country is different; there is a gradual decrease of elevation towards the Pykara river and onwards to Neddivattum, and thence a sudden drop of 2,700 feet to a plateau which has a mean height of 3,000 feet. The rugged rocky margin of this lower plateau trends from south-east to north-west, and the fall to the area drained by the Beypore river is in some parts for hundreds of feet almost perpendicular, and even where tracks have been made, the difference of level is, in a distance of no more than five miles, as much as 2,800 feet.

The upper as well as the lower plateau presents a series of rounded well-grassed hills with masses of rock protruding in places. In the sheltered hollows and narrow valleys there is usually a growth of shrubs with a few moderately straight but rarely large trees. On the main ranges and on the margins of the plateau extending into the low country, the forests are dense and much of the timber is excellent.

The country between Devála and northwards for some distance, and that between Devála and Moopenaad, is generally rather lightly timbered, and there are numerous bare grassy hills and well-grassed swamps. In various places there are good forests to be seen in travelling westward, and near Vellirymulla there are magnificent trees in the jungles; and wood suitable for fuel is everywhere abundant.

Near Ootacamund exotics, represented mainly by *Eucalyptus globulus*, *Acacia melanoxylon*, *Acacia dealbata*, *Acacia decurrens*, *Acacia pycnantha*, some species of cinchona, and willows and pines grow generally luxuriantly. On the lower plateau neither Acacias nor Eucalyptus are common, and it is at least doubtful whether they would live in a situation where the rainfall is so great.

The character of the vegetation of the Wynaad, as far as has been observed, gives no help to the gold seeker. In Australia the several geological formations are marked by forms of vegetation of distinct types; the dry Silurian ranges which are intersected by quartz veins are clothed with forests in which the iron bark (*E. Sideroxylon*) is often a feature; the granitic areas carry sparsely she-oaks (*Casuarina*); the tertiaries near the coast support the honeysuckle (*Banksia*) and the she-oak; the areas occupied by carbonaceous sandstones, and porphyries in most places are covered with dense forests of various species of gum; a thick scrub composed of *Eucalyptus dumosa* and *Eucalyptus oleosa* with some species of *Frenela* covers the tertiaries bordering on the river Murray; and the wide basaltic plains are treeless. The miner accordingly, in a country with a vegetation so well marked and so closely corresponding to the areas differing geologically, had some rough guides in his explorations: in Southern India there are none of the like kind, because the soils derived from the rocks intersected by quartz veins are throughout very similar in composition, and situation and climate alone are the influences at work in promoting or retarding vegetation.

Features of the country in the southern parts of the Nambulukod and Munanad Amshoms.

The chief physical feature in that portion of South-East Wynaad, which has been examined, is the dividing range extending from Hadiahbetta on the south-west to Marpanmadi North Peak on the north-east. This range separates the waters of the Pandi river from those flowing to an affluent of the Noogoo river, and for a portion of its length forms the boundary between the Nambulukod and Munanad Amshoms.

The ridge from the edge of the Carooor ghât to a rocky eminence near Needle Rock is covered with thick jungle. The lower slopes have been cleared and are now planted with coffee.

The culminating points of this part of the range are Hadiahbetta about 4,000 feet, Needle Rock 4,600 feet, and Marpanmadi North Peak 4,650 feet.* The lowest "saddle" in that part of the range near Devála is approximately 300 feet below the general level of the summit.

On the east and west side of the range there are lower ranges—the boundaries of distinct small drainage areas—but they are not continuous, well-defined even ridges; they consist of rounded hills having smooth contours and connected with each other by low saddles, thus reminding one rather of

* The figures here given are approximations only.

those areas in which granitoid rocks prevail than of those in which, in other auriferous regions, the even symmetrical, almost rectangular, ranges of the lower Silurian rocks offer so many facilities for sketching the country with accuracy and comprehending rapidly its systems of drainage.

At the foot of the hills and at levels varying but slightly, there are numerous swamps and flats (usually intersected by small water-courses) which are in part cultivated by natives.

The summits of the hills forming the subordinate ranges are from 100 feet to 400 feet and more above the level of these swampy flats. The swamps are natural water-reservoirs, the water being stored in the strata overlying the bed-rock. They are generally well grassed, but some are mere bogs or, where well sheltered, densely covered with screw-pines or, where partially drained, supporting a thick growth of thorny plants and scrub.

The streams, having their sources in the hills, after the burst of the south-west monsoon and generally during the months of June, July, August and September, are torrents rushing over rocky beds, which on reaching the low flat lands unite to form perennial streams. In October there are often heavy showers sufficient to swell the brooks; but in November, December, January, and February many of the sources are almost dried up, the waters of the main streams decrease in volume; and in March, April and May, the hot season, when dry harsh winds are not infrequent, and when the grass in the earlier part of the season is on fire on the hills, the tributaries of all the rivers exhibit a marked difference of character.

The smaller tributaries, the sources of the streams, have cut rather deep channels in the sides of the main range and the hills; the descent is rapid and the direction of each nearly straight; it is only when they unite and flow through the low level lands that they have a tortuous course.

The soils on the slopes are, where protected, moderately good and deep. In color they are light reddish brown, brown, dark brown, and nearly black, the latter having a fair proportion of decomposing vegetable matter. Elsewhere they are very thin resting on hard rock or on strong tenacious clays derived from the decomposition of the country rock *in situ*. These clays are but little affected by the heavy rains: the surface of them becomes glazed, and running water does not cut into them as it would do if they were arenaceous. Where cuttings are made the clays stand for a height of fifteen feet or more perpendicularly, and, in some parts, even for a vertical height of fifty feet, the rains scarcely affecting the surfaces at all.

Clays however that have been moved, carried down by the rains, and re-deposited are, in comparison, rather easily disintegrated and washed away.

On the lower parts of many of the steep slopes the soil and stones carried down during the monsoons form distinct but irregular layers and (though rarely) strata somewhat resembling alluvial deposits. Heaps of gravel and partially water-worn stones accumulate in the beds of the torrents, where there is a sudden change of level, caused by a hard bar of rock or a fall of rock, and the torrents, as their beds are deepened and the courses are changed, have these loosely-formed beds as walls on one side or other, rarely at the same spot on both.

It is observable that on the lower slopes of the ranges the plants in the coffee gardens are usually more luxuriant and exhibit finer forms and better foliage than on the higher parts of the ranges. This may be accounted for by the larger accumulation of soil and the greater moisture in such situations. Where, however, the hills are low and there is no such accumulation of soil, the plants are generally weakly.

The numerous roads in the Wynaad at various heights and in many cases nearly parallel to each other, whether made by the Government for the purposes of general traffic or by the planters for convenient access to various parts of their estates, are invariably well made and the traces are good. They are sideling roads: the bank on one side of the hill is cut away and the excavated earth and rock are made to form a part of the road.

They are necessarily, in a hilly country like that of the Wynaad, contour lines, and the maps which accompany this report show in what directions they

run; and, in the absence of a correct orographic map, give some hints as to the general features of the country.

In cutting these roads very many fair sections of the rocks and some quartz veins have been exposed; and the mineralogist and geologist find at numerous points as they travel along them much that instructs both as regards the character of the country rock, its modes of decomposition and its conservation, as well as the rather peculiar character of the "leaders," "strings," and small veins which are, as it were, thrown off from the main reefs of quartz.

Climate.

Though the climate of the Wynaad has been represented as unhealthy, it is not uncommon for Europeans employed in connection with coffee gardens to remain in the district with their families throughout the whole year. Fever is prevalent in March, April and May, and some of the residents become seriously ill. But it must be borne in mind that a coffee planter who attends carefully to his business is subjected to exposure to the sun during the hot months and to the heavy rains during the monsoon. He has to walk or ride for many hours each day when the solar radiation is at its maximum, and during the monsoon his clothes are rarely dry.

From August to the end of September the moisture is excessive, and the temperature in the room of a bungalow is often above 70°; yet during this season, fires are lighted at night, and, notwithstanding the high temperature, the warmth is enjoyable. The moisture and heat injuriously affect everything that is manufactured. Boots, portmanteaus covered with leather, and books are quickly and plentifully covered with down-like fungi, and instruments of all kinds are irretrievably ruined unless they are well protected, and constantly cleaned. Clothes suffer in like manner; and the cost of a visit to the Wynaad during the monsoon is not to be measured by the charges for living, horses, servants or the like. Slight neglect or ignorance of the effects of the weather may result in heavy losses if the visitant has provided himself with instruments for scientific observations. During the monsoon the very early morning may perhaps be clear and give promise of fine weather, and a stranger is easily tempted under such favorable aspects to prepare for a day's work and to proceed for three or four miles in the hope that work may be done; but by eight or nine o'clock the clouds come up the ghâts, the south-west monsoon moves in its great strength athwart the hills, the rain descends in torrents, the mists or fogs are dense, features not fifty yards away become invisible, and the day's work, if surveying or geological investigations are the pursuits, is finished.

The rainfall at Devála during the years 1869 to 1875 varied from 158·10 inches to 208 inches per annum; at Cherambádi during the years 1871-72, 1873-74, and 1875 from 109·10 inches to 117 97 inches; and at Vellirymulla during four years from 100·04 inches to 139·47 inches. As much as nine inches of rain sometimes falls in one day, and a fall of one inch of rain in one hour is not uncommon. Still, as already remarked, these heavy rains have comparatively little denuding power, the rocks even where decomposed, resisting the action of the water to a degree that to one accustomed to view other formations is at first almost inexplicable. Such rains would wash away and carry to the sea mountains composed of other more perishable rocks.

The rains are yet not without destructive effects. In many places there have been extensive landslips. The sides of lofty hills have slidden down to the valleys beneath, and nature nowhere has rapidly hidden the evidences of great changes of this description.

Rocks.

The granitoid schists or gneissoid rocks of South-East Wynaad are, it is probable, as will be shown hereafter, only completely metamorphosed sedimentary strata. The minerals observable are felspar, quartz, hornblende, mica, talc, chlorite, pholerite, and magnetic iron. The ordinary foliated rock is usually massive or composed of thin compact layers of quartz and felspar, or of quartz and hornblende. Magnetic iron takes the place of one or other of these constituents, or accompanies them in some places; and at and in the neighbourhood of Marpanmadi North Peak magnetic iron is largely present in the rock, the decomposed surface stone exhibiting layers and reniform and nodular masses of sesquioxide of iron. Some specimens are composed almost entirely of quartz and magnetic iron, and in others the iron occurs with quartz and felspar; and again there is a variety

composed of translucent quartz, magnetic iron, and an asbestiform mineral resembling iron amphibole.

Bands also have been observed in which the proportion of iron pyrites in disseminated crystals is very large.

Massive hornblende rock is found on the south-east and garnetiferous foliated gneissoid rock is common towards the north and east.

In many places the country rock, besides being intersected by large persistent reefs of quartz, is seamed and veined throughout with threads and strings of quartz, not in any way conformable to the lines of foliation; and where a section of the rock decomposed *in situ* is laid bare these threads and strings are clearly traceable through the red, reddish brown, and dark brown of the kaolin-like clays resulting from the decomposition of the stone. These veins vary from one-eighth of an inch or less to six inches or more in thickness, and they consist either of white opaque or blue opaline quartz, the latter not unlike that which ferms thin layers in the foliated country rock.

In more than one locality near Devála the harder rocks consisting of dense quartzite or quartz with magnetic iron and a little felspar appear as large rhombohedral blocks or as symmetrical hexagonal or square prisms; and the faces of the planes are not seldom covered with thin layers of rather dark blue opaline quartz. Many of the forms are of singular interest, and a stranger might without examination suppose that some of the masses were of igneous origin. It is perhaps needless to say that the shape of these blocks is due to the direction of the several systems of divisional planes or joints.

The modes of decomposition of the several varieties of gneissoid rocks in the Wynaad give hints as to the degree of metamorphism to which they have been subjected. For instance, where not intensely metamorphosed, they do not weather into spheroids nor exhibit concentric layers around a hard core of rock, such as one sees in tracts occupied by granitic, trappean, and the older igneous rocks. Where, however, there is a greater development of the crystalline structure, as in some parts of the country west of Devála, this well-marked feature presents itself.

East of Needle Rock and east of Harewood thin micaceous shales occur which remind one of the typical micaceous lower Silurian rocks; and the lines of lamination in the former might well seem to correspond with the cleavage planes of the latter. The strike of these thinly-laminated micaceous shales east of Needle Rock is N. 55° W., being nearly at right angles to the general direction of the folia of the gneissoid rocks. It is perhaps correct to say that observation has shown that the most productive auriferous belts in the Wynaad are those in which these micaceous and chloritic rocks occur; and that as a rule where the hard dense massive quartzo-hornblendic strata are found, and where the foliation is indistinct, the veins are either absent, or, where present, consist of saccharoid quartz with large and small plates of mica.

The foliation of the rocks in that part of South-East Wynaad already described preserves throughout a nearly uniform strike, namely, N. 54° E.—S. 54° W. There are curves however where the direction varies from N. 40° E. to nearly east and west. The dip is southerly and south-easterly from 60° to vertical.

Only an extended examination of the country, such as would be made in the course of a minute geological survey, would enable the observer to offer suggestions as to the probable origin of these metamorphic and metamorphosed rocks. It is apparent wherever they are well exposed that there is one system of planes very like strike-joints which, but for the direction of the dip, might be supposed to represent planes of original deposition. The direction of these in some degree accords with the general direction of the main quartz veins, and it might be surmised on a first view that the formation of the latter was due to the same forces which operated in altering the strata they intersect; that, in other words, the quartz in the veins was segregated during the enormous period which elapsed from the time of the first slight alteration of the original sedimentary rocks until they were metamorphosed as we see them now.

In the *Manual of the Geology of India* it is stated that "this Nílgiri strike is noted as distinctly that of the lamination and bedding of the gneiss

We have found by experience that the two first waters contain about 80 per cent., and the three first 95 per cent., of the total quantity of silver dissolved. According to analysis of one of these waters marking 1·24 on the areometre, a cubic metre of this liquor contains—

	Grammes.
Sulphate of soda	144·171
Chloride of sodium	63·914
Chlorine (in combination with other metals)	66·143
Copper	52·855
Zinc	6·857
Lead	0·571
Iron	0·457
Lime	0·743
Silver	0·0437
	335·7547

Minute quantities of arsenic, bismuth, and other minerals are omitted in this analysis. The above is only given as an example, for the silver here given as 43·7 grammes varies in our operations from 25 to 75 grammes to the cubic metre, according to the richness of the mineral and the degree of concentration of the liquors. We only employ the three first washings; these are poured into a wooden cistern and allowed to remain till the solid matters in suspension settle, and, in order to employ the quantity of iodide absolutely necessary, we commence by determining the quantity of silver contained in the liquor. To effect this, a given quantity is taken and diluted with water, a little hydrochloric acid is added to retain the copper in solution; then a weak solution of iodide of potassium is added drop by drop, which converts the soluble chloride of silver into insoluble iodide; at the same time, by the addition of a solution of acetate of lead, we throw down a heavy plumbic precipitate which entangles all the silver. This precipitate is dried and melted with a flux with addition of metallic iron. The resulting lead button is cupelled and the quantity of silver held in the liquor thus determined. The clear assayed liquor is then run into another vessel, where the quantity of iodide of potassium shown by the assay to be required is added diluted with a quantity of water equal to about one-tenth of the cupreous liquor. The whole is then agitated and afterwards allowed to settle for 48 hours. The supernatant liquor is then clear. This is drawn off, and the vessel again filled for a fresh operation, and so on (the iodide of silver not being quite insoluble, about 5 grammes to the cubic metre remain in solution and pass into the copper). After every fiftieth charge the accumulated deposit is collected. It consists principally of sulphate of lead, iodide of silver, and salts of copper. The latter are easily separated by a washing with weak hydrochloric acid. The deposit thus freed from copper is decomposed by metallic zinc, which in presence of water rapidly and completely reduces the silver with the formation of soluble iodide of zinc. The following are the products:—(1st) soluble iodide of zinc, which is filtered off, and, after "tritration," is used instead of iodide of potassium in the subsequent operations to precipitate fresh quantities of silver; (2nd) a deposit, rich in silver, composed in great part of lead in the state of metal and of sulphate of lead besides several other substances. The following assay of a dried sample will give an example:—

Silver	5·95
Gold	0·06
Lead	62·28
Copper	0·60
Oxide of zinc	15·46
Oxide of iron	1·50
Lime	1·10
Sulphuric acid	7·68
Insoluble residue	1·75
Oxygen and loss	3·62

This analysis shows that all the iodine of the iodide of silver has combined with the zinc and become soluble since the deposit does not contain any or only traces. The gold appears here for the first time. It must have existed in the mineral, and it would appear that in the operation of roasting chloride of gold is formed, which, rendered more stable by the presence of chloride of sodium, is not reduced at the low temperature of this roasting. This chloride therefore enters into solution with the silver, and is precipitated with it by the iodine. It is now easy to separate from these products the precious metals by the ordinary processes of fusion for matters containing gold and silver.

During 1871 we operated on 16,300 tons of roasted pyrites, from which we extracted gold 3,172 grammes, silver 333,242 grammes, being a little more than 20 grammes of the precious metals to the ton, which produced 80,800 francs after deducting cost of melting and refining. The special expense of separation of the precious metals is about 10,400 francs; in this is included 137 kilogrammes of iodine, representing the loss of this substance, and 1,900 kilogrammes of zinc. It is remarkable that the gold which is not present in the mineral in weighable quantity should be sufficient, nevertheless, to cover all the cost of the operation. The cost of the iodine, always high, has become much more considerable by the abnormal increase of the cost of this substance. This has called my attention to the use direct of the washings of the "varech" ash instead of iodide of potassium, and recent experiments in this direction have answered our expectations. Not only are we able by this means to utilize all the iodine contained in this varech, of which a great part, as is well known, is usually lost, but also these

trials have suggested the idea of an inverse operation, on which I am engaged, for manufacturing iodine, which consists in precipitating this metalloid from the washing of the varech ash by means of a salt of silver. This separation of 20 grammes of precious metals to the ton of burnt pyrites is doubtless small; but, when we reflect that in England alone the operation can be applied to 340,000 tons of mineral and produce thus, with a proportionally increased profit, 7,200 kilogrammes of precious metals of a value of 1,700,000 francs, we shall see that such an annual result should not be neglected. The above process can also be employed for various cupreous minerals capable of treatment by the wet method, and we are beginning to apply it to the copper ores of Cornwall, which contain generally more silver than Spanish pyrites, and and which at present are only worked by the dry method and for the extraction of their copper only.*

APPENDIX D.

List of specimens of Quartz with Gold visible for the Museums of Madras and Calcutta.

Madras Museum.

Wright's Level	99
Wither's Reef	2
Rosedell Reef	4
New Reef—Prince of Wales'	1
Waterfall Reef	1
Hamlin's Reef	1
Cavern Reef	3
Bear Reef	1
Etucull Reef	2
Dawson's Reef, Elizabeth Estate	6
Reef on Bolingbroke Estate	2
Button of gold got by Korumbars	1
Reef on Trevelyan Estate	1
Reef near Magazine, Alpha Works	4
Reef, Phœnix Estate	1
Reef, Adeline Estate	2

Calcutta Museum.

Wright's Level	88
Wither's Reef	3
Rosedell Reef	4
New Reef—Prince of Wales'	2
Nedukani Reef	1
Hamlin's Reef	2
Cavern Reef	3
Bear Reef	2
Etucull Reef	2
Dawson's Reef, Elizabeth Estate	6
Bolingbroke Estate	3
Reef near Wither's Estate	1
Reef on Trevelyan Estate	1
Reef near Magazine, Alpha Works	5
Balcarres	1
Leader, Trevelyan Estate	3
Reef, Adeline Estate	2

APPENDIX E.

Yield of Gold from Quartz and Pyrites sent from Reefs near Deralа as ascertained by Analyses made by J. Cosmo Newbery, Esq., B. Sc., Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

On the 3rd December 1878 specimens of quartz and pyrites were forwarded to J. Cosmo Newbery, Esq., B. Sc., who has the control of the Laboratory and Technological Museums in Melbourne, and the yields as reported by him are as follow :—

		Yield of gold per ton. oz.	dwt.	grs.
1.	Pyrites, adit below Wright's Level	2	12	16
2.	Pyrites, Cavern Reef	1	16	0
3.	Pyrites, Wright's Level	1	6	10
4.	Pyrites (auriferous), Wright's Level	(Assay lost)		
5.	†Skull Reef Quartz and Pyrites (the yield of silver in addition was from this sample at the rate of 37 oz. and 6 dwts. per ton)	49	10	0
6.	Cubes of pyrites and limonite near the Alpha Mine	3	1	19
7.	Quartz near Alpha	6	4	3

* "The results obtained by this process at the Widness Metal Works show that 0·65 ounces of silver and 3 grains of gold may be extracted from each ton of ordinary Spanish pyrites at a total cost, including labor, loss of iodide, &c., of 8*d.* per ton, or 12·3*d.* per ounce of silver produced. If from this amount be deducted the value of the gold, the expense of working a ton of ore is reduced to 2*d.*, thus leaving a profit of about 3*s.* on each ton of ore treated."

Elements of Metallurgy by J. Arthur Phillips, pages 681-2.

Mr. Miller, of the Melbourne Branch of the Royal Mint, is of opinion that, should the process prove available in this colony [Victoria], it would give rise to the formation of a new industry in the manufacture of iodine from the sea weeds of the coast.

† Mr. Cosmo Newbery states that there was a little free gold in this sample, the most of it enclosed in the pyrites. His report is dated 10th June 1879.

APPENDIX F.

The more important localities where rocks have been collected during the progress of the survey of the Gold Fields in the Wynaad.

1. Wynaad Prospecting Company's area.
2. Pookote, South Wynaad.
3. Hills east of Harewood.
4. On road to reef west of Alpha Mill.
5. Adit below Wright's Level.
6. Westbury below Seegur Ghât (Mr. C. R. Dawson).
7. Carcoor Ghât.
8. Sheardale.
9. Devála.
10. Eddacurra.
11. Downham.
12. Iron ore, Harewood.
13. Nundhutty.
14. Trevelyan.
15. Sandhurst.
16. Karambaut.
17. Etucul.
18. Richmond.
19. Gadbrook.
20. Hamslade.
21. Needle Rock.
22. Near the Hospital, Devála.
23. Elizabeth.
24. Nanjanad.
25. Marlimund.
26. Avalanche.
27. Simla.
28. Sispara and Sispara Ghât.

NOTE.—In some cases a large number of specimens were collected from the abovenamed localities.

APPENDIX G.

The more important districts or localities in the Madras Presidency where auriferous quartz veins occur, or where there are abandoned gold workings, or where gold-mining operations are now carried on, are as follow:—

1. Devála.
2. Pandi River.
3. Nelliallum.
4. Choladi.
5. Charambadi.
6. Moopenaad.
7. Vytheri.
8. Karambaut.
9. Kellakumpoya and Caracoorpoya.
10. Eddacurra.
11. Nilambúr.
12. Nanjanad Valley.
13. Avalanche towards Sispara.
14. Coonoor and near Wellington.
15. Palghât Valley.
16. Toodakull River.
17. Arliparambur Rivulet.
18. Arnakyem River.
19. Carcatode Stream.
20. Sea-beach from Parparangady to Caraloondy and thence to Beypoor.
21. Kutchambara on the bank of the Coodarapoya.
22. Carumpoya and Poonapoya.
23. Mijar and Karkal in South Canara.
24. Támbraparni.
25. Godavari.

APPENDIX H.

Table showing the yield of gold per ton of samples of quartz taken from reefs in the Wynaad, Carcoor Ghât, and Nilgiris, as determined by assay.

(Compiled for convenience of reference.)

The letters show by whom the assays were made.

(*a*.) W. King, B.A., Deputy Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India.

(*b.*) R. Lindon.
(*c.*) Johnson and Sons, Assayers to the Bank of England and Her Majesty's Mint.
(*d.*) W. Maylor.
(*e.*) R. Brough Smyth.
(*f.*) J. Cosmo Newbery, B.Sc., Superintendent of the Laboratory and Technological Museums, Melbourne, Victoria (Australia).

NOTE.—The samples marked (*e*) contained no gold visible to the eye unless so stated in the column of remarks.

No.	Letter.	Name of reef.	Proportion of gold per ton.			Remarks.
			oz.	dwt.	grs.	
1	(*a*)	Skull	0	11	0	Mr. King gives the highest proportion as 25 dwts. and the lowest as 2 dwts.
2	(*a*)	Do. 1st Foot	0	2	0	
3	(*a*)	Do. 3rd „	0	2	12	
4	(*a*)	Do. 5th „		.....		None.
5	(*a*)	Do. 7th „		.....		Amalgam lost.
6	(*a*)	Do. 10th „	0	5	4·32	
7	(*a*)	Do. 12th „	0	19	10·56	
8	(*a*)	Do. 13th „	1	5	22·08	
9	(*b*)	Wright's Level (picked specimens).	25	13	0	
10	(*b*)	Wright's Level ...	11	13	0	No gold visible.
11	(*b*)	Skull Working ...	0	6	16	
12	(*e*)	Wright's Level ...	0	11	6	
13	(*e*)	Do. ...	2	16	1·6	
14	(*e*)	Do. ...	56	13	19·5	A little gold to be seen in the stone.
15	(*e*)	Do. ...	204	11	16·7	Gold visible in the stone.
16	(*e*)	Do. ...	0	3	23·04	
17	(*e*)	Skull Workings, No. 1 Section	0	0	16·19	
18	(*e*)	Do. „ 2 „	0	0	9·92	
19	(*e*)	Do. „ 3 „	0	1	2·20	
20	(*e*)	Do. „ 4 „	0	2	2·21	
21	(*e*)	Do. „ 5 „	0	0	4·25	
22	(*e*)	Skull Workings ...	1	4	5	
23	(*e*)	Adit, Wright's Level ...	2	11	18·5	
24	(*e*)	Do.		.....		Fine specks of gold.
25	(*e*)	Wright's Level... ...	0	1	11	
26	(*e*)	Skull Reef	0	16	20·9	
27	(*e*)	Do. Wright's Level Quartz.	0	12	9·4	
28	(*e*)	Wright's Level... ...	13	9	1·4	
29	(*f*)	Adit, Wright's Level Pyrites	2	12	16	
30	(*f*)	Do. do.	1	6	10	
31	(*f*)	Do. do.		.....		Auriferous assay lost.
32	(*f*)	Skull Workings ... Auriferous Quartz and Pyrites.	49	10	0	The yield of silver in this sample in addition to the gold was at the rate of 37 oz. 6 dwts. per ton. There was a little free gold in this sample; the most of it enclosed in the pyrites.
		Skull Reef—				
33	(*f*)	Wright's Level Cubic Pyrites	3	1	19	
34	(*f*)	Wright's Level Quartz ...	6	4	3	
35 & 36	(*e*)	Reef west of Wright's Level...		.....		Two samples which gave only minute specks of gold.
		Prince of Wales' Reef—				
37	(*e*)	No. 1 Section... ...		.....		Button not weighable.
38	(*e*)	No. 2 „	0	0	1·91	
39	(*e*)	No. 3 „	0	2	4·40	
40	...	Average of 3 Sections, 4th Experiment.	0	1	8·03	

No.	Letter.	Name of reef.	Proportion of gold per ton.			Remarks.
41	(e)	New Reef near Prince of Wales.	0	17	11·77	
42 & 43 & 44	(e)	Do. do.		.....		Minute particles of gold.
			oz.	dwt.	grs.	
45	(e)	Wither's Reef		.....		Specks of gold. Several specimens showing free gold were collected, but none of these were tested.
46	(e)	Cavern Quartz	0	2	21·8	
47	(e)	Pyritous Quartz, the proportion of pyrites being large.	4	19	3	
48	(e)	Pyritous Quartz	0	10	2·59	
49	(e)	Do. ...	0	11	4·90	
50	(e)	Do.	0	8	5·60	
51	(e)	Do.	0	14	11	
52	(e)	Quartz	0	11	15·5	
53	(e)	Cavern "Casing" ...	0	11	16	Small particles of gold were seen in this casing.
		Cavern Reef—				
54	(e)	No. 1 Section... ..	0	1	10·94	A portion of this amalgam was lost.
55	(e)	No. 2 ,, ...	0	0	17·47	
56	(e)	No. 2 ,, ...	1	15	17·47	
57	(e)	No. 3 ,, ...	1	0	9·88	
58	(e)	No. 4 ,, "Casing" ...	0	1	10·94	
59	(f)	Cavern Reef Pyrites ...	1	16	0	
60	(a)	Koorumber	0	4	0	Mr. King gives the highest proportion as 7½ dwts. and the lowest as ½ dwt.
61	(d)	Do.	4	13	4·8	
62	(c)	Do.	0	2	12	The silver in addition 2 dwts. per ton.
63	(b)	Do.	0	15	13	
64	(b)	Do. estimated ...	0	2	0	
65	(b)	No. 1 Leaders		.....		Traces of gold.
66	(b)	Koorumber.				
		No. 2. Do. Leaders ...	2	6	16	
67	(b)	No. 3. Do. do. ...	1	3	8	
68	(e)	Quartz	1	0	1·15	
69	(b)	Bear	0	4	0	
70	(b)	Do.	1	11	0	
71	(b)	Do.	0	15	13	
72	(b)	Do.	0	11	16	
73	(e)	Do.		.....		A few minute specks of gold.
74	(e)	Do.		.....		No gold.
75	(e)	Do.	1	6	5·88	
76	(e)	Do.	0	5	19·76	
77	(d)	Hamlin	0	16	8	
78	(e)	Do.	1	0	9·88	
79	(e)	Etacull Pyrites	2	1	8·11	
80	(e)	Quartz	0	16	0·82	
81	(b)	Monarch	0	11	16	
82	(e)	Do.	0	2	17·55	
83	(e)	Nadukani Reef... ...	0	5	2·29	
84	(a)	Hamsluck	0	3	0	Mr. King gives the highest proportion as 7 dwts. and the lowest as 1 dwt.
85	(a)	Hamslade (Waterfall) ...	0	11	0	Mr. King gives the highest proportion as 19 dwts. and the lowest as 3 dwts.

No.	Letter.	Name of reef.	Proportion of gold per ton. oz.	dwt.	grs.	REMARKS.
	(c)	Hamslade (Waterfall) ...	0	3	0	The yield of silver in addition was at the rate of 2 dwts. per ton.
87	(e)	Do.		.....		Minute particles of gold.
88	(a)	Hamslade (Middle) ...	0	10	0	Mr. King gives the highest proportion as 12 dwts. and the lowest as 8 dwts.
89	(c)	Do.	0	8	18	The silver in addition 8 dwts. 18 grs. per ton.
90	(c)	Kings'	0	3	18	The yield of silver in addition 3 dwts. 18 grs. per ton.
91	(e)	Reef behind Harewood ...	0	1	19·68	
92	(e)	Do.	0	2	4·41	
93	(e)	Do.	0	0	17	
94	(e)	.....		.....		Good show of gold. Button not weighable.
95	(e)	Reef northern boundary of Strathern Estate Pyritous Quartz.	0	4	21·81	
96	(e)	Do do. ...	0	5	19·77	
97	(e)	Main Reef, Elizabeth Estate	0	2	21·88	
98	(e)	Dawson's Reef do. ...	0	10	13·56	
99	(e)	Do. do. ...	1	1	20·82	
100	(e)	Do. do. ...	0	4	17·56	
101	(e)	Sandhurst Reef ...	0	3	15·35	
102	(a)	Balcarres	0	3	0	Mr. King gives the lowest proportion as ½ dwt.
103	(e)	Danbar Reef		.....		A little gold. Free gold was found in this reef when Mr. King visited it.
104	(e)	Rosedell Reef	1	3	8	
105	(e)	Do.	0	4	8·82	
106	(e)	Parcheny Hill Reef	0	1	6	
107	(e)	"Casing"	0	13	20·41	
108	(e)	Do. ...		.....		Specks of gold.
109	(e)	Pyritous Quartz ...		.....		Do.
110	(e)	Phœnix Estate Quartz ...		.....		Less than 4 grains per ton.
111	(e)	Battery Road near Charrambaddi Pyrites.		.....		Minute particles of gold.
112	(e)	Reef Vythery (Mr. Yonge)...	0	1	10·99	
113	(e)	Bolingbroke Reef ...	0	3	15·1	
		Pyrites and fine soil ...				
114	(e)	Quartz and sand ...	0	5	20	
115	(e)	Do pyrites ...	1	1	3·35	
116 & 117	(e)	Breakfast Reef, Nedukal ...		.....		Do. do.
118	(e)	Do. do. ...		.....		No gold.
119	(e)	Do. "Casing"		.....		Do.
120	(e)	Karambaut. Quartz.	0	9	11·13	
121	(e)	Do. ...		.....		Specks of gold.
122	(e)	Do. ...	0	17	23·38	
123	(e)	Do. ...	1	4	1·4	
124	(e)	Murada Reefs		.....		A few minute specks of gold.
125 & 126	(e)	Stream Reef		.....		Two samples minute particles of gold.
127	(e)	Reef east of Stream ...		.....		Minute specks of gold.
128 & 129	(e)	Edacurra Reef		.....		Do. do.

No.	Letter.	Name of reef.	Proportion of gold per ton.	Remarks.
130, 131, 132, 133, 134 & 135	...	Quartz Avalanche ...	.....	Minute specks of gold.
136	(e)	Nanjanad (old workings) ...	0 6 13·47	
137	(e)	Do. do. ...	0 5 12	A portion of this amalgam was lost.

The following Assays (Wynaad Prospecting Company's Work) form an appendix to Mr. King' Report—"Record of the Geological Survey of India," No. 3, 1878:—

	oz.	dwts.	grs.
Catch-pits, not burnt	0	6	7
Do. burnt	0	3	21
Blanket, not burnt	0	4	20
Buddle, burnt	0	4	18
Reverberatory Furnace, hand ground	0	11	16
Do. do. not ground	0	3	8
Do. do. hand ground	0	6	3
Blanket Tailings, English Assay	0	1	7
Catch-pit Tailings, do. do.	0	1	5
Average of 200 ton heap, English Assay	0	9	0
Same stuff, Wither's Assay	0	9	8
Do. do. Koorumber's Assay	0	2	9
Koorumber's Assay, Bear Reef, No. 2	1	3	0
Do. do. do. " 1	0	10	0
Do. do. Sand from trials	0	2	12
Do. do. do.	2	5	0
Do. do. do.	1	0	0

Mr. Lindon in his report to the Southern India Alpha Gold Mining Company gives the following as the results of some assays of "Tailings" of various description:—

	oz.	dwt.	grs.
Burnt Tailings from works	1	3	8
Tailings packed up in river	0	17	13
Do. from outflow to tyes	1	1	0
Iron pyrites washed out from sand in outflow launder	2	6	16

Assays of Tailings and sand from the Alpha Work were made by me; sand from the Reverberatory furnace yielded at the rate of 9 dwts. 11·36 grs. per ton; and Tailings from the catch-pits gave at the rate of 3 dwts. 15·76 grains per ton.

Assays were made by me of five samples of stone forwarded from Estates near Vythery by Mr. J. L. Yonge and gold was found in all; but one only gave a wearable button.

Two samples of stone sent from the Chumberra Estate by Mr. R. Lamb; twelve collected near Charrambaddi and Vallerymulla; one from the Grange Estate sent by Captain Ponsonby Watts; one from the Eagle Estate sent by George Salmon; two from Teriott and Glenmary Estate sent by Mr. Percy Batty; two from Cheppa Toda; and three from the Glenlee Estate, Manantoddy, sent by Mr. J. H. Anderson, were tested and gold was found in minute particles in fourteen.

The quartz crushed by the Alpha Company from 1st to last was 779½ tons; and the yield of gold per ton was 2 dwts. 8·13 grs.; the quartz crushed by the "Prince of Wales' quartz Reef Gold Prospecting Company" was 322½ tons, and the average yield of gold was 10 dwts. 12 grs. per ton.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

THE Council met at Government House on Friday, the 13th February, 1880.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, R.A., K.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble C. Grant.
The Hon'ble E. C. Morgan.
The Hon'ble J. Pitt Kennedy.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.

PROBATES AND ADMINISTRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the grant of Probates of Wills and Letters of Administration to the estates of certain deceased persons.

DISTRICT DELEGATES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make further provision for the grant of Probate and Letters of Administration in non-contentious cases.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES RENT ACT, 1873, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1873. He said that the present Rent Law of the North-Western Provinces, which was contained in Act XVIII of 1873, had been in force for rather more than six years, and during that time had worked successfully. As might be expected, however, some errors and inadvertences had come to light in its operation, some doubtful questions of interpretation had been raised, and the necessity of introducing one or two new provisions into the law had been shewn. The Bill which he wished to introduce was intended to supply these deficiencies. The precise nature of the amendments which were contemplated would be fully set forth in the Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying the Bill, and it did not seem necessary to recapitulate them on the present occasion. They would be found to be mostly unimportant changes. At the same time a few of them could not be long delayed without causing inconvenience and mischief. The time, therefore, seemed to have come for undertaking the first of those revisions which a law of that description periodically required. A similar revision of the Land-revenue Act of 1873 was undertaken upon the like grounds, and had

been completed during the last year; and he trusted that, with the explanation which he had now given, the Council would consent to the introduction of a corresponding measure for the revision of the North-Western Provinces Rent Act.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES asked leave to postpone the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill relating to Merchant Shipping.

Leave was granted.

BURMA SURVEY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the demarcation and survey of land in British Burma.

MULTÁN DISTRICT LAWS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved for leave to introduce a Bill to declare the law in force in certain lands annexed to the Multán district. He said that the tract of land in the Bahâwalpur State now occupied by the line and premises of the Indus Valley State Railway was, in 1872, ceded by that State to the British Government in full sovereignty. This tract had, by a notification of the Governor General in Council of the 11th of July last, been declared to be subject to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Panjáb, and, by a notification of the 2nd September, 1879, issued under the provisions of Act No. VI of 1867, the Lieutenant-Governor of that Province had included it within the limits of the Multán district. Now, most of the laws in force in the Panjáb operated in all the territories for the time being administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, but some of such laws (for instance, the much amended Panjáb Laws Act, IV of 1872) operated only in the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor at the dates at which they were respectively enacted. The effect of the two notifications was, therefore, to bring only a portion of the law in force in the Multán district into force in this tract. It was obviously desirable that the law throughout that district should be the same; and as this result could not be attained without legislation, the present Bill had been prepared at the request of the Local Government. It consisted of a single section declaring generally that all enactments in force in the Multán district on the day when the tract in question became portion of that district should be deemed to have come into force in this tract on that day.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

FACTORIES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN moved that the Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore, the Hon'ble Sir A. Arbuthnot and the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate labour in Factories.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 20th February, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 13th February, 1880.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

SYDNEY EXHIBITION.

Dated Elizabeth Street, No. 717, Sydney, N. S. Wales, *via* Galle, the 23rd December 1879.

From—MAJOR M. CLEMENTI, Bengal Staff Corps,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

No. 267, dated Simla, the 24th October 1879.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter marginally noted, with copy of telegram of the 17th October.

2. In the face of considerable difficulties, which I need not now more refer to, I have managed to display all the exhibits with the exception of one large carpet.

3. I have been careful in the matter of expenditure, which has been less than I estimated. As requested by you, I will furnish a detailed account of the expenditure at the close of the Exhibition.

4. I gather from the newspapers that the Government of India purpose participating in the forthcoming Melbourne Exhibition. Melbourne, I may say, is very far in advance of Sydney in civilization, and I would therefore suggest that the art manufactures for that Exhibition should be selected with care.

5. I would suggest for selection the following :—

Castor and other oils; Indian pottery; a small quantity of Bombay blackwood furniture and sandalwood goods; Lucknow, Sindh, and Kashmir silver-ware, *surahis*, and so on; *chaddars;* shawls; *choghas;* *malida* and similar cloths, silks, muslins, cottons, prints, *chikan* work, carpets; a small and light Swiss cottage tent complete, with iron pegs, and a small sleeping *pâl;* native jewellery; Benares, Moradabad, and Gujrat metal wares; Agra mosaic and inlaid stone work; Jaipur figures in marble; photographs; papier-maché; ivory work; medicinal barks and roots; dyes; tea; coffee; spices; tobacco; rice; sugar; shell-lac, rough and prepared; gunny cloth and bags and woolpacks.

6. It would be a saving of expense, labour and material being so much dearer in these colonies than in India, if the show-cases could be sent down with the exhibits; they should be of teak, or some other strong wood, and the larger ones should be packed in pieces, the glazing and polishing being left to be done at Melbourne.

7. The show-cases sent down from Madras are not suitable for the protection of the exhibits from persons or from the atmosphere and dust; and as they were sent glazed there was loss from breakage. Moreover, the style of the cases do not admit of good arrangement, or for the most advantageous display of the exhibits.

8. Some of the teas from the Bengal side were sent down in stopper bottles; but the packing was so bad that a large number of the bottles were, on arrival, found to be broken. The treatment packages receive in transit to this is so rough as to necessitate strong cases and the most careful packing. In some instances the bottles were smashed to atoms. I had better mention also that the indigo from Madras came through the wrappers, and discoloured some of the grain exhibits; and some of the coffee bags (which are not of very strong material) burst, and the contents got mixed.

9. The labels for the exhibits from either Presidency were not very securely fastened on, and many came off.

10. I think that stopper bottles are as good and inexpensive a way as there is for exhibiting teas, coffee, spices, grain, manufactured tobaccos, oils, sugar, dyes, roots, &c., &c.; for chinchona barks, tobacco leaf and other long exhibits bottles are unsuitable. The labels might be placed at the bottom part of the bottle, and be of such size as to leave the contents of the upper part open to view. In addition to other descriptive matter, the labels had better give

the prices. This is the more important as prices are not allowed in the official catalogue. This suggestion as to marking the prices applies to all exhibits, and not only to those in bottle.

11. The bottles might be packed in strongly made cases with the tops screwed, not nailed, down, each bottle being in a separate partition, and these cases should not be too large. This method of packing may be dearer than that commonly adopted, but it will, I venture to say, prove to be cheaper in the end.

12. There would seem to be no occasion to send more than fair samples, and a 40-ounce bottle will, as a rule, hold quite sufficient tea both for exhibition and for tasting. If it be considered advisable to send larger quantities then the bulk might be packed separately; but the samples in bottle should, I think, be sent; for to open tea and keep it exposed for any time is to cause it to deteriorate in flavour, and exposure to the air is not necessary until the time for judging. Large and nicely printed cards, giving names and addresses of respective exhibitors and their local agents, together with any description necessary or advisable (descriptive matter not being permitted in the official catalogue), might well accompany the different collections of exhibits.

13. I found that the catalogue sent from Madras was not in accord with the official classification and rules promulgated by the Sydney Commission. But, as I had to make a general catalogue for the entire Indian section, this did not much matter; and I distributed the Madras catalogue as an unofficial one. Copies of the Indian catalogue will reach you, I trust, by the Torres Straits mail leaving this on the 27th instant. The descriptive and unofficial part preceding the catalogue, headed "Statistics," I compiled from the Madras catalogue and other sources. Had there been time I should have referred to your department for this part; and I would suggest that the statistical and descriptive portion of the Melbourne catalogue be supplied from India.

14. The prices marked on the metal wares and on the shawls do not tally with those given in the lists I received from your department. I am disposing of those articles at the prices marked on them, although these are somewhat lower than the prices given in the list.

15. May I ask you to do me the favour to correct the statement officially made in India that I am a retired officer?

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Sd.) M. CLEMENTI, *Major*,

Bengal Staff Corps.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Nett Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue), for the first ten months of the official year 1879-80 and of the four preceding years.

YEAR.	FOR THE TEN MONTHS, APRIL TO JANUARY																	
	BENGAL.			BOMBAY.			SINDH.			MADRAS.			BRITISH BURMA.			TOTAL.		
	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1875-76 . . .	73,04,860	15,89,260	88,94,120	42,40,059	4,00,912	46,40,971	2,02,665	1,08,138	3,10,803	15,23,654	9,39,363	24,63,017	7,33,105	20,06,895	27,40,000	1,40,04,343	50,44,568	1,90,48,911
1876-77 . . .	65,72,044	15,16,589	80,88,633	42,11,168	93,918	43,05,086	1,87,738	24,763	2,12,501	14,58,909	5,88,459	20,47,368	7,89,701	15,25,419	23,15,120	1,32,19,560	37,49,148	1,69,68,708
1877-78 . . .	80,68,105	16,88,539	97,56,644	48,68,483	99,336	49,67,819	2,40,668	39,746	2,80,414	12,61,903	1,84,992	14,46,895	9,32,089	12,00,811	21,32,900	1,53,71,248	32,13,424	1,85,84,672
1878-79 . . .	66,11,231	16,47,543	82,58,774	45,66,756	1,88,244	47,55,000	2,11,953	23,480	2,35,433	12,60,107	3,79,718	16,39,825	11,28,672	16,09,013	27,37,685	1,37,78,719	38,47,998	1,76,26,717
1879-80 . . .	61,22,735	11,31,616	72,54,351	41,47,378	1,84,250	43,31,628	3,25,812	25,206	3,51,018	11,98,273	6,43,377	18,41,650	11,43,389	18,96,217	30,39,606	1,29,37,587	38,80,666	1,68,18,253

N. B.—1. The figures for British Burma for 1879-80 include collections at Tavoy and Mergui for April to December only.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 17th February 1880.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1879.

No. 1.—As to age and sex.

	Demerara.			Trinidad.			French W. I. Colonies.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.		
Under 2 years	6	3	9	10	9	19	22	12	34	38	24	62	
From 2 to 10 years	30	18	48	27	23	50	29	13	42	86	54	140	
„ 10 to 20 „	88	30	118	58	27	85	70	28	98	216	85	301	
„ 20 to 30 „	208	90	298	189	76	265	243	96	339	640	262	902	
„ 30 to 40 „	12	11	23	7	7	14	14	4	18	33	22	55	
„ 40 to 50 „	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	6	...	6	
Above 50 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	2	1	3	
Grand Total	347	152	499	294	142	436	380	154	534	1,021	448	1,469	

No. 2.—As to places whence emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

Orissa	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Western Bengal	5	2	7	5	4	9	...	...	...	10	6	16	
Central ditto	5	10	15	2	1	3	...	...	...	7	11	18	
Eastern ditto	5	1	6	1	...	1	2	..	2	8	1	9	
Behar	56	25	81	71	42	113	183	76	259	310	143	453	
N.-W. Provinces	179	84	263	149	73	222	162	72	234	490	229	719	
Oudh	63	23	86	56	20	76	25	4	29	144	47	191	
Central India	23	5	28	4	2	6	2	...	2	29	7	36	
Punjab	9	2	11	3	...	3	...	1	1	12	3	15	
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	
Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c.	2	...	2	2	...	2	5	1	6	9	1	10	
Grand Total	347	152	499	294	142	436	380	154	534	1,021	448	1,469	

No. 3.—As to caste and religion.

Brahmins, high caste	83	29	112	45	17	62	60	31	91	188	77	265
Hindus: Agriculturists	83	32	115	82	40	122	127	42	169	292	114	406
Hindus: Artizans	16	10	26	10	3	13	18	6	21	44	19	63
Hindus: Low castes	98	49	147	91	38	129	114	48	162	303	135	438
Mussulmans	65	30	95	65	41	106	61	27	88	191	98	289
Christians	2	2	4	1	3	4	...	...	...	3	5	8
Grand Total	347	152	499	294	142	436	380	154	534	1,021	448	1,469

Memo.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindus ...	827	345	1,172
2. Mussulmans ...	191	98	298
3. Christians ...	3	5	8
Total ...	1,021	448	1,469

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. I OF 1880.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For 1st 11 days of Jan. 1879.	For 1st 10 days of Jan. 1880.	Total from 1st January to 11th Jan. 1879.	Total from 1st January to 10th Jan. 1880.	Total Increase in 1880.	Total Decrease in 1880.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
31st Jan. 1880	East Indian, Main ...	11,75,550	12,71,289	11,75,550	12,71,289	...	66,374
	Ditto, Jubbulpore	1,62,113		1,62,113			
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	78,469	1,01,948	78,469	1,01,948	23,479	...
24th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,75,734	1,11,811	1,75,734	1,11,811	...	63,923
31st ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	2,73,653	3,41,100	2,73,653	3,41,100	67,447	...
17th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,72,315	1,67,528	1,72,315	1,67,528	...	4,787
24th ditto .	South Indian ...	1,17,242	1,07,141	1,17,242	1,07,141	...	10,101
31st ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	8,43,688	6,68,524	8,43,688	6,68,524	...	1,75,164
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	2,12,689	1,91,643	2,12,689	1,91,643	...	21,046
	TOTAL ...	32,11,453	29,60,984	32,11,453	29,60,984	...	2,50,469
	State.						
24th Jan. 1880	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	3,915	3,482	3,915	3,482	...	433
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	2,555	2,404	2,555	2,404	...	151
31st ditto ...	Rajputana ...	1,08,409	1,31,687	1,08,409	1,31,687	23,278	...
24th ditto ...	Holkar ...	24,525	27,260	24,525	27,260	2,735	...
Ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	1,115	1,230	1,115	1,230	115	...
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,784	1,730	1,784	1,730	...	54
Ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	2,886	4,192	2,886	4,192	1,306	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	17,796	28,157	17,796	28,157	10,361	...
31st ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	13,109	11,976	13,109	11,976	...	1,133
24th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	43,659	59,358	43,659	59,358	15,699	...
Ditto ..	Sindia-Neemuch ...	9,358	8,496	9,358	8,496	...	862
17th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	20,951	21,939	20,951	21,939	988	...
31st ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	22,750	38,088	22,750	38,088	15,338	...
Nil ...	Sindia ...	2,257	(*a*)	2,257	(*a*)	...	2,257
31st Jan. 1880	Dhond and Manmad ...	11,097	15,867	11,097	15,867	4,770	...
24th ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	69,056	1,34,539	69,056	1,34,539	65,483	...
31st ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	...	13,237	...	13,237	13,237	...
Ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	3,047	3,316	3,047	3,316	269	...
17th ditto ...	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) ...	...	14,234	...	14,234	14,234	...
31st ditto ..	Sindia (Southern Section)	...	876	...	876	876	...
	TOTAL ...	3,58,269	5,22,068	3,58,269	5,22,068	1,63,799	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	35,69,722	34,83,052	35,69,722	34,83,052	...	86,670
	GROSS ETIMATED EXPENSES ...			17,56,660	17,06,695	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			18,13,062	17,76,357	...	36,705

(*a*).—Line worked by the E. I. Railway Co.

No. II of 1880.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 18th Jan. 1879.	For week ending 17th Jan. 1880.	Total from 1st January to 18th Jan. 1879.	Total from 1st January to 17th Jan. 1880.	Total Increase in 1880.	Total Decrease in 1880.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
31st Jan. 1880	East Indian, Main ...	7,75,890	8,57,030	19,51,440	21,28,319	...	95,784
	„ Jubbulpore	1,10,550		2,72,663			
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	63,916	66,174	1,42,385	1,68,122	25,737	...
24th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,08,323	82,761	2,84,057	1,94,572	...	89,485
31st ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,95,241	2,09,600	4,68,893	5,50,700	81,807	...
17th ditto ...	Madras ...	99,151	1,10,470	2,71,466	2,77,998	6,532	...
24th ditto ...	South Indian ...	45,202	51,835	1,62,444	1,58,976	...	3,468
31st ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	6,23,394	5,02,019	14,67,083	11,70,543	...	2,96,540
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,64,557	1,27,733	3,77,247	3,19,376	...	57,871
	Total ...	21,86,224	20,07,622	53,97,678	49,68,606	...	4,29,072
	State.						
24th Jan. 1880	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,437	2,313	6,352	5,794	...	558
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,777	1,582	4,332	3,986	...	346
31st ditto ...	Rajputana ...	82,261	89,126	1,90,670	2,20,813	30,143	...
24th ditto ...	Holkar ...	14,131	19,106	38,656	4[illegible]366	7,710	...
Ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	878	671	1,993	1,900	...	93
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,351	1,226	3,135	2,956	...	179
Ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	2,407	3,678	5,294	7,869	2,575	..
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	13,239	13,683	31,035	41,84[illegible]	10,805	..
31st ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	9,017	8,474	22,155	20,451		1,704
24th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	25,701	35,358	69,360	94,716	25,356	...
Ditto ...	Sindia-Neemuch ...	6,419	6,479	15,777	14,975	...	802
17th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	14,061	17,904	35,012	39,843	4,831	...
31st ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	19,386	33,311	42,136	71,399	29,263	.
Nil ...	Sindia ...	1,540	(a)	3,797	(a)	...	3,797
31st Jan. 1880	Dhond and Manmad ...	8,779	12,999	19,876	28,865	8,989	. .
24th ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	46,571	92,251	1,15,627	2,26,790	1,11,163	...
31st ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	..	9,878	...	23,115	23,115	...
Ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	1,672	2,012	4,718	5,329	611	..
17th ditto ...	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) ...	...	10,516	...	24,750	24,750	...
31st ditto ...	Sindia (Southern Section)	...	652	...	1,528	1,528	.
	Total ...	2,51,657	3,61,219	6,09,925	8,83,285	2,73,360	.
	GRAND TOTAL ...	24,37,881	23,68,841	60,07,603	58,51,891	...	1,55,712
	Gross Estimated Expenses ...			29,56,341	28,67,427	...	...
	Net Receipts ..			30,51,262	29,84,464	...	66,798

(a) Line worked by the East Indian Railway Company.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC CARRIED ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE HALF-YEARS ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1879 AND 1878.

	Demands.		Collected during current half-year.	Balance uncollected.	Same period of previous year.		Nature of Cargo (in maunds).	Current half-year.			Corresponding period of previous half-year.			Tonnage.		Ton mileage.		Value of goods.		No. of passengers.	
	Balance from previous half-year.	For current half-year.			Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.
Tollage.							Grain	...	13,797	13,797	210	26,939	27,149	3,125	3,514	266,285	363,715	78,155	1,41,212	...	...
Private boats	...	556	556	...	657	657	Cotton	...	254	254	...	103	103								
Government boats ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oil-seeds	...	2,503	2,503	...	4,705	4,705								
Rafts	...	...	...	...	...	...	Salt	...	10	10	...	...	...								
Carrying operations.							Metal	...	...	...	30	...	30								
Boating, Government ...	...	842	842	...	300	300	Miscellaneous goods ...	366	4,893	5,259	480	8,044	8,524								
Fines	...	...	...	...	...	...	Building materials ...	43,700	450	44,150	48,184	2	48,186								
Ground-rent	...	...	...	...	...	...	Firewood	...	19,191	19,191	...	9,100	9,100								
							Bamboos .. .	...	...	...	...	300	300								
							Timber	...	216	216	15	310	325								
							Miscellaneous materials	...	2,150	2,150	...	30	30								
Total ...	...	1,398	1,398	.	957	957	Total ...	44,066	43,464	87,530	48,919	49,533	98,452								

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D., I. B.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC CARRIED ON THE GANGES CANAL FOR THE HALF-YEARS ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER 1879 AND 1878.

	Demands.				Same period of previous year.		Nature of Cargo (in maunds).	Current half-year.			Corresponding period of previous half-year.			Tonnage.		Ton mileage.		Value of goods.		No. of passengers.	
	Balance from previous half-year.	For current half-year.	Collected during current half-year.	Balance uncollected.	Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.
Tollage.							Grain	13,544	113,632	127,176	6,858	183,864	190,722	29,680	31,023	3,802,571	4,469,408	1,929,741	2,084,719	9,827	59
Private boats	170	7,602	7,772	...	9,827	9,531	Cotton	...	21,307	21,307	114	3,257	3,371								
Government boats ...	...	601	601	...	722	722	Oilseeds	1,566	107,820	109,386	3,139	60,811	63,950								
Rafts	...	1,622	1,622	...	803	803	Salt	1,010	83,185	84,195	1,785	173,966	175,751								
Carrying operations.							Metal	25,296	3,472	28,768	15,992	659	16,651								
Boating	...	3,073	3,073	...	3,626	3,626	Miscellaneous goods ...	37,408	24,531	61,939	17,933	26,445	44,378								
Fines	...	22	22	...	7	7	Building materials ...	39,829	80,885	120,714	38,480	55,153	93,633								
Ground rent	...	87	87	...	105	105	Firewood	4,500	98,871	103,371	3,350	117,220	120,570								
							Bamboos	2,409	84,289	86,698	2,509	74,378	76,887								
							Timber	2,926	52,053	54,979	2,924	47,594	50,518								
							Miscellaneous ditto ...	1,187	1,636	2,823	523	652	1,175								
Total ...	170	13,007	13,177	..	15,090	14,794	Total ...	129,675	671,681	801,356	93,607	743,999	837,606								

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D., I. B.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 17th FEBRUARY 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain fell during the week throughout Northern India, and has greatly benefited the spring crops. The rain in Behar has done some little harm. There were a few showers in Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces, Bombay and Madras. More rain is wanted in some districts of the last-mentioned province. Public health and agricultural prospects remain good on the whole.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Feb. 18th)		
Bellary ...	...	*Ragi* 37·24; standing crops generally fair; harvest of Bengal and horse-gram; second crop paddy being sown.
Kurnool ...	...	*Ragi* 29·85; harvest of white *cholum* and Bengal gram, outturn fair; pasture and water ample.
Ganjam (Feb. 18th)	·7 (in one station).	*Ragi* 31·54.
Kistna („ „)	...	*Ragi* 30·46; standing dry crops doing well; some *ragi* and black gram sown; no water over anicut.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	...	*Ragi* 22·34; cultivation proceeding actively; standing crops generally good; harvest of wet and dry crops progressing, outturn ½ to ¾; pasture sufficient.
Coimbatore ...	...	*Ragi* 22·55; wet and garden crops fair; dry crops generally want rain; harvest of paddy ⅓ to full, a few dry crops ⅓ to full.
Tanjore ...	...	*Ragi* 28·98; crops generally good; rain required in one taluk; harvest progressing, outturn ⅔ to full.
Madura ...	...	*Ragi* 24·69.
Malabar ...	·97 (in one station).	*Ragi* 22·01.
Travancore ...	...	Prices unchanged; paddy crop good; harvest over.
		General Remarks.—General prospects good; rain urgently wanted in North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly and Coimbatore for dry and tank-raised crops.
Bombay—(Feb. 18th)		
Kurrachee ...	·03 in Mirpur Batoro, ·02 in Tatta, ·05 in Bulakhan, and ·09 in Kóti.	*Rabi* crops generally looking well; some injury to crops in Dadu from frost; fever prevalent; considerable mortality amongst cattle in three talukas; 16 cases of small-pox in Dadu, 3 fatal; 9 cases, 5 deaths, in Shahbandar.
Hyderabad ...	...	Report not received.
Ahmedabad ...	...	Crops promising; cold severe; public health good.
Baroda ...	...	Agricultural prospects good; cotton-picking continues; prices stationary.
Surat ...	...	Crops generally healthy.
Násik ...	...	Ague in two talukas; cattle disease and measles in Dindori; no fresh cases of cholera at Igatpuri; *rabi* crops fair.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	·01 on the 17th.	Abnormal temperature 3 degrees cool till 12th, 1 degree cool till 16th, and 6 degrees cool on 17th; vapour in air largely in defect of normal till 12th and on 17th, and slightly in excess on remaining days; abnormal wind northerly till 12th, then southerly till 16th, and on 17th strong from north-west.
Poona (Feb. 15th)	...	Slight cholera in Poona city.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Harvest of *rabi* crop continues.
Sholapore ...	...	Harvest progressing; public health good.
Dharwar ...	...	Report not received.
Kánara ...	...	
Rajkot ...	A few drops of rain on the morning of 16th.	Weather windy and very cold; harvest of wheat crop in progress; healthy.
		General Remarks.—Weather cold; slight rain in parts of Gujrat and Sind; one death from cholera in Poona City; no fresh cases at Igatpuri; crops healthy.
Bengal—(Feb. 17th).		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; prospects of cold-weather crops continue good; cholera almost abated.
Dacca ...	3·72	Crops good; health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	0·91	Prospects good; peas, gram, &c., being collected; sugarcane being pressed, and juice converted to molasses; tobacco leaves being cut; health of people good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Moorshedabad ...	1·18	Prospects of crops good; fever and cholera in mitigated form in some thanas of Sudder sub-division; cholera also broken out in a village in Jungypore sub-division.
Rajshahye ...	0·37	Weather unsettled in beginning of week; wind variable; a storm with slight rain on evening of 9th; moderately heavy rain on night of 11th and morning of 12th; since then bright, clear, and cool; *rabi* crops thriving; *boro dhan* being transplanted; in some places *amun* being sown in low lands; 8 cholera cases and 4 deaths in two villages in thana Manda.
Burdwan ...	4·72	General heavy rain; crops promise very well; slight injury by hail in Culna.
Cutwa ...	3·25	
Culna ...	1·50	
Raneegunge ...	6·70	
Rungpore ...	1·36	Weather cloudy; winter crops good; public health good.
Bhágalpur ...	1·86	Weather cloudy and chilly; prospects of *rabi* crops improved by rain; general health good.
Purneah ...	1·33	Standing crops benefited by rain, but mangoes damaged.
Patna ...	2·21	Rain has damaged *rabi*.
Durbhanga ...	1·65	Weather cloudy; rain generally beneficial to *rabi*; some small damage to cut tobacco; prices stationary; public health good.
Hazáribágh ...	1·55	Weather cloudy and cool; rain considerably damaged gram, *kodo*, *masoor*, poppy, *mohwa*, and mango; other *rabi* crops, barley, linseed, and mustard ready for harvest; general health good.
Cuttack ...	1·54	Winter crops good; small-pox still prevalent.
		General Remarks.—Rain general over province, except in Chittagong division and in Backergunge, Tipperah, Pooree, Balasore, and Singbhoom; it has greatly benefited all standing crops, and also ploughing for *aus*, but damaged in some places crops in blossoms and those being reaped; slight injury done by hail in Culna; small-pox still prevalent in Cuttack, Pooree, Cooch Behar, and in some places in Chumparun, and cholera in Rampore Hat; cases of small-pox and cholera also reported in some other places; public health otherwise good.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Feb. 17th)	·7 (average)	Prospects good.
Allahabad („ „)	·6 in east and south.	General benefit so far to crops, especially to gram; clear weather is now wanted; a little hail in parts; wheat 13¾ seers; coarse *chawal* 20; unhusked *dhan* 34½.
Gorakhpur („ 16th)	·5	Weather continues cloudy with light rain; dampness is likely to injure spring crops; public health good.
Jhánsi („ 18th)	...	Weather cloudy; *rabi* prospects fair; prices almost unaltered; health good.
Agra (Feb. 17th)	Slight rain on 17th.	*Rabi* crops good; sky cloudy and threatening; health good; cattle disease still continues in Jarar.
Bareilly („ 18th)	Heavy rain with thunder.	Slight damage by hail; prospects of harvest excellent.
Meerut („ „)	1·3	Prices falling slightly.
Kumaun („ 17th)	Snow and rain	Severely cold; the rain was accompanied by strong wind.
Lucknow („ 15th)	·5	Prospects good.
Partabgarh („ 16th)	·25 at Sadr and ·2 at Patti.	Prospects good in all the three tahsils; rain has much benefited the *rabi* crops.
Sitapur („ 18th)	·3	Weather stormy.
Fyzabad („ „)	·3	Prospects good.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in every district which has benefited the *rabi* crops; prices have slightly fallen; slight damage done in Allahabad and Bareilly by hail; clear weather now wanted; cattle disease continues in Agra; health continues good.
Punjab—(Feb. 17th)		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Prospects good; health fair; prices steady.
Hissar ...	Slight rain	Crops thriving; prices steady; health good.
Umballa ...	1·5	Crops and health good.
Jullundur ...	1·4	Health good; prices improving; crops promising.
Lahore ...	·5	Crops and health good.
Ferozepore ...	·7 at Sadr	Prices steady.
Siálkot ...	·5	Prospects of harvest good.
Ráwalpindi ...	·5	Prospects good; health improving.
Pesháwar ...	Slight rain	Harvest prospects fair; prices steady.
Mooltan ...	·3	Crops and health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	Slight shower	Health good; prospects fair.
		General Remarks.—Prospects continue favourable, rain having again fallen over a considerable portion of the province.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Feb. 18th)	...	Clear and cool; *rabi* cutting continues; prospects good; no epidemics; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore ...	Few showers	Clear and cold; *rabi* promising; small-pox continues; prices slightly easier.
Saugor ...	...	Clear; *rabi* promising; health good; prices declining.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— *contd.*		
Seoni	...	Cloudy and cold; prospects of *rabi* fair; four cases of small-pox.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Cloudy; *rabi* doing well; health good; prices stationary.
Raipur (Feb. 14th)	...	Days warm; nights cool; *rabi* promising; cattle disease continues; prices unchanged.
Sambalpur („ 13th)	...	Cloudy and warm; no crops on ground; small-pox and cattle disease in places.
		General Remarks.—Cloudy and close at the commencement of the week, clear and cold now; linseed and pulses being gathered, also wheat in some districts; prospects continue good; prices stationary.
British Burma— (Feb. 18th)		
Akyab ...	...	Public health normal; cattle disease very slight.
Rangoon	...	One fatal case of cholera; 15 fatal cases of small-pox; a few cases of cholera and small-pox in the Hanthawaddy District, otherwise public health good; health of cattle good; reaping completed.
Bassein	...	Public health good.
Prome	...	Thirty-five deaths from small-pox in Prome town; small-pox also prevalent in Mahathaman.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	...	No further report of cholera from Yay; public health good.
Toungoo	...	A few cases of small-pox, otherwise public health fair.
		General Remarks.—Public health generally good; small-pox somewhat prevalent; a little cholera and cattle disease.
Assam—(Feb. 18th)		
Gauháti	·5	Weather seasonable; land being ploughed for *asu* cultivation.
Sylhet	2·83	Ploughing for *amun* and *aus* progressing; latter part of the week cloudy and rainy, also cold.
Cachar	1·73	Weather cold and rainy; no rice crops on the ground; common rice 14½ seers per rupee; public health good.
Dibrugarh ...	·37	Weather cloudy and cool; small-pox and cattle disease prevalent.
Mysore and Coorg— (Feb. 18th)		
Bangalore ...	...	Crops in good condition; prospects favourable; fever prevalent; murrain amongst cattle in parts; prices generally stationary.
Mysore ...	...	No report received.
Mercara ...	...	
Berar & Hyderabad— (Feb. 18th)		
Amráoti	...	Reaping of *rabi* crops continued.
Akola	...	*Rabi* crops doing well.
Central India States— (Feb. 18th)		
Indore	...	Weather cold; health and agricultural prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	...	Health good; sky cloudy; prospects good; no change in prices of food-grains.
Sutna ...	·45 at Rewah	Prospects improved; *jowar* 30 seers.
Rutlam ...	...	Weather cold and windy; health and agricultural prospects good.
Neemuch ...	Two slight showers.	Weather cloudy and cold; health and crops good.
Goona ...	...	Weather cloudy and stormy; health and crops good; wheat 13 seers.
Bhopal ...	...	Weather cloudy; health good.
Agar ...	...	Weather cloudy; health good; agricultural prospects favourable.
Nowgong ...	...	Report not received.
Mánpur ...	...	Weather clear; prospects of *rabi* crops good.
Rajputana—		
Abu ...	...	Report not received.
Sirohee (Feb. 15th)	...	Tanks drying; wells fairly full; health normal; crops fair; unduly cold.
Marwar ...	...	Report not received.
Meywar ...	...	
Harowtee (Feb. 14th)	·02 in Deoli; ·15 in Tonk; ·04 in Shahpura.	Cloudy; health and prospects good.
Jhallawar ...	...	Cloudy; health and prospects good.
Ajmere (Feb. 18th)	...	Cold; prospects excellent.
Jeypore ...	...	Report not received.
Bhurtpore ...	...	
Ulwur (Feb. 17th)	·19 (average)	Rain much wanted; health good.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 9. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MEDICAL.

Fort William, the 24th February 1880.

No. 114.—The services of 3rd Grade Assistant Surgeon Grish Chunder Dey are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

JUDICIAL.

The 26th February 1880.

No. 229.—The Honorable Romesh Chunder Mitter, B.L., a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, resumed his seat on the bench of the High Court on the forenoon of the 10th instant.

EDUCATION.

The 26th February 1880.

No. 81.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the under-mentioned gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Calcutta:—

A. M. Nash, Esq., M.A.
Babu Gobind C. Dutt.
H. Levinge, Esq., C.E.
Syed Mahmúd.
The Reverend H. Finter.
Babu Kristo Behary Sen.
The Reverend K. S. Macdonald, M.A.
G. R. Aberigh-Mackay, Esq.

PATENTS.

The 27th February 1880.

No. 102.—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department at the Presidency, to public inspection upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 46 of 1879.—Richard Olpherts, of Ardee, Ireland, Esquire, for improvements in presses.

No. 61 of 1879.—John Jackson, gentleman, residing at 3, Argyle Place, Aberdeen, Scotland, for a new method of presenting tea leaves (undergoing the process of manufacture) to the action of heat to be dried.

No. 72 of 1879.—John Watt Murdoch, of Rangoon, Engineer, in the construction of a furnace for burning paddy husk, saw dust, or other vegetable refuse as fuel in the generating of heat, which heat can be utilised for any purpose necessary, and more particularly for raising steam in any ordinary description of boiler.

No. 89 of 1879.—Thomas Alva Edison, of Menlo Park, in the State of New Jersey, United States of America, Electrician, for an improvement in electric lamps and in the method of manufacturing the same.

FORESTS.

The 26th February 1880.

No. 136 *F.*—Mr. C. G. D. Fordyce, who has been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State to the Forest Department of India, is appointed an Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade. Mr. Fordyce is attached to Assam, and his appointment will have effect from the 21st January 1880.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Fort William, the 25th February 1880.

No. 34 *I.-J.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section XX of Act XXII of 1864, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to invest Major T. H. T. Chalon, 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, Commanding the Sutna Cantonment, with powers to try breeches of any rules or regulations made under Section XIX of the said Act, and applying to the said Cantonment.

POLITICAL.

The 23rd February 1880.

No. 39 *G.-P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to confer the title of "Maharajah," as a personal distinction, upon Rajah Komul Krishna Deb.

No. 40 *G.-P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to confer the title of "Rajah," as a personal distinction, upon the under-mentioned gentlemen:—

Rai Surjakant Acharjee Bahadur, of Mooktagacha.
Baboo Kristendra Roy, of Bolihar.
Baboo Sourindro Mohun Tagore, C.I.E.

The 25th February 1880.

No. 47 *G.-P.*—In recognition of the high rank and dignity of Rajah Nripendro Narain, of Cooch Behar, the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon him the title of "Maharajah Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

GENERAL.

The 24th February 1880.

No. 173 *E.-G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Captain H. F. Showers, Wing Officer of the 1st Regiment, Punjab Infantry, is appointed provisionally to be Commandant of the Corps of Biluch Guides, with effect from the date of assuming charge of his duties.

The 23rd February 1880.

No. 438 *G.-G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. T. J. C. Plowden, C.S., Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department, is appointed to be Resident, 2nd Class, and Political Agent in Turkish Arabia.

No. 445 *G.-G.*—Surgeon-Major D. F. Keegan, having resumed medical charge of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, Surgeon P. M. Grant is appointed to officiate in medical charge of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, from the 9th November 1879, during the absence of Surgeon R. Caldecott, on furlough, or until further orders.

The 25th February 1880.

No. 467 *G.-G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon J. C. Fullerton, Medical Officer, 19th Bengal Lancers, is appointed to officiate as Medical Officer of the Biluchistan Agency, with effect from the date of assuming charge of his duties, *vice* Surgeon O. T. Duke.

The 27th February 1880.

No. 478 *G.-G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. H. M. Durand, C.S., Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, and Assistant Secretary in the Foreign Department, to be Under Secretary in the Foreign Department, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr. T. J. C. Plowden.

No. 480 *G.-G.*—The services of Captain E. Molloy, on Political duty with Lieutenant-General Sir D. M. Stewart, K.C.B., Commanding the British Forces in Southern Afghanistan, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his duties.

No. 484 *G.-G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Major P. W. Powlett, Additional Political Agent, 1st Class, and Political Agent, Kotah, to be Political Agent for the Western States of Rajpootana and Commandant of the Erinpurah Irregular Force, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Major C. A. Baylay, Officiating Political Agent, 2nd Class, and Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent at Kotah, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 495 *G.-G.*—The following officers have been placed on special Political duty with Mr. Lepel H. Griffin at Kabul, with effect from the dates on which they may assume charge of their respective duties:—

Mr. A. F. D. Cunningham, Under Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

Mr. J. T. Christie, District Superintendent of Police, Punjab.

Mr. G. C. Walker, Assistant Commissioner, Thull.

Mr. E. H. S. Clarke, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab.

Sardar Raza Ali Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab.

Ibrahim Khan, Khan Bahadoor, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Punjab.

Resaidar Mahomed Afzal Khan, 11th Bengal Lancers.

Gholam Mohiuddin, Tehsildar.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

For Financial Statement published in "Gazette of India Extraordinary" of Tuesday, 24th February 1880, see Gazette Supplement of this day's date:—Report of Proceedings of Legislative Department.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 20th February 1880.

No. 909.—Read again—

Resolution No. 2037, dated 20th December 1879, publishing the Rules for District and Presidency Savings Banks.

Resolution No. 385, dated 24th January 1880, providing that the above Resolution does not apply to Military Savings Banks.

Resolution No. 561, dated 5th February 1880, permitting the Comptroller General to receive and hold in trust Government Paper for any Depositor.

RESOLUTION.—Sundry additions having been made to the Savings Banks Rules published on the 20th December 1879, the Governor General in Council considers it expedient to issue the following revised Rules for District and Presidency Savings Banks, revoking all previous Rules :—

I.—In these Rules—

"Depositor," "Deposit," and "Secretary" bear the meaning which they bear in *The Government Savings Bank Act, 1873.*

"Account" means the account of a Depositor in a Government Savings Bank.

"Balance" means the balance at credit of an account.

II.—Any person may become a Depositor on his own behalf, or on behalf of any other named person dependent upon him. Deposits may also be made by the managers of benevolent or other public Associations, or by public officers, of money deposited with them *ex-officio* as security for the discharge of any public duty or for the fidelity of any public officer, or for the accomplishment of any public object.

III.—Subject to the provisions of these Rules, the Government of India guarantees the repayment of every deposit with interest.

IV.—Without the sanction of the Comptroller General, no account will be opened for less than One Rupee; and no person may deposit more than Five Thousand Rupees, in all, between any 1st of April and the 31st March next following.

V.—Interest will not be allowed upon a smaller balance than $1\frac{1}{2}$ Rupee, or upon the excess in any balance over the highest multiple of $1\frac{1}{2}$ Rupee.

VI.—Interest will be allowed for each calendar month upon the minimum balance of the account between the close of the fourth day and the end of the month.

VII.—From the 1st January 1880, till further notice, interest will be allowed upon deposits at the rate of one pie a month for every $1\frac{1}{2}$ Rupee, which is equal to one anna for every Rs. 18 or one Rupee for every Rs. 288, being at the rate of Rs. $4\frac{1}{6}$ per centum per annum. Without the sanction of the Comptroller General, no higher monthly interest will be allowed upon any balance than Rs. $17\frac{1}{3}$.

VIII.—On the written request of any Depositor, his balance, or any part of it, will be invested by the Comptroller General in his own name in trust for, and at the risk of, the Depositor at current market rates, in stock of any Loan which he may specify; if no particular loan is specified, then stock of one of the Four Per Cent. Loans will be bought. And stock or notes of any Government Loan, to a moderate amount, may be received by the Comptroller General from or on behalf of any Depositor and converted into stock. The stock thus bought will be held by the Comptroller General on the Depositor's account, the interest thereon, less a commission of one-quarter per cent., being added to his deposit, on advice from the Comptroller General, and entered in his Deposit Book, the first time that it is subsequently presented. Stock held on account of a Depositor will, on his written request, be sold, and the proceeds added to his Deposit, or, if he desires it, will be converted into notes and delivered to him. A commission of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., besides the Bank's fees, will be charged upon such purchases, sales, and deliveries.

IX.—Every account will be made up on the 31st March, and the interest then due, calculated under these Rules, added to the balance upon which future interest will accrue. If an account is closed on any other date, interest due to the end of the preceding calendar month will be paid to the Depositor: but a Depositor who closes an account should not, ordinarily, be permitted immediately to re-open it, except on payment of a fine varying at the discretion of the Secretary from One to Ten Rupees.

X.—An account may be transferred free of charge to any other Government Savings Bank.

XI.—A Deposit Book will be supplied to each Depositor in which the Secretary or, if the Savings Bank is at a public Treasury, the Treasury Officer, will acknowledge every deposit. The personal attendance of a Depositor is not required; but no deposit will be received or payment made without the Depositor's Deposit Book, and the Government will not be responsible for any deposit the receipt of which is not acknowledged in a Deposit Book. The interest due to date will be entered in each Deposit Book the first time that it is produced after the 31st March. The first Deposit Book will be supplied free of charge; but if a Deposit Book is lost or injured, or if a closed account is re-opened, One Rupee will be charged for a new book.

XII.—A Depositor may not operate frequently upon his account as if it were an ordinary banking account, or open more than one account in his own name or in the name of any member of his family, or for his own benefit or the benefit of any member of his family. The Comptroller General must take precautions to prevent any transgression of this Rule and, in particular, any employment of an account as an ordinary drawing account. This Rule is not meant to prevent any one from opening more than one *ex-officio* or public account.

XIII.—The Secretary may refuse to open any account or may close any account, for any sufficient reason, as, for example, because he thinks that the account is likely to be used or is being used contrary to the object with which Government Savings Banks are established, namely, the encouragement of saving. But every such refusal or closure, and the reasons for it, should be reported to the Comptroller General.

XIV.—When the Secretary thinks it proper to close any account, he shall give notice, in writing, to the Depositor, of such closure. After the date of such notice, no deposit shall be accepted on the account so closed, and no interest shall be allowed upon the balance of the closed account after the end of the calendar month then current.

XV.—The Comptroller General should report to the Governor General in Council any refusal to sanction an application under Rule IV or VII with his reasons for such refusal.

XVI.—These Rules apply as well to accounts opened before as after their publication.

XVII.—The Governor General in Council reserves the right to alter or add to these Rules at any time.

XVIII.—A copy of the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873, and of these Rules, shall be printed in each deposit book, and the signature, or, if he cannot write, mark of the Depositor, obtained to the annexed declaration before any deposit is accepted from him.

Declaration to be recorded in accordance with Rule XVIII.

I acknowledge that I have read these Rules (or, if he cannot read, that these Rules have been read to me).

Dated

Table of monthly interest.

Principal. Rs.	Monthly interest.	Principal. Rs.	Monthly interest.	Principal. Rs.	Monthly interest.
1½	Pie 1	15	Pie 10	144	Annas 8
3	2	16½	11	162	9
4½	3	18	Annas 1	180	10
6	4	36	2	198	11
7½	5	54	3	216	12
9	6	72	4	234	13
10½	7	90	5	252	14
12	8	108	6	270	15
13½	9	126	7	288	One Rupee.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be communicated to the Comptroller General who will issue any needful supplementary instructions.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be published, for general information, in the *Gazette of India.*

The 24th February 1880.

No. 66C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, the Governor General in Council has exempted the following articles from the duties of Customs to which they are liable under Schedule B of the Indian Tariff Act, 1875 :—

INDIGO, all sorts.
LAC, all sorts.

This Notification shall take effect on and after the 25th February 1880.

The 28th February 1880.

No. 1019.—In supersession of Notification No. 347 (Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce), dated the 21st December 1876, it is notified that the price of the bags supplied by the Assistant Commissioner of Inland Customs at the Sámbhar Lake, to persons indenting on him for salt and bags, will in future be four annas each. The bags contain 2½ maunds each.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 27th February, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 119.—MILITARY SECRETARIAT—

The Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant-General Sir M. Kennedy, K.C.S.I., Controller General of Supply and Transport, to be an additional Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, for Supply and Transport duties.

No. 120.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Surgeon-General T. Crawford, M.D., appointed to the Bengal Presidency, having reported his arrival at Fort William on the 26th February, 1880, is brought on the strength of the Administrative Staff of the British Medical Service in Bengal, *vice* Surgeon-General J. H. Ker Innes, C.B. (Honorary Surgeon to Her Majesty) transferred to the Home Establishment.

No. 121.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned gentleman to be a Surgeon in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces in the Presidency of Bengal. He is accordingly admitted into the service :—

Surgeon Charles Alexander Daubeny,—arrived at Bombay, 9th January, 1880.

No. 122.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

No. 2 Field Battery.

Lieutenant G. R. Moore, R.A., Subaltern, No. 4 Field Battery, to be Subaltern, *vice* Captain S. G. F. Selfe, R.A., who vacates on promotion.

No. 4 Field Battery.

Lieutenant A. H. P. Turner, R.A., Officiating Subaltern, No. 2 Field Battery, to be Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant Moore.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

No. 123.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication, for general information, of the following correspondence relating to operations against the Naga village of Konoma on the 22nd November 1879 :—

Konoma Despatches.

No. $\frac{298}{B}$, Fort William, the 23rd February 1880.

From—COLONEL ALLEN JOHNSON, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,

To—The Adjutant General in India.

I am directed to acknowledge your letter No. 1043 of the 22nd January last, forwarding reports relating to the operations against the Naga village of Konoma on the 22nd November 1879.

2. In reply, I am to state that the Governor-General in Council cordially recognises the gallantry and devotion displayed by the officers and men in the capture of this formidable stronghold, and I am to request that, under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the thanks of the Government of India may be conveyed to them.

3. His Excellency in Council shares in the appreciation expressed by Brigadier-General Nation of the services rendered by Colonel Johnstone, Political Officer of Munipore, Captain Williamson, Inspector-General of Police, and Lieutenant Maxwell, Assistant Commissioner, and I am to state that the acknowledgments of the Government of India will be communicated to them through the Civil Department.

No. $\frac{1043}{\text{Camp}}$, dated 22nd January 1880.

From—MAJOR-GENERAL G. R. GREAVES, C.B., Adjutant-General in India,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

I have the honor, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward, for submission to Government, the accompanying despatch* and annexures from Brigadier-General J. L. Nation, relating to the operations against the Naga village of "Konoma" on the 22nd November 1879.

* No. 16, dated 29th November 1879.

2. In submitting these reports, it is His Excellency's most pleasing duty to bring to the notice of Government the gallantry and devotion displayed by the officers and men engaged under the immediate command of Brigadier-General Nation in the capture of this formidable stronghold.

3. The casualties on our side were heavy, and in addition to the loss of Lieutenant Forbes, attached to 44th Native Infantry, on probation for the Staff Corps, and so many brave men of the 43rd and 44th Native Infantry, the army has to deplore the death of a most gallant and excellent officer in Major Cock, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; but while lamenting this loss, the Commander-in-Chief feels that the capture of Konoma is well worthy of a prominent place in the long list of gallant deeds performed by the Native Army of India.

4. When the operations have been concluded, it will be His Excellency's duty to bring before Government the names of those whom he considers should be rewarded for their conduct on this occasion.

5. Meanwhile Sir F. Haines has in separate communications submitted the recommendation of Brigadier-General Nation that the Victoria Cross be bestowed upon Lieutenant (now Captain) Ridgeway, and that one native officer, one non-commissioned officer, and three sepoys of the 44th Native Infantry, should receive the Order of Merit for conspicuous gallantry during the attack.

No. 16, dated 29th November 1879.

From—BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. L. NATION, Commanding Naga Expeditionary Force.
To—The Adjutant-General in India.

I have the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the result of my operations against the Angami Nagas of Konoma.

2. On the 22nd November, about 7 A.M., I marched from my camp with the force as per margin under my command, and after a very difficult and toilsome march, especially for the guns, I arrived within a mile of the Konoma Hill about 11 A.M. (a distance of only about 6 miles from camp), and disposed the troops as follows.

Artillery—
2 7-Pr. Mountain Guns.
1 British Officer.
3 British Bombardiers.
1 Native Officer and 30 Rank and File, 44th Native Infantry.

43rd Native Infantry—
2 British Officers.
4 Native Officers.
133 Rank and File.

44th Native Infantry—
7 British Officers.
10 Native Officers.
359 Rank and File.

Frontier Police—
3 Inspectors.
26 Constables.

3. The detachment of the 43rd Native Infantry under Major Evans, accompanied by Captain Williamson, Inspector General of Police, with 29 of the Frontier Police, was directed to take the right flank of the attack, keeping up the main valley well under cover, so as to threaten the rear and cut off the retreat. The 44th Native Infantry were ordered to form the front and left attack, and were disposed of by Colonel Nuttall, C.B., as follows:—2 companies skirmishing up the north-west face, 2 companies in support, and 1 company in reserve. Lieutenant Raban, R.E., with the rocketparty, took up a position half-way up the Mozema Hill, with instructions to fire into and set the village on fire, while I myself went with the guns to a hill to the east of Konoma.

4. The attack was commenced by the rockets, all of which entirely failed owing to some injury in transit. At the same time the guns came into action, but the distance was too great for any effective practice; still they did good service in allowing the infantry to advance under their fire. The 44th Native Infantry advanced with little molestation up the first portion of the hill, the Nagas keeping so quiet within their defences as to make one believe they were almost unoccupied; but as they drew nearer, they could only advance by a narrow and tortuous lane and had to diminish their front, and were now met by a deadly fire in their more condensed formation from a series of stockades rising one above the other along the whole of the ridge (see Assistant Field Engineer's report on position and defences and Lieutenant Henderson's sketch attached). Position after position was stormed almost at the point of the bayonet by the 44th with the greatest gallantry. At about 2-30 P.M., the 44th were in possession of about one-third of the enemy's works. The guns, however, were too far off to render efficient assistance to the storming party, and as the nature of the ground left me no alternative but to use them at very long ranges or to bring them quite close, I moved them over to the village itself and got them into such a position as to enable them to deliver a fire at about 100 yards directly into the front breastworks, but they were too light to do much harm, as we could see the enemy repair any damage almost as quickly as it was done. Under cover of the fire one or two

assaults were made gallantly, led by Colonel Nuttall, C.B., but were unsuccessful; and after a further continued artillery fire as evening was setting in and the guns were without ammunition, I determined on delivering a final assault and then closing operations for the day. This assault, again led by Colonel Nuttall, proved most fatal, and our loss in officers was the gallant Major Cock, my Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, mortally wounded, Lieutenants Ridgeway and Forbes dangerously so, and the Subadar-Major and many of the flower of the native ranks of the 44th killed and wounded. As the losses of the storming party had now been unusually heavy,—one-fourth of the whole engaged,—as the gun ammunition was exhausted, and as night was closing in, I determined to hold on to the ground we had gained, to entrench myself there, and to renew the attack in the morning. I accordingly called in the 43rd, who had captured a *sunga* in the rear of the enemy's position, and I made arrangements for getting more gun ammunition from Suchema. About 10 P. M., howls and yells were heard in the enemy's works and bursts of flames arose in their position, and I anxiously awaited an assault, or else concluded that they were evacuating their stronghold; about 12 o'clock all was silence. At dawn I sent out a few scouts to reconnoitre, and as these men gradually advanced without molestation, others followed, and it was evident that the enemy under cover of the great conflagration had evacuated their position during the night, and effected their escape to the upper heights of the Burail mountains some 8,500 feet, where they had previously erected similar works to those at Konoma, but where I have not thought it necessary to follow them, as I feel sure that they must either perish from cold, starvation and want of water, or else submit to our terms. Dead Nagas were lying all around, and men from friendly villages informed me that the enemy acknowledged a loss of over 70 killed and wounded, but I have reason to think that their losses were much heavier.

5. Could the assault have been delivered from the south, no doubt the work would have been easier, and greater damage inflicted by the guns; but as the enemy had other forts higher up the hill, the guns would have been placed between two fires, to say nothing of the very great difficulties to be encountered in getting them there, as the coolies carrying them would have had to pass through a very heavy musketry fire for over a mile. The valley through which the only route lay is terraced for cultivation, with drops from terrace to terrace of from three to eight feet, and is not more than 1,000 yards across at its widest point, and is thoroughly commanded by the village of Konoma on the one side, and on the other by mountain sides covered in parts with dense jungle which held Naga skirmishers.

6. Where all behaved with such extreme gallantry and self-devotion, it would be almost invidious to make distinctions, but I cannot help particularly mentioning the brave Colonel Nuttall, who was always the first to lead and the last to withdraw when an assult had been made; the late gallant and much lamented Major Cock and Lieutenant Ridgeway also behaved most gallantly, and the manner in which Lieutenant Mansel, R.A., assisted by his three Bombardiers (John Watts, H. McAndrew, and Thomas Portman), served the guns brought up under the very walls of the enemy with little or no cover, elicited most deserved admiration from all.

7. To the Medical Staff, Deputy Surgeon-General DeRenzy, Surgeons O'Brien and Campbell, my best thanks are due, as they frequently had to perform their errand of mercy under heavy fire, and their arduous duties were most nobly and ably performed.

8. I cannot conclude this despatch without expressing my deep gratitude and indebtedness to the following Political Officers who accompanied the force, as in addition to their own duties they have on every occasion joined the troops in active operations and proved themselves thorough soldiers at heart.

Colonel Johnstone, Political Officer of Muneepore, as His Excellency is already aware, relieved the beleagured garrison of Kohima with the Maharajah's troops. On my arrival at Suchema, he joined my camp and personally accompanied me throughout the operations against Konoma, providing and taking entire charge of the transport train for the carrying of the guns—a most arduous duty on the hills on which they had to act, and which he alone could have performed as the men were Kookies brought by him from Muneepore; the labour performed by these little hillmen was incredible and invaluable; two of them were wounded. Throughout the latter assault on the village, Colonel Johnstone was at my side and joined in the last attack, and when operations for the day were over, he volunteered to return to Suchema to bring up more gun ammunition for the next day's proceedings (our supply having been expended in the day's operations), which was a most dangerous duty, as the road might have been beset with Nagas. Colonel Johnstone's admirable arrangements for the supply of local transport have elicited the praise and thanks of every one, and I feel sure that his valuable services will not fail to receive the thanks of the Government.

Captain Williamson, Inspector General of Police, also joined my camp with Colonel Johnstone, and from his personal knowledge of the country he has been of the greatest service to me; he further joined in the attack on Konoma attaching himself to Major Evans' detachment with a small body of Frontier Police and succeeded in harassing the rear of the enemy; he was the first who proposed returning to Suchema to bring up a fresh supply of gun ammunition, and he and Colonel Johnstone both did so at dawn the following morning.

Lieutenant Maxwell, Assistant Commissioner, has also been with my camp, but was not present at the assault on Konoma, owing to wounds he had received in the attack on Sephema, but his services have been most valuable.

9. I feel that a special tribute is due to the late gallant Major Cock, my Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, who was one of the bravest officers in our army, and as a staff officer, unsurpassed by any; his loss to me, both publicly and privately, is irremediable, and his melancholy death has cast a gloom over the whole camp, and I am sure it will be participated in by many through India.

Casualty Return of Killed and Wounded at the capture of Konoma on 22nd November 1879.

BRITISH OFFICERS.

Corps.	Rank and Names.		Remarks.
General Staff	Major	C. R. Cock, D.A.A.G.	Mortally wounded; died on 23rd.
44th Native Infantry	Colonel	J. M. Nuttall, C.B.	Slightly wounded.
Ditto ditto	Lieutenant	R. K. Ridgeway	Severely wounded.
Ditto ditto	Ditto	H. H. Forbes	Ditto ditto.

Native Officers.

Corps.	Rank and Names.		Remarks.
44th Native Infantry	Sub-Major	Nurbír Sai	Killed.
44th Native Infantry	Subadar	Mahaboola Khan	Slightly wounded.
44th Native Infantry	Jemadar	Rajman Rai	Slightly wounded.

Numerical Return of Rank and File.

Corps.	Killed.	Wounded.			Total.
		Mortally.	Severely.	Slightly.	
43rd Native Infantry	2	...	...	...	2
44th ditto	14	3	15	7	39
Followers	1	...	2	...	3
Total	17	3	17	7	44

J. L. NATION, *Brigadier-General,*
Commanding Naga Hills Field Force.

CAMP SUCHEMA,
The 29th November 1879.

Dated 26th November 1879.

From—LIEUTENANT E. RABAN, R.E., Asst. Field Engineer Naga Hills Field Force,

To—The Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Naga Hills Field Force.

I have the honor to forward herewith a rough sketch plan* showing the defences of Konoma. I regret that I had neither the time nor the instruments necessary to enable me to make a regular survey of the position. Nothing but a very detailed survey would convey an adequate idea of the strength of the place.

2. The village of Konoma occupies a camel-backed hill at the end of a spur from the Burail Mountain Range. The position is extremely strong naturally, and the Nagas have shewn wonderful ingenuity in improving, to the greatest possible extent, their natural advantages; the result was a position, which in the absence of guns of position, was simply impregnable from the north (the direction from which the attack was made) except to a determined assault. In point of fact, the very determined assault made under the Brigadier-General's own command failed to drive the Nagas from the main position, even after it had been shelled for several minutes at a range of about 100 yards by the 7-pr. mountain gun; and though the position would without doubt have been captured the next day, had the Nagas not evacuated it, the fact that it would have required two days to capture the place shows how strong it was.

3. The slopes of the hill-side being exceedingly steep, the houses of the village are built on terrace sites, half excavated in the hill and half built up with the spoil. The terraces are riveted with stone walls which are often as high as 10 or 12 feet; up the crest of the hill, terraces are similarly cut wide enough to allow of one house being built on them, and the crest has thus become a series of long narrow steps bounded in some places by the terracing at the sides, and at others by the steep slope of the hill.

4. The defences occupied the highest part of the hill and extended some way down the camel-backed slope on each side. They were most carefully constructed, so that the interior of each could be commanded by the fire of the one above it.

5. The path of the assaulting column was closely confined to the crest by the very steep terracing and by most elaborately constructed entanglements and arrangements of pangies, and on the approach, thus confined, a very heavy fire was maintained from most carefully constructed loopholed defences. The loopholes were perfect examples of what they should be; it was impossible to fire in any but the right direction from many of them, and the men using them were entirely under cover.

6. The first portion of the regular defences (A) consisted of two houses on a terrace with a stone tower between them; on the stone tower had been constructed a lofty watch-tower of timber and stone; nearly all the thatch had been removed from one house, and on the other it had been carefully covered with planks to render it bullet and fire-proof. The approach to the terrace was by a very elaborate, covered, narrow spiral staircase (B) up which one man only could advance at a time. The height of the revetment of the terrace at the lowest part (near B) was about 10 feet, but a wall of stones, planks and earth about 6 feet high had been constructed round the houses on top of the revetment, so that the effective height of wall as a protection from assault was about 16 feet. The front of the position was well flanked. This position was captured by the 44th Native Infantry under Colonel Nuttall, C.B., comparatively early in the day by assault through and over the staircase I believe. No advance beyond this point was accomplished during the day, and it was occupied by the troops at night.

7. From A the position rises in a series of high terraces, the walls of which were carefully constructed and loopholed to the central post (C) at the top of the hill. Each terrace was thoroughly swept by the fire of the one above it, except just at the foot of the revetments which were sometimes

* Not published.

not under fire. It was impossible to work round to the flanks to avoid the fire, as on the east the hill-side was too steep and was moreover enclosed by a stone wall, and on the west the ground was completely enclosed by the strong walls of planks and earth shown in the plan, which were too strong to be removed under fire without proper tools; moreover, the ground below the west wall was thickly set with pangies and entanglements, so that any advance there could only have been made at slowest possible pace under heavy fire.

8. The difficulty of the attack from A up-hill is shewn by the fact that an assault delivered in the evening under the personal direction of the Brigadier-General and led by nine British officers failed even though the 7-pr. mountain gun had been shelling the first terrace (D) for several minutes from one of the houses at A. Had it succeeded, the troops would have found themselves on a terrace swept by fire from above, and it would have been necessary to push on the assault at once from terrace to terrace until the central post at C was captured; it is very doubtful whether there were enough officers and men present to allow of this being done, for three British officers fell in the unsuccessful assault.

9. From C the ground falls again to the south; here there were three defensible barricades on three terraces, and the whole ground was thickly pangied and otherwise prepared with obstacles. The crest of the hill was very narrow here, and the ground was well under fire from the position C.

10. I find it difficult to express in words the strength of the whole position from the north. Even had the village and its paths been very much better known than they were, it would have been quite impossible for an attack from the north to have been made in any other way than it was, namely, by direct assault. It was absolutely necessary to advance up the carefully-defended and enclosed crest of the hill.

An attack from the south would have been far easier, but the plans of the Brigadier-General did not, I believe, allow of this. The mountain guns could have been used with much effect from the slopes of the mountain spur overlooking Konoma, and the troops might have advanced under their fire.

I may add that the Nagas had carefully burnt many houses, and taken the roofs off others, so as to give a clear field of fire and to prevent their being burnt or smoked out.

No. 17, dated 29th November 1879.

From—BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. L NATION, Comdg. Naga Expeditionary Force.

To—The Quarter-Master General in India.

In forwarding my despatch on the operations against the Naga village of Konoma, I think it is as well to append a few explanatory notes of the state of affairs for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to be placed before Government, should he approve.

The village of Konoma has always been considered the most formidable, both as regards position, number of muskets, and fighting powers, among the Angami Nagas, and this mountain fastness looked upon as impregnable. Under these conditions, they lorded it over all the surrounding smaller villages, who are all more or less bound to assist them in their forays and misdeeds.

On the murder of Mr. Damant, our Political Officer, all the smaller adjoining villages were, of course, considered bound to join the Konoma people in cutting off and murdering the fugitives, as also in assisting in beleaguring our garrison at the district head-quarters at Kohima. From the moment of the relief of this garrison by Colonel Johnstone from Munipore, if not at an earlier date, it is presumed that the already formidable works at Konoma were put into a still more defensible state, till they were looked upon by them as actually beyond our powers of capture, and so certain must they have felt on this point, that no endeavour had been made to conceal or remove this season's rice, which to some thousands of maunds we found and captured in the village.

As our troops advanced into the country, and they (rebels) were frustrated in the capture of Kohima, all the fighting men, or "young braves," as they are called, of every offending village retired to Konoma, were the great trial of our strength was to take place, and it is estimated that there were some 3,000 men, 600 or 700 of whom were armed with firearms of kinds, and the rest with spears, *dahs*, &c.

A description of the works of Konoma has been so fully given by Lieutenant Raban, R.E., attached to the force, that I consider it unnecessary to repeat it here; and as there is no other village in the Angami Naga country which can in any way approach Konoma in its defences, I have no hesitation in saying that I consider any great armed opposition to our troops as being improbable, and the moral effect of our assault and capture of Konoma is already beginning to tell on the country. Of course, as in all savage warfare, our convoys and communications are incessantly being fired on, and we occasionally lose a man or two, but this in my opinion can only be remedied by time. The trials and privations of the people must be great, as they and their families have taken to the mountains, where there is little or no food to be had, and they must every now and then fall among hostile villages, who will avenge old scores by murdering them as soon as they know it is not in their power to retaliate On the site of Konoma I had strongly posted 200 men, who, according to the instructions of Government, are daily employed in demolishing every trace of what once formed this great stronghold and to keep in check the large body of men who escaped to the Burail Mountains (8,500 feet high) till such time as hunger and cold shall bring them to terms. On looking down on the works at Konoma from the highest point of the defences, I can only say that I consider its capture with the small force at my disposal was only the act of Providence aiding the valour of our troops, as, had the enemy been as determined and stout-hearted as our little Goorkhas, it would, as the Field Engineer expressed to me, have taken 3,000 men supplemented with heavy siege artillery to have carried the place. I regret very much the absence of a good draughtsman or photographer with the force, to give His Excellency any thing like a fair idea of the formidability of the works, but I can only say that I consider the assault and capture of Konoma as one of the most brilliant feats of arms that has taken place for many years, and is one more instance of the gallantry and devotion of our native soldiers when led by daring and determined British officers. Our losses, as will be seen by the returns, were unprecedentedly high, but the 44th Sylhet Light Infantry covered themselves with glory,

and the moral effect of the fall of the mountain fastness of Konoma is greater, and worth it, and I trust the Government may have no anxieties as to the future, or move more troops than I may solicit, as I think the pacification of the country is now only a matter of time; but the policy must be firm and entire disarmament compulsory.

Should His Excellency concur with me in the great gallantry displayed by the troops, I beg most respectfully that I may be permitted to suggest what rewards would be most valued by the troops engaged, and that the same may meet with his approval and recommendation to Government.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 124.—The under-mentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) C. L. Brown, S.C., Military Accountant, 1st Class, 2nd grade, (m. c.) for 2 years, under rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain R. K. Ridgeway, S.C., Wing Officer and Adjutant, 44th (Sylhet) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry, (m. c.) for 1 year, 182 days, under rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Conductor R. Horniman, Assistant Overseer, Small Arm Ammunition Factory at Dum-Dum, (m. c.) for 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 125.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1150 of 1879, Lieutenant W. K. Downes, probationer, S.C., has been allowed furlough (m. c.) out of India, up to the 18th March, 1880.

No. 126.—Lieutenant R. J. Bevan, R. A., Subaltern, No. 1 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, is allowed leave to sea, (p. a.) for 91 days, under Rule XXVII of the Regulations of 1868.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 127.—STAFF CORPS—

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Gilbert Gaisford, Bengal Staff Corps 22nd February, 1880.

No. 128.—NATIVE ARMY—

23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry (Pioneers).

Jemadar Chunda Sing, to be Subadar, *vice* Jhunda Sing, deceased; Havildar Nund Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Chunda Sing, promoted;—21st December, 1879.

29th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Heera Sing, to be Subadar, *vice* Mull Sing, deceased; Havildar Indur, to be Jemadar, *vice* Heera Sing, promoted;—24th December, 1879.

Jemadar Phoolah, to be Subadar, *vice* Khajan Sing, deceased; Havildar Niamut Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Phoolah, promoted;—27th December, 1879.

No. 129.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion).

Jemadar Daboo Goorung, to be Subadar, *vice* Ruggobir Nuggerkoti, killed in action at Kabul; Havildar Lall Chund, to be Jemadar, *vice* Daboo Goorung, promoted;—15th December, 1879.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 130.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 115 of 1880, the under-mentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1188 of 1879, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) George Augustus Williams, Bengal S. C.,—24th February, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Arthur Palmer Davis, Bombay S. C.,—28th February, 1880.

REWARDS.

No. 131.—ORDER OF MERIT—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the under-mentioned Native officer and non-commissioned officer to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry in action, in the Chardeh Valley, on the 11th December, 1879 :—

14th Bengal Lancers.

Jemadar Gopal Sing. (*Since dead of his wounds.*)

Duffadar Kanhiya Lal.

No. 132.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit Sowár Bhagwán Sing, 10th Bengal (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers, to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, for gallant conduct on the 15th December, 1879, whilst carrying the mail from Pezwan to Jagdalak.

No. 133.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit Sowár Zeadeh Khan, 18th Bengal Cavalry, to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry in attacking single-handed a party of marauders between Mandoria and Chapri in the Kuram Valley, on the 20th November, 1879, and compelling them to abandon their plunder and disperse.

SPECIAL.

No. 134.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the establishment of a Permanent Defence Committee for India, composed as follows :—

President.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

Members.

Adjutant General in India.

Quartermaster General in India.

Inspector General of Artillery for India.

Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, Bengal.

Inspector General of Military Works.

Deputy Adjutant General, Royal Artillery in India.

For Coast Defences.

Consulting Naval Officer to the Government of India.

Officer in charge of Torpedo defence.

Secretary.

An officer of the Military Works Branch, Public Works Department.

No. 135.—Subject to the approval of Her Majesty, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to confer the local and temporary rank of Lieutenant on the under-mentioned gentlemen, and to post them to the Transport Department :—

Mr. Edward Anthony James Wallace.
" Arthur Hill Davis.
" James Loch Ogilvie.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 26th February, 1880.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 20th to 26th February, 1880.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received
					Rs. A P		
BRITISH MILITARY SERVICE.							
J. C. Drummond (a)	Lieutenant	1st Battalion, 25th Foot	4th November 1879	Intestate ..	1,339 1 6	...	26th April 1880.

(a)—*Next of kin*—Father, Captain Drummond, late 10th Hussars, Newbury, Berks.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 26th February 1880.

No. 68.—Major-General H. W. Gulliver, R.E., Chief Engineer, Class II, Joint Secretary to the Government of the Punjab in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, is promoted to the temporary rank of Chief Engineer, Class I, during the absence on leave of Major-General A. Cadell, R.E.

During the absence of Major-General Cadell, or until further orders, the office of the Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch, will merge in that of Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, and Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Stanton, R.E., Chief Engineer, Class III, will officiate as Secretary, with the temporary rank of Chief Engineer, Class II.

GENERAL.

The 27th February 1880.

No. 69.—Mr. J. Rickie, Chief Foreman of the Locomotive Workshops, Punjab Northern State Railway, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in Class III of the Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and placed under the orders of the Director General of Railways.

No. 70.—Mr. J. W. Hartley and Mr. D. F. Powell are appointed Assistant Traffic Superintendents in Class IV of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State, and placed, the former, under the orders of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and the latter, under the orders of the Director General of Railways.

This supersedes Public Works Department Notification No. 60 of 20th instant.

No. 71.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 494 of the 13th November 1878, Mr. W. Sandford, Probationary Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Nizam's State Railway, Class IV of the Revenue Scale, is confirmed in his appointment.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

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E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 25th February 1880.

No. 27.—Mr. E. O. Walker, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed furlough for two years under Section 21, and subsidiary leave for fourteen days, under Section 37 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 13th January 1880.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*

Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 20th February 1880.

No. 158.—Consequent on the return of Mr. W. H. Patterson, Surveyor, 1st Grade, from leave on private affairs on the afternoon of the 3rd January last, Mr. J. H. O'Donnel, Officiating Surveyor, 4th Grade, will revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, from the forenoon of the 4th idem.

J. T. WALKER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*

Surveyor General of India.

REVENUE BRANCH, SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 25th February 1880.

No. 1.—Mr. W. H. Penrose, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted privilege leave under Section 13, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, from 19th January to 13th February 1880, inclusive.

J. SCONCE, *Lieut.-Col.,*

Deputy Surveyor General.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 13th February 1880.

No. 7.—Baboo Gyanchunder Roy, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, has been granted twenty-

one days' privilege leave, of which he availed himself on the morning of the 9th instant.

By Order,

L. RUSSELL, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl.,
for Central India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 7th February 1880.

No. 8.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 29, dated 28th January 1880, Major H. McV. Crichton, R.E., assumed charge of the Office of Superintending Engineer, Rawalpindi Command, Military Works, on the afternoon of 10th January 1880.

The 16th February 1880.

No. 9.—Conductor J. Murray, Barrack Master, 2nd Class, is transferred from the Presidency and Oudh Command, Military Works, to the Meerut Command, Military Works.

No. 10.—Honorary Lieutenant J. Modget, Barrack Master, 1st Class, is transferred from the Meerut Command, Military Works, to the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.

No. 11.—Honorary Lieutenant R. G. Davies, Barrack Master, 1st Class, is granted subsidiary leave for one month, to enable him to proceed to Bombay to appear before a Medical Board there, with a view to obtaining furlough.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Meerut Command.

Meerut, the 15th February 1880.

No. 7.—With reference to Inspector General's Notification No. 3, dated 8th January 1880, Mr. R. J. Bailey, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), was relieved of his duties in the Meerut Command, Military Works, on the afternoon of the 7th instant, and reported his departure for Rawalpindi on forenoon of 9th idem.

G. P. DE PALEZIEUX-FALCONNET, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Command,
Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 25th February 1880.

No. 36.—The under-mentioned Officer has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State leave for three months in extension of the leave granted in Public Works Department Notification No. 160, dated the 4th April 1879:—

Mr. G. A. Anderson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

No. 37.—The six months' leave on private affairs granted to Mr. J. Elston, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, in Notification No. 4 of the 14th May 1879, of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, has been commuted to leave on medical certificate for the period of one year by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

The 27th February 1880.

No. 38.—Mr. F. N. Gutersloh is appointed Locomotive Superintendent, Rajputana Railway, *vice* Mr. S. Sayer, who has been permitted to resign the service.

Mr. C. M. Davies to be Locomotive Superintendent, Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch Railways, *vice* Mr. Gutersloh.

No. 39.—With reference to Consulting Engineer's Notification of 3rd December 1879, Mr. C. E. Cardew, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, reported his return to India from the furlough granted to him on 11th February 1880, and is reposted to the Rajputana State Railway.

No. 40.—With reference to Government of India Notification No. 69 of 27th February 1880, Mr. J. Rickie, Officiating Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, is posted to the Jacobabad Section of the Kandahar State Railway.

This cancels Director General's Notification No. 27, dated 20th instant.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Director General.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 21st February 1880.

No. 4.—With reference to the Director General of Railways' Notification No. 22, dated 13th February 1880, Mr. H. A. D. Wathen, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Agra on the forenoon of the 19th instant, and is placed under the orders of the Traffic Superintendent, Rajputana State Railway.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Manager.

GOVERNMENT STATIONERY OFFICE.

4, CHURCH LANE.

Calcutta, the 25th February 1880.

The Stationery Store will be closed for the annual stock-taking from the 16th to the 31st March 1880, both days inclusive, during which period no stationery can under any circumstances be issued.

J. B. ROBERTS,
Superintendent.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The under-mentioned Students have passed the Examination for Honours in Arts :—

ENGLISH.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maitra, Herambachandra ... Presidency College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Basu, Bhupendranath ... Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Pankajakumar... Ditto.
Ray, Sasadhar ... Ditto.
Ghosh, Ramottam ... Ditto.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Sarkar, Jagannohan ... Dacca College.
Basu, Kritantakumar ... Presidency College.

HISTORY.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Ghosh, Manmathanath ... Free Church Institution.
Chaudhuri, Tarapada ... Presidency College.

PHILOSOPHY.

SECOND DIVISION.

Chaudhuri, Tarakisor ... Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Mukhopadhyay, Krishnadhan ... Presidency College.
Sengupta, Kisorimohan ... Ditto.

THIRD DIVISION.

Mitra, Amulyacharan ... Presidency College.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Datta, Brajaballabh ... Presidency College.
Das, Gobindachandra ... Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Sarkar, Charuchandra ... Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Rajendranath ... Ditto.
Babbu Singh ... Muir Central College.
Bagchi, Kedarnath ... Ditto.
Basil, M. M. ... Presidency College.
Ray, Atulkrishna ... Ditto.

THIRD DIVISION.

Pal, Maniklal ... Hugli College.

The under-mentioned Students have passed the Examination for the Degree of M. A. :—

In Alphabetical Order.

Basu, Kedarnath ... Sanskrit College.
Bhattacharyya, Jugadas ... Cathedral Mission College.
Chaudhuri, Mahinimohan ... Krishnaghur College.
De, Narendralal ... Presidency College.
Gangopadhyay, Narendranath ... Muir Central College.
Maitra, Upendranath ... Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Chandrasekhor Teacher.
" Mukundadeb ... Hughli College.
Ray, Kaliprasanna ... Presidency College.

The under-mentioned Licentiates in Civil Engineering have fulfilled the conditions required under paragraph 8 of the Regulations for admission to the Degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering :—

Chattopadhyay, Bhutnath ... Presidency College.
" Upendranath ... Ditto.

SENATE HOUSE, CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
The 23rd February 1880. *Registrar.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
148	D 17—04688	50	Kanhia Lall, Budaun.
237	D 18—47282	100	Gunga Deen, Allahabad.
	" —48386	100	
	" —48387	100	
	" —48388	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
240	D 4—22826	50	Gopal Rao, Jhansie.
	" —22827	50	
	" —53921	50	
	D 18—29192	100	
	" —32072	100	
241	D 16—03470	10	Mr. K. Wiser, Dehra Dun.
	" —11979	10	
242	D 11—98474	10	Mr. J. W. Walsh, Allahabad.
	D 14—34386	20	
	D 4—86933	50	
38	D 14—26175 *	20	Chabildoss Lalchand, Nagpur.
	" —26173 *		

* Wrongly joined.

ALLAHABAD,
The 25th February 1880.

T. H. S. BIDDULPH, *A. A.-G.*,
for *Officer in charge of Paper Currency Office.*

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1880.		Rs.	
H35	M 34—58545	20	Shapurji Hormusji Kanga, Bombay.
	" —76477	20	
	M 41—47223	10	
H36	M 45—38044	10	Mrs. Sorabji Muncherji Salkaka, Sholapur.
	M 8—88703	5	
H37	M 34—21525	20	Bapuji Gopal, Nasik.
H38	M 37—59168	100	B. Short, Dehra Dun.
H39	M 34—29531	20	Reginaldo d'Souza, Bastora.
	" —29536	20	
H40	M 8—37038	5	R. H. Hayes, Bangalore.
H41	M 34—36575 to —36583	20 each.	Heeralall, Mhow.
M15	M 7—16824	5	Pallonji Pestonji Mistry, Bombay.
	" —16825		
M16	M 28—10714 *	10	Tudor Ice Company Bombay.
	" —10715 *		

BOMBAY,
The 24th February 1880.

W. WELLS,
Asst. Commissioner.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
410	...O 73—43411 ...	1,000	Foolchand Makhan Lal.
	„ —30502 ...	1,000	
	„ —27029 ...	1,000	
	„ —08795 ...	1,000	
	„ —31710 ...	1,000	
	„ —32816 ...	1,000	
	„ —40160 ...	1,000	
	„ —20928 ...	1,000	
	„ —10925 ...	1,000	
	O 72—58626 ...	1,000	
	O 70—63936 ...	500	
	„ —67240 ...	500	
	„ —67355 ...	500	
	„ —63664 ...	500	
	„ —52963 ...	500	
	„ —47962 ...	500	
	„ —66745 ...	500	
	„ —64628 ...	500	
	„ —67856 ...	500	
	„ —58663 ...	500	
	„ —70091 to „ —70100	500 each	
411	... O 75—30078 ...	10	Babu Peari Mohan Banerjee.
	„ —43877 ...	10	
	O 31—19182 ...	50	
412	... O 67—32710 ...	100	Atmaram Ramrick.
414	... O 31—38712 ...	50	Babu Huris Chunder Das.
415	... O 66—40821 ...	100	Budhu Mul.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
246	... L 11—23008 ..	5	Babu Bama Charn Sarkar.
	„ —23108 ...		
247	... O 57—95307 ...	20	The Chief Pay Master, E. I. Railway, Calcutta.
	„ —95308 ...		
248	... L 55—57257 ...	5	Babu Nettia Lal Chunder.
	„ —57254 ...		
249	... L 30—99846 ...	5	Narayan Kristnajee.
	„ —99848 ...		
251	... L 56—33021 ...	5	Babu Joy Gopal Ghose.
	„ —33022 ...		
480	... L 28—52756 ...	5	Babu Hurydas Ghose.
481	... O 30—78767 ...	50	Karim Bux Mistry.
482	.. O 56—37832 ...	20	Babu Rameser Das.
483	... O 66—62608 ...	100	Mohamed Sheriff.
	O 35—94407 ...	100	
484	... O 67—52769 ...	100	Messrs. Tuck, Harvey & Co.
485	... O 31—14747 ...	50	Jagurnath Banker.
486	... O 30—05605 ...	50	Mrs. Willoughly-Osborne.
487	... O 22—66825 ...	20	Babu Grishchunder Sarkar.
488	... L 84—10826 ...	100	Bhyropershad.
489	... O 51—04759 ...	10	Babu Thacoordas Chakravarti.
490	... L 21—38238 ...	5	Brojonath Mondle.
491	... O 24—41818 ...	20	Akbar Khan.
	„ —41830 ...	20	
492	... O 44—94412 ...	10	Koleemuddeen.
493	... O 50—88385 ...	10	Nowbutram, Brojomohanram.
494	... O 56—76703 ...	20	Khoda Buksh.
495	..* O 54—72550 ...	10	Babu K. P. Chakravarti.
	„ —26019 ...	10	
	„ —49454 ...	10	

CALCUTTA,
The 26th February 1880.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Coconada Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
I 11—27083 ...	20	Vegasana Seetarama Raz, of Pandoovah, Bheemavaram Taluk, Godavery District.
„ —27785 ...	20	
I 12—19132 ...	50	
I 14—21861 ...	100	
„ —21862 ...	100	
„ —21863 ...	100	
I 2—06122 ...	500	

COCONADA,
The 12th February 1880.

Actg. Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
J 7—52315 ...	5	Manager, *Amrita Bazar Patrica*, Calcutta.
J 6—97663 ...	10	
J 9—39899 ...	10	Mr. B. John M. Shaw Amutty, South Coorg.
J 7—75067 ...	5	Mr. F. C. Michael, Bangalore.
„ —97615 ...	5	Meer Saib & Co., Madras.
J 10—46133 ...	100	Fakir Madar Ravuther, of Palghat.
J 6—57224 ...	10	Mr. J. E. D'Cruz, Calicut.
„ —45431 ...	100	Mr. B. Staresselser, Bombay.
J 8—07409 ...	5	Mr. J. Burrows, Lawrence Asylum.
J 9—93654 ...	5	T. Iyavier and Brother, Madras.
J 7—95319 ...	5	Mrs. Marie Burgues, Pondicherry.
„ —95318 ...		
J 9—29727 ...	10	T. Cunniah Chetty, Madras.
„ —29729 ...		

CALICUT,
The 14th February 1880.

J. C. WINSCOM,
Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 9—29312 ...	50	Dr. Charles Monks, Civil Surgeon, Shikarpur

KURRACHEE,
The 16th February 1880.

W. PATTON,
Asstt. Depy. Commr., P. C., K. C.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
7	... E 17—01874 ...	20	Mrs. E. Smith, Sitapore.
18	... E 12—73264 ...	20	Messrs. Dinshaw & Co., Ferozepore.
9	... E 10—64545 *	10	Messrs. Simpkin & Co., Umballa.
	„ —64546		

* Wrongly joined.

LAHORE,
The 21st February 1880.

C. G. VANSITTART,
Asst. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
104	... B 46—99709 ...	5	C. A. Davasegamani Mudali, Madras.
105	... B 59—38781 ...	100	Visvanatha Sastri, Ramnad.
	„ —90010 ...	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
218	... B 60—00521 ...	10	Mr. H. J. Engledow, French Rocks, Mysore.
219	... B 61—17172 ...	50	Vaddiraza Jagannadha Rao Surla.
220	... B 39—56132 ...	5	S. Sham Rao, Shimoga Mysore Province.
221	... B 56—66333 ...	10	Messrs. T. K. Narayanaswami Chetti & Co. Madras.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 16th February 1880.

H. S. GROVES,
Offg. Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept., for Offg. Commissioner.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No. 1879-80.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
M 16 ...	F 13—36785 „ —36787	5	S. George, Esq., Treasurer, St. Vincent de Paul's Society, 17, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

NAGPUR,
The 19th February 1880.

W. D. COWLEY,
Asst. to Depy. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Report of a Deserter from the 34th Regiment of Foot, dated at Dum-Dum, this 20th day of February 1880.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 2 Bde.—580, Private James Deolin.
Age,—29 years 8 months.
Size,—5 feet 8¼ inches.
Color of—
Complexion, dark; hair, dark brown; eyes, dark.
Date of Desertion,—Midnight, 12th February 1880.
Place of Desertion,—Dum-Dum.
Date of Enlistment,—9th June 18—.
At what Place Enlisted,—Sunderland.
Parish and County in which Born,—Londondery, Ireland.
Marks,—None.
Trade,—Clerk.
Coat or Jacket,— ... } Unknown. Not in military uniform.
Waistcoat,— ...
Breeches or Trowsers,— ...
REMARKS,—None.
On leave at Calcutta, where military uniform was left.
Under 5 years' service.

G. W. PUGET, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Comdg. 34th Regt. of Foot.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued on General Treasury.	Certificates issued on Currency Department.	Balance of Bullion Under Assay.	Balance of Bullion Assayed.	Balance of Bullion Held on account of the Currency Department.
1880.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Feb. 16	Holiday.					
„ 17	...	...	...	...	61,20,460	11,62,987
„ 18	...	...	...	...	61,92,700	11,62,987
„ 19	...	...	...	...	60,77,432	11,62,987
„ 20	1,52,810	...	...	1,52,810	60,29,173	11,62,987
„ 21	...	...	...	1,52,810	59,02,985	11,62,987

CALCUTTA MINT.
The 23rd Feb. 1880.

J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E.,*
Mint Master.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 26th February 1880 ... Rs. 91,92,395-6-1

E. W. KELLNER,
Deny. Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA.
The 27th February 1880.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 24th February 1880.

LIABILITIES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up		2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		22,90,090	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	65,61,603 6 10	1,81,96,240	4	6
Public Deposits at Branches	1,16,34,636 13 8			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		2,96,25,600	15	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.		8,36,126	6	3
Sundries		11,41,450	15	4
RUPEES		7,20,89,508	9	11

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities		94,15,687	13	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches		72,35,669	12	10
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches		54,93,156	15	9
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches		1,96,94,172	0	7
Balances with other Banks		2,73,359	15	2
Bullion		3,30,217	5	3
Dead Stock		10,07,081	11	1
Stamps		9,643	12	6
Sundries		4,56,114	7	6
		4,39,15,103	13	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	91,60,502 12 6	2,81,74,404	12	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,90,13,901 15 9			
RUPEES		7,20,89,508	9	11

By order of the Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 26th Feb. 1880.

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 21st February 1880.

BULLOCK TRAIN.

Consequent on increased expenditure in maintaining Bullock Train establishments owing to the demand for cattle and the high cost of gram and fodder, the road mileage rates of Bullock Train charges have been increased by 1½ pie per maund per mile on the line between Jhelum and Peshawar and on the branches to Murree and Thull.

2. Opportunity has also been taken to increase the rates between Lahore and Wazirabad and stations beyond, owing to corresponding increases in railway rates.

3. The following revised portion of the table of rates for the main line, as well as the branch line tables Nos. 6 and 7, will be adopted immediately :—

Main Line between Calcutta and Peshawar (portion revised).

N.B.—Special attention is directed to the fact that undeclared goods are charged at the highest or fifth class rates.

	Distance in miles.	Up rates per maund from Calcutta to the places mentioned.								Down rates per maund to Calcutta from the places mentioned.							
		5th class.		4th class.		3rd class.		2nd class.		5th class.		4th class.		3rd class.		2nd class.	
		Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
Wazirabad	1.340	7	15	6	10	5	5	4	1	7	15	6	10	5	5	4	1
(For packages to Sialkot, add 8 annas 1 pie to Wazirabad rate, and for packages from Sialkot, add 4 annas 1 pie to Wazirabad rate.)																	
Jhelum	1.381	8	2	6	13	5	8	4	3	8	2	6	13	5	8	4	3
Rawalpindi	1.419	9	12	8	7	7	2	5	13	9	3	7	14	6	9	5	4
(For Murree *viâ* Rawalpindi, *see* separate Table No. 6; for Kohat and Thull *viâ* Rawalpindi, *see* separate Table No. 7.)																	
Huttee	1.492	10	13	9	8	8	3	6	14	9	14	8	9	7	4	5	15
Attock	1.505	11	2	9	13	8	8	7	3	10	2	8	13	7	8	6	3
Nowshera	1.521	11	9	10	4	8	15	7	10	10	7	9	2	7	13	6	8
Peshawar	1.550	12	3	10	14	9	9	8	4	10	13	9	8	8	3	6	14

6.—Branch Line between Rawalpindi and Murree.

	Distance in miles.	Outward rate per maund from Rawalpindi to Murree.		Inward rate per maund to Rawalpindi from Murree.	
		Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
Murree	40	1	10	0	15

Note.—In the months of September, October and November the outward and inward or return rates on this Branch Line are transposed.

7.—Branch Line between Rawalpindi and Kohat and Thull.

[This is a temporary military line, the rates for which are as follows.]

	Distance in miles.	Outward rate per maund from Rawalpindi to the places mentioned.		Inward rate per maund to Rawalpindi from the places mentioned.	
		Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
Kohat	108	4	10	2	12
Thull	172	7	10	5	12

G. J. HYNES,

for *Offg. Deputy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

The 27th February 1880.

FOREIGN AND SEA MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1880.	
Persian Gulf	6 P. M.	28th Feb.	From Bombay.
Madras and Ceylon	6 "	1st Mar.	P. and O. Str. *Mirzapore.* *
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	6 "	1st "	*Africa.*
Foreign Mail *via* Bombay	6 "	3rd "	From Bombay.
Do. Book posts and Pattern packets	6 "	2nd "	Do. do.
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	6 "	4th "	*Pemba.*
Akyab and Rangoon	6 "	5th "	*Commilla.*
Chittagong and Bassin	6 "	5th "	*Mahratta.*
Persian Gulf	6 "	6th "	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Batavia and China	6 "	6th "	Fr. Str. *Meinam.*

* Letters to Madras intended for despatch per P. and O. Steamer must be prepaid at the Indian Inland rate of postage, and to Ceylon must be prepaid at the Indian packet rate, *viz.*, 2 annas per ½ oz.

No Registered Letters to Madras and Ceylon will be received for despatch by the above Steamer.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 P.M. precisely, after which hour Registered Letters fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover will be received up to 6-30 P.M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas up to 7 P.M.

E. C. GEORGE,
Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 5-8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 10-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا کوئينائين کے خوب قايم مقام هی اور کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سرکاري واسطے سرکاري کام اور خيرات کے اور سيواے اونکے هرکوئي ايک مشت بيس پونڈ خريد ليے سے نقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس کے ٹين کا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه ٠

اور عوام الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے نقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين کا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا بيس روپيه٠

يهه دوا کلکته کے ترے ترے وايتي اور دسي دواخانونمين بکتي هی علاوه قيمت مذکورهٔ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا بارہ آنه ٠

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Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

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			Rs.	
Bull's Dredgers	39	1½ cubic feet	40	These have been used, but are in good condition.
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Ditto	9	6 ditto	120	
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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1880.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

East Indian Railway.

Goods lost or damaged.

All persons having claims against the East ıdian Railway Company, in respect of any loss · damage to goods carried over the East Indian ailway previous to the 1st January of the present ıar, are requested to send particulars of such aims to the office of the undersigned within one onth from this date.

BRADFORD LESLIE,
Agent.

CALCUTTA,
The 13th February 1880.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost, Stolen, or Mislaid

The Government Promissory Note No. A003906, of the reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Mucondass Tricomdass, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bombay, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

MUCONDASS TRICOMDASS,
Shroff at Messrs. Remington & Co.,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1880.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 20th February, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. V OF 1880.

THE BURMA BOUNDARIES ACT, 1880.

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An Act to provide for the demarcation of land, and for the establishment and maintenance of boundary-marks, in British Burma.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the demarcation of land and for the establishment and maintenance of boundary-marks in British Burma; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Burma Boundaries Act, 1880":

Local extent.

It extends to the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of British Burma;

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once.

Power to appoint Demarcation and Boundary-officers.

2. The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint persons, by name or by virtue of their office, to be Demarcation-officers and Boundary-officers, and may suspend or remove any person so appointed.

Functions of such officers.

Every person so appointed shall, subject to the control of the Local Government and of any superior officer appointed by it in this behalf, exercise and perform, within such local limits as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct, the powers conferred, and the duties imposed, by this Act or the rules made hereunder on such officers respectively.

CHAPTER II.

DEMARCATION OF BOUNDARIES.

A.—Proceedings of Demarcation-officers.

Power to direct demarcation of boundaries.

3. The Local Government may, whenever it thinks fit, by a notification in the official Gazette, direct that the boundaries of any land shall be demarcated by a Demarcation-officer.

Power to enter on land to effect demarcation.

4. On the publication of any such notification, a Demarcation-officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf may enter upon the land specified therein, and make all enquiries and do all other things necessary for demarcating the boundaries of the said land.

Publication of general notice.

5. The Demarcation-officer shall cause to be published a general notice addressed to all persons owning, occupying or otherwise interested in the said land, and the land marching therewith, and to all persons employed on or connected with the management of such land, calling upon them to attend, either personally or by agent, before him, at such places and at such times as may be stated in such notice, for the purpose of pointing out the boundaries and of rendering such aid as may be necessary in setting up or repairing the boundary-marks, and of affording such other assistance and information as may be needed for the purposes of the demarcation.

The persons to whom such notice is addressed shall not be legally bound to attend.

Power to issue special notice to procure attendance.

6. The Demarcation-officer may also cause a special notice to be served on any of the persons mentioned in section five requiring such person to attend, personally or by agent, before him on or before a specified date, at such places and for such of the purposes aforesaid as may be stated in such notice; and every person upon whom such special notice may be served shall be legally bound to attend as required by the notice, and, so far as he may be able, to do any of the things mentioned therein.

Clearing of boundary-lines.

7. The Demarcation-officer may cause a special notice to be served on any owner or occupier of the said land requiring such owner or occupier to clear any boundary or other line which it may be necessary to clear for the purposes of the demarcation of such land, by cutting down and removing any trees, jungle, fences or standing crops, or to provide labour by furnishing flag-holders, or otherwise to assist in the demarcation of such land; and, if it is necessary to employ hired labour for these or other similar objects incidental to the demarcation, the Demarcation-officer may assess and recover from such owner or occupier the cost of such labour.

Compensation for injury done by clearance.

8. If any demand for compensation is made in respect of the clearance of any line in accordance with a requisition under section seven, the Demarcation-officer shall determine and record the value of any trees, jungle, fences or standing crops which may have been cut down or removed, and shall pay or tender to the owners thereof the amount of compensation which in his opinion should be allowed therefor.

Any dispute arising concerning the sufficiency of the amount so paid or tendered shall be determined by the Deputy Commissioner upon application made to him for that purpose by either of the disputing parties.

Power to summon person to give information or produce document.

9. The Demarcation-officer may issue a special notice calling upon any person who he has reason to believe can give any information respecting the boundaries of the land, or in whose possession or power any document relating to such boundaries is alleged to be, to attend before him and give such information or produce such document, on a date and at a place to be mentioned in the notice.

Every person on whom any such notice is served shall be legally bound to attend and to give such information or to produce such document as required by the notice.

Demarcation-officer to mark out boundaries.

10. The Demarcation-officer shall, after making such inquiry as he thinks fit, mark out the boundaries of the land, and may cause boundary-marks, of such materials, in such number,

and in such manner, as he thinks fit, to be erected by the owners or occupiers of the land, or may erect such marks and charge the cost of such erection to such owners or occupiers, and shall forward a report of his proceedings to the Boundary-officer:

and submit report to Boundary-officer.

Provided that, at any time before forwarding his report to the Boundary-officer, the Demarcation-officer may, for any sufficient reason to be stated in such report, alter any boundary marked out by him.

When Demarcation-officers may alter demarcation.

B.—Proceedings of Boundary-officers.

11. The Boundary-officer shall, on receipt of the report of the Demarcation-officer, cause a general notice to be published, informing all persons concerned that such report is open to inspection, and requiring any person who may have any objections to make thereto to submit a written statement of such objections within one month from the date of the publication of such notice.

General notice to persons affected.

Whenever the Boundary-officer has reason to believe that any person interested is likely to object to any boundary as laid down in such report, he shall cause a special notice to be served on such person requiring him to submit, within the said period of one month, a written statement of his objection.

Special notice to persons likely to object.

No person shall be entitled as of right to submit any statement of objection after the expiration of the said period of one month; but it shall be in the discretion of the Boundary-officer to admit any such statement after the expiration of such period and before the order next hereinafter mentioned has been made.

Statements of objections.

12. When the said period of one month has expired and the objections (if any) made within it or subsequently admitted by the Boundary-officer have been inquired into by him, and any further inquiry which he may deem necessary has been made by him, the Boundary-officer shall pass such order as he thinks fit, confirming or modifying the boundaries as determined by the Demarcation-officer.

Order of Boundary-officer.

If any objection seems to him not to be well-founded, the Boundary-officer may direct that all expenses of the inquiry which have arisen from such objection shall be recovered from the person who made the same.

13. When any person, within sixty days from the date of the order passed under section twelve, makes any objection to the correctness of the demarcation-proceedings, the Boundary-officer may, in his discretion, either refuse to inquire into such objection, or may require the person making the same to deposit, within a reasonable time, the estimated costs of any further inquiry which it may be necessary to make in respect thereof.

Objections subsequently made how dealt with.

14. If the costs of such further inquiry are deposited, the Boundary-officer shall, after making such inquiry, pass an order rejecting such objection or admitting the same and amending the order passed under section twelve.

Boundary-officer to make further inquiry.

If, on such inquiry, the objection seems to the Boundary-officer not to be well-founded, he may pass such order as he thinks fit in respect of the recovery, from the person making the objection, of any sum expended on the inquiry in excess of the sum deposited, and of any necessary expenses incurred by any other person on account of such inquiry.

No person making an objection under section thirteen shall, unless the Boundary-officer specially so directs, recover any portion of the amount deposited by him under section thirteen.

15. For the purposes of any inquiry under this Act, the Boundary-officer shall, in addition to the powers conferred specially by this Act, have all the powers of a Demarcation-officer and also power to summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel the production of documents, so far as may be, by the same means and in the same manner as is provided in the case of a civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Power to enforce attendance of witnesses, &c.

16. The Boundary-officer, whenever he thinks fit, may, with the consent of the parties concerned, refer to arbitration any dispute as to a boundary.

Power to refer dispute to arbitration.

The procedure laid down in chapter XXXVII of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply (so far as may be) to such references.

17. The order passed by the Boundary-officer under section twelve, or, when such order is amended under section fourteen, such amended order shall, unless and until it be reversed or modified in manner hereinafter provided, be conclusive.

Effect of orders of Boundary-officer.

C.—Appeals from Orders of Boundary-officers.

18. An appeal shall lie to the Commissioner of the Division from every order passed by a Boundary-officer under section twelve, section thirteen or section fourteen.

Orders appealable to Commissioner.

19. If the Commissioner confirms the order of the Boundary-officer on a matter of fact, such decision shall be final and conclusive.

Decision when final.

In all other cases in which the Commissioner confirms the order of the Boundary-officer, and in all cases in which the Commissioner reverses or modifies the order of the Boundary-officer, an appeal shall lie to the Judicial Commissioner, or, when the land comprised in the order is situated within the local limits of the ordinary civil jurisdiction of the Recorder of Rangoon, to such Recorder.

Second appeal when allowed.

20. The period of limitation for an appeal under section eighteen or section nineteen shall run from the date of the order or decision appealed against, and shall be as follows, that is to say:—

Period of limitation.

(*a*) in the case of an appeal under section eighteen—sixty days;

(*b*) in the case of an appeal under section nineteen—ninety days.

In computing such periods of sixty and ninety days, and in all respects not herein specified, the

limitation of such appeals shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

Powers of Commissioner, &c.

21. The Commissioner, the Judicial Commissioner and the Recorder of Rangoon shall in hearing and determining appeals presented under this Act have, as nearly as may be, the same powers as they have in the case of appeals from decrees and orders in civil suits.

D.—Boundary-marks.

When permanent boundary-marks are to be erected.

22. Whenever an order determining a boundary has become final, the Boundary-officer shall, unless permanent boundary-marks of a suitable description have already been erected along such boundary, cause to be erected permanent boundary-marks, of such materials, in such number, and in such manner, as he may consider sufficient to distinguish such boundary.

An order determining a boundary becomes final for the purposes of this section when it is not open to appeal.

Apportionment of expense of erection of marks.

23. All expenses incurred by the Boundary-officer in erecting such boundary-marks for any land shall be apportioned amongst the owners or occupiers of such land, in such proportions as the Boundary-officer may think fit.

Notice to owners to pay share of expense.

24. When the expenses have been apportioned among such owners or occupiers, the Boundary-officer shall cause a notice to be served on each of them, specifying the amount payable by him in respect of such expenses, and requiring him to pay such amount to the Boundary-officer within one month from the service of such notice.

Power to place marks under charge of owners and occupiers.

25. The Boundary-officer may further cause a notice to be served on any owner or occupier, placing under his charge any boundary-marks erected on the boundary of his land, whether by order of such officer or otherwise.

Duty to preserve boundary-marks.

Every owner or occupier shall preserve such boundary-marks as may be placed under his charge under this section, and shall give immediate notice to the nearest Magistrate or the officer in charge of the nearest Police-station if any such marks are injured, destroyed or removed, or require repairs.

Duty to give notice of any injury occurring to them.

Power to re-erect and repair boundary-marks.

26. Whenever a Magistrate of the first or second class becomes aware that any mark erected under this Act within the local limits of his jurisdiction has been injured, destroyed or removed, or requires repairs, such Magistrate may cause such mark to be re-erected, restored or repaired, and may recover any expenses incurred in respect of such re-erection, restoration or repair from the owner or occupier who is bound under section twenty-five to preserve such mark.

Duties of village-officers.

27. It shall be the duty of every village-headman and thoogyee—

(*a*) to prevent the destruction, injury or alteration of any boundary-mark within the local limits of his jurisdiction;

(*b*) whenever he becomes aware that any such mark has been destroyed, injured or altered, to report immediately to the officer in charge of the nearest Police-station or to the nearest Magistrate such destruction, injury or alteration.

CHAPTER III.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Survey-officer.

28. When any officer is appointed by the Government to make a survey of any land, the Chief Commissioner may invest such officer, for the purposes of such survey, with all or any of the powers conferred on Demarcation-officers by sections four to nine (both inclusive), and also with power to cause any boundary or other marks to be erected by the owners or occupiers of any land, or to erect such marks and to charge the cost of such erection to such owners or occupiers.

Power to perform order under Act at expense of person disobeying it.

29. If any owner or occupier of any land, or any other person, being ordered in accordance with the provisions herein contained to perform any act, fails to perform such act within a reasonable time, the officer who gave the order may, after giving notice to such owner, occupier or other person of his intention so to do, cause the act to be performed; and the expenses incurred in such performance shall be payable by such owner, occupier or other person.

Penalty for refusing or neglecting to comply with orders or notice.

30. Whoever, being legally bound to comply with any lawful order under this Act, or with the requisition contained in any special notice served upon him under this Act, refuses or neglects to comply therewith, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Recovery of amounts due under Act.

31. Every amount due under the provisions of this Act may be recovered as if the same were an arrear of land-revenue.

Power to make subsidiary rules.

32. The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act—

(*a*) for the collection and record of any information in respect of any land;

(*b*) prescribing and limiting the powers and duties of officers conducting proceedings under this Act;

(*c*) regulating the delegation by such officers to subordinate officers of the powers and duties conferred and imposed on them respectively by this Act or the rules made hereunder;

(*d*) for the proper performance of all things to be done, and for the regulation of all proceedings to be taken, under this Act;

(*e*) for the publication, issue and service of all notices, whether general or special, to be published, issued or served under this Act; and

(*f*) for carrying out generally the purposes of this Act.

Mode of publication.

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 13th February, 1880:—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to provide for the grant of Probates of Wills and Letters of Administration to the estates of certain deceased persons was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

Office Memorandum from Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 2110, dated 7th August, 1879 (Paper No. 1).
Extract from a Note by the Hon'ble Justice L. Broughton, dated 23rd August, 1879 (Paper No. 2).
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. 4602-13 J, dated 11th September, 1879, and enclosures (Papers No 6).
" Secretary for Birár to Resident, Haidarábád, No. 24, dated 13th September, 1879 (Papers No. 3).
" Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 2403, dated 17th September, 1879, and enclosures (Papers No. 7).
" Acting Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 5675, dated 19th September, 1879, and enclosures (Papers No. 4).
" Chief Commissioner, Ajmer and Merwára, No. 785, dated 22nd September, 1879, and enclosure (Papers No. 5).
" Officiating Under Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 4146, dated 2nd October, 1879, and enclosures (Papers No. 9).
" Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 1045C, dated 15th October, 1879, and enclosures (Papers No. 8).
" Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 4352-204, dated 29th October, 1879, and enclosure (Papers No. 10).
" Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 1975, dated 3rd November, 1879, and enclosures (Papers No. 12).
" Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 878, dated 12th November, 1879, and enclosures (Papers No. 11).
" Junior Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 4515-637, dated 26th December, 1879, and enclosure (Papers No. 13).
" Ditto ditto, No. 268, dated 14th January, 1880, and enclosure (Papers No. 14).

2. The Bill as introduced, following the course adopted in the Hindú Wills Act, incorporated by mere reference the sections of the Indian Succession Act which it was proposed to apply. This mode of legislation, it has been strongly urged by several of the authorities consulted, is likely to render the Act less intelligible to many of those who will have to use it; and we have accordingly set out at length in the amended Bill now submitted all the sections of the Succession Act which it is intended should apply, and thus made the measure complete and self-contained.

3. Apart from this, which, though it much alters the appearance of the Bill, is a change merely in form, the amendments we have made are few. The most important of these consists in the introduction in section 12 of the provision of the Indian Succession Act (omitted in the Bill as introduced) which bars the establishment of any right as executor or legatee until a grant of probate or letters of administration has been obtained; but in introducing this provision we have confined it to cases in which the property comprised in the will amounts to more than one thousand rupees.

We do not think that, in this very limited class of cases, the considerations which have been urged against making the obtaining of probate or letters of administration a condition precedent to the establishment of any right based on succession have any application; while, on the

other hand, the advantages of requiring the will to be proved in the manner prescribed are too obvious to call for comment.

4. The amendment next in order of importance to which we would direct attention will be found in section 91 of the Bill, where we have made the consent of the Court necessary to every disposition of the property made by an executor or administrator. This limitation has been considered necessary in the mufassal, where it is deemed unsafe to entrust to an executor or administrator the full powers conferred by the Succession Act. In the Presidency-towns, however, where executors and administrators at present are allowed these powers, and where, moreover, the expense attending an application to the Court would be considerable, we have given the Court power to exempt the executor or administrator from the necessity of applying for its consent in each case.

5. Coming now to minor amendments, we may mention that we have omitted in sections 8 and 14 of the Bill the words to be found in the corresponding sections of the Succession Act, making the consent of the husband a condition precedent to the grant of probate or letters of administration to a married woman. The imposition of such a condition would, we think, as has been urged in some of the opinions received, be inconsistent with the proprietary status accorded to married women among a large proportion of the persons for whom the Bill is intended, and would confer a power on the husband which would in many cases be likely to be abused.

6. We have in section 63 required an applicant for probate to insert in his application, as an applicant for letters of administration is bound to do under the Succession Act, an estimate of the amount of assets which are likely to come to his hands.

This amendment is required to complete the chain of securities at present provided by law for the protection of the revenue derived from Court-fees on probates and letters of administration, and it merely brings the Bill into conformity with the law of England (55 Geo. III, c. 184, s. 38) and the existing practice of one at least of the High Courts in this country (Belchambers' *Rules and Orders of the Calcutta High Court*, §700).

7. It has been suggested in the official memorandum from the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 2110, dated 7th August, 1879, that, as a further means of protecting the Court-fees revenue, we should introduce some penal provisions in order to secure the punctual submission by executors and administrators of the inventories and accounts which they are bound by law to furnish; but we observe that it is not the practice in England, save in very peculiar cases, to require the submission of such inventories or accounts except at the instance of some person interested (Williams' *Executors*, 7th edition, p. 975); and in paragraph 690 of his work, to which we have already referred, Mr. Belchambers states that no citation to compel the filing of inventories or accounts has been issued by the Calcutta High Court *ex officio* since the year 1848. This being so, and having regard to the useless trouble and expense involved in the filing of such documents in cases where there is no sort of dispute, we do not think that we should be warranted in recommending the alteration of the law proposed.

8. Section 305 of the Succession Act, which was incorporated in the Bill as introduced, provides that, where there is a bequest of the residue of an estate to a person for life, such residue shall be converted into money and invested. It seemed to us clearly undesirable, in dealing with the class of estates with which we are here concerned, to apply this rule in its full generality to all property alike, whether moveable or immoveable, and under all circumstances alike, without regard to any indications the will might present of an intention that the property should be enjoyed in specie. We were at first inclined to restrict the rule within somewhat the same limits as the English rule on which we suppose it to be based; but on further reflection we have determined to omit it altogether, as being one which rests on a presumption more or less artificial and which might not work satisfactorily in the cases for which this Bill provides.

9. In introducing section 276 of the Succession Act into the Bill we have, with a view to adapting it to the ideas and practices of the classes to which the measure will apply, limited the duty of the executor to providing the necessary funds for the performance of the funeral ceremonies, instead of requiring him to perform them himself, as the section as it stands in the Succession Act has been supposed by some to do.

10. We have excluded from the Bill sections 283 and 284 of the Succession Act, which provide that in the case of a deceased person whose domicile was not in British India the application of his moveable property to the payment of his debts shall be regulated by the law of the country in which he was domiciled. Such a provision, if applied to the classes of persons for whose benefit this Bill is intended, would, we apprehend, be the source of endless complications and difficulty. The vast majority of those persons, when not domiciled in British India, are domiciled in countries where either there is nothing that can be called law applicable to the matter in question, or, where such laws as there are, are merely personal laws; and, wherever this is so, we should, by withdrawing the matter from the operation of the Bill and relegating it to the territorial law of the domicile, be in effect removing it altogether from the sphere of ascertainable law, and leaving it to be determined according to some vague principle of equity and good conscience.

We think the only feasible plan in dealing with the class of persons to which this Bill applies is to subject the matter to our law in all cases without any reference to the domicile of the deceased; and we have the less hesitation in doing this, as we observe that the principle which allows the law of the domicile to prevail in this particular against the law of the situs of the assets is one which, though followed in a well-known English case, is far from being universally accepted, and has been condemned by writers of eminence as out of place in any system based on the English law.

11. The rate of interest (4 per cent.) prescribed by sections 307 and 313 of the Succession Act seems to us too low for the purposes of this Bill, and we have accordingly, in sections 127 and 133 of the Bill, raised it to 6 per cent., the ordinary Court rate.

12. We propose to repeal the proviso to section 13 of Act XXVII of 1860, as it will become unsuitable when the power to grant probate ceases to be limited to cases where there are assets within the local limits of the jurisdiction; and we propose to repeal sections 15 and 16 of the same Act, because we think that a grant of probate or letters of administration should, as we have provided in section 152 of the Bill, supersede a certificate previously granted.

13. The publication ordered by the Council has been made; we think the amendment we have referred to in paragraph 3 *supra* is of sufficient importance to make it desirable that the Bill be republished; but, as we do not anticipate that any objections will be made to that amendment, we recommend that this report should be taken into consideration before the end of the Calcutta sittings, so as to place the Council in a position to pass the Bill at Simla in the event of no valid objection being brought forward, say, within two months.

WHITLEY STOKES.
A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
SAYYAD AHMAD.
B. W. COLVIN.
C. GRANT.
J. PITT KENNEDY.
G. C. PAUL.

The 13th February, 1880.

No. II.

THE PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION BILL, 1880.

PREAMBLE.

CHAPTER I.

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    Procedure when different executors appointed by codicil.
11. Accrual of representation to surviving executor.
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27. Probate of copy where original exists.
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31. Administration to attorney of absent person entitled to administer in case of intestacy.
32. Administration during minority of sole executor or residuary legatee.
33. Administration during minority of several executors or residuary legatees.
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No. II.

A Bill to provide for the grant of Probates of Wills and Letters of Administration to the estates of certain deceased persons.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the grant of probate of wills and letters of administration to the estates of deceased persons in cases to which the Indian Succession Act, 1865, does not apply; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Probate and Administration Act, 1880":

Local extent.

It applies to the whole of British India;

Commencement.

and it shall come into force on the first day of January, 1881.

Personal application.

2. Chapters II to XIII, both inclusive, of this Act shall apply in the case of every Hindú, Muhammadan, Buddhist and person exempted under section 332 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, dying on or after the said first day of January, 1881.

Act X of 1865, s. 3.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Province:"

"Province" includes any division of British India having a Court of the last resort:

Act IX of 1875.

"minor:"

"minority:"

"minor" means any person subject to the Indian Majority Act, 1875, who has not attained his majority within the meaning of that Act, and any other person who has not completed his age of eighteen years; and "minority" means the status of any such person:

"will:"

"will" means the legal declaration of the intentions of the testator with respect to his property, which he desires to be carried into effect after his death:

"codicil:"

"codicil" means an instrument made in relation to a will, and explaining, altering or adding to its dispositions. It is considered as forming an additional part of the will:

Act X of 1865, s. 137.

"specific legacy:"

"specific legacy" means a legacy of specified property:

"demonstrative legacy:"

"demonstrative legacy" means a legacy directed to be paid out of specified property:

"probate:"

"probate" means the copy of a will certified under the seal of a Court of competent jurisdiction, with a grant of administration to the estate of the testator:

"executor:"

"executor" means a person to whom the execution of the last will of a deceased person is, by the testator's appointment, confided:

"administrator:"

"administrator" means a person appointed by competent authority to administer the estate of a deceased person when there is no executor:

"High Court."

"High Court" shall, for the purposes of sections sixty, sixty-one and sixty-six, include the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon.

CHAPTER II.

OF GRANT OF PROBATE AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Character and property of executor or administrator as such.

4. The executor or administrator, as the case may be, of a deceased person, is his legal representative for all purposes, and all the property of the deceased person vests in him as such. Act s. 1

But nothing herein contained shall vest in an executor or administrator any property of a deceased person which would otherwise have passed by survivorship to some other person.

Administration with copy annexed of authenticated copy of will proved abroad.

5. When a will has been proved and deposited in a Court of competent jurisdiction, situated beyond the limits of the Province, whether in the British dominions, or in a foreign country, and a properly authenticated copy of the will is produced, letters of administration may be granted with a copy of such copy annexed. Ac s.

Probate only to appointed executor.

6. Probate can be granted only to an executor appointed by the will. Ac s.

Appointment express or implied.

7. The appointment may be express or by necessary implication. A s.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A wills that C be his executor if B will not; B is appointed executor by implication.

(*b.*) A gives a legacy to B and several legacies to other persons, among the rest to his daughter-in-law, C, and adds, "but should the within-named C be not living, I do constitute and appoint B my whole and sole executrix." C is appointed executrix by implication.

(*c.*) A appoints several persons executors of his will and codicils, and his nephew residuary legatee, and in another codicil are these words:—"I appoint my nephew my residuary legatee to discharge all lawful demands against my will and codicils, signed of different dates." The nephew is appointed an executor by implication.

Persons to whom probate cannot be granted.

8. Probate cannot be granted to any person who is a minor or is of unsound mind.

Grant of probate to several executors simultaneously or at different times.

9. When several executors are appointed, probate may be granted to them all simultaneously or at different times.

Illustration.

A is an executor of B's will by express appointment, and C an executor of it by implication. Probate may be granted to A and C at the same time, or to A first and then to C, or to C first then to A.

35. **10.** If a codicil be discovered after the grant of probate, a separate probate of that codicil may be granted to the executor, if it in no way repeals the appointment of executors made by the will.

Separate probate of codicil discovered after grant of probate.

If different executors are appointed by the codicil, the probate of the will must be revoked, and a new probate granted of the will and the codicil together.

Procedure when different executors appointed by codicil.

35. **11.** When probate has been granted to several executors, and one of them dies, the entire representation of the testator accrues to the surviving executor or executors.

Accrual of representation to surviving executor.

35. **12.** No right as executor can be established in any Court of justice unless probate of the will under which such right is claimed has been granted under this Act so as to have effect within the Province in which such Court is situate; and

Right as executor or legatee when established.

no right as legatee can be established as aforesaid, unless probate of the will under which such right is claimed or letters of administration with such will annexed has or have been granted as aforesaid.

Nothing in this section applies in cases where the amount or value of the property comprised in the will does not exceed one thousand rupees.

35. **13.** Probate of a will when granted establishes the will from the death of the testator, and renders valid all intermediate acts of the executor as such.

Effect of probate.

35, 30 **14.** Letters of administration cannot be granted to any person who is a minor or is of unsound mind.

To whom administration may not be granted.

35. **15.** Letters of administration entitle the administrator to all rights belonging to the intestate as effectually as if the administration had been granted at the moment after his death.

Effect of letters of administration.

35. **16.** Letters of administration do not render valid any intermediate acts of the administrator tending to the diminution or damage of the intestate's estate.

Acts not validated by administration.

35. **17.** When a person appointed an executor has not renounced the executorship, letters of administration shall not be granted to any other person until a citation has been issued calling upon the executor to accept or renounce his executorship;

Grant of administration where executor has not renounced.

except that, when one or more of several executors have proved a will, the Court may, on the death of the survivor of those who have proved, grant letters of administration without citing those who have not proved.

Exception.

18. The renunciation may be made orally in the presence of the Judge, or by a writing signed by the person renouncing, and when made shall preclude him from ever thereafter applying for probate of the will appointing him executor. Act X of 1[illegible] s. 194.

Form and effect of renunciation of executorship.

19. If the executor renounce, or fail to accept, the executorship within the time limited for the acceptance or refusal thereof, the will may be proved and letters of administration with a copy of the will annexed may be granted to the person who would be entitled to administration in case of intestacy. Act X of 1[illegible] s. 195.

Procedure where executor renounces or fails to accept within time limited.

20. When the deceased has made a will, but has not appointed an executor, or Act X of 1[illegible] s. 196.

Grant of administration to universal or residuary legatee.

when he has appointed an executor who is legally incapable or refuses to act, or has died before the testator, or before he has proved the will, or

when the executor dies after having proved the will but before he has administered all the estate of the deceased,

an universal or a residuary legatee may be admitted to prove the will, and letters of administration with the will annexed may be granted to him of the whole estate, or of so much thereof as may be unadministered.

21. When a residuary legatee who has a beneficial interest survives the testator, but dies before the estate has been fully administered, his representative has the same right to administration with the will annexed as such residuary legatee. Act X of [illegible] s. 197.

Right to administration of representative of deceased residuary legatee.

22. When there is no executor and no residuary legatee or representative of a residuary legatee, or he declines or is incapable to act, or cannot be found, the person or persons who would be entitled to the administration of the estate of the deceased if he had died intestate, or any other legatee having a beneficial interest, or a creditor, may be admitted to prove the will, and letters of administration may be granted to him or them accordingly. Act X of [illegible] s. 198.

Grant of administration where no executor, nor residuary legatee, nor representative of such legatee.

23. Letters of administration with the will annexed shall not be granted to any legatee other than an universal or a residuary legatee, until a citation has been issued and published in the manner hereinafter mentioned, calling on the next-of-kin to accept or refuse letters of administration. Act X of [illegible] s. 199.

Citation before grant of administration to legatee other than universal or residuary.

I, **24.** When the deceased has died intestate, administration of his estate may be granted to any person who, according to the rules for the distribution of the estate of an intestate applicable in the case of such deceased, would be entitled to the whole or any part of such deceased's estate.

To whom administration may be granted.

When several such persons apply for administration, it shall be in the discretion of the Court to grant it to any one or more of them.

When no such person applies, it may be granted to a creditor of the deceased.

CHAPTER III.

OF LIMITED GRANTS.

(a.)—*Grants limited in Duration.*

865, **25.** When the will has been lost or mislaid since the testator's death, or has been destroyed by wrong or accident and not by any act of the testator, and a copy or the draft of the will has been preserved, probate may be granted of such copy or draft, limited until the original or a properly authenticated copy of it be produced.

Probate of copy or draft of lost will.

865 **26.** When the will has been lost or destroyed and no copy has been made nor the draft preserved, probate may be granted of its contents, if they can be established by evidence.

Probate of contents of lost or destroyed will.

865, **27.** When the will is in the possession of a person, residing out of the Province in which application for probate is made, who has refused or neglected to deliver it up, but a copy has been transmitted to the executor, and it is necessary for the interests of the estate that probate should be granted without waiting for the arrival of the original, probate may be granted of the copy so transmitted, limited until the will or an authenticated copy of it be produced.

Probate of copy where original exists.

865, **28.** Where no will of the deceased is forthcoming, but there is reason to believe that there is a will in existence, letters of administration may be granted, limited until the will or an authenticated copy of it be produced.

Administration until will produced.

(b).—*Grants for the Use and Benefit of others having Right.*

865, **29.** When any executor is absent from the Province in which application is made, and there is no executor within the Province willing to act, letters of administration with the will annexed may be granted to the attorney of the absent executor, for the use and benefit of his principal, limited until he shall obtain probate or letters of administration granted to himself.

Administration with will annexed to attorney of absent executor.

865, **30.** When any person to whom, if present, letters of administration with the will annexed might be granted, is absent from the Province, letters of administration with the will annexed may be granted to his attorney, limited as above-mentioned.

Administration with will annexed to attorney of absent person, who, if present, would be entitled to administer.

31. When a person entitled to administration in case of intestacy is absent from the Province, and no person equally entitled is willing to act, letters of administration may be granted to the attorney of the absent person, limited as before mentioned. Act X of 186 s. 214.

Administration to attorney of absent person entitled to administer in case of intestacy.

32. When a minor is sole executor or sole residuary legatee, letters of administration with the will annexed may be granted to the legal guardian of such minor, or to such other person as the Court shall think fit, until the minor has attained his majority, at which period, and not before, probate of the will shall be granted to him. Act X of 186 s. 215.

Administration during minority of sole executor or residuary legatee.

33. When there are two or more minor executors and no executor who has attained majority, or two or more residuary legatees and no residuary legatee who has attained majority, the grant shall be limited until one of them has attained his majority. Act X of 186 s. 216.

Administration during minority of several executors or residuary legatees.

34. If a sole executor or a sole universal or residuary legatee, or a person who would be solely entitled to the estate of the intestate according to the rule for the distribution of intestates' estates, applicable in the case of the deceased, be a lunatic, letters of administration with or without the will annexed, as the case may be, shall be granted to the person to whom the care of his estate has been committed by competent authority, or, if there be no such person, to such other person as the Court thinks fit to appoint, for the use and benefit of the lunatic until he becomes of sound mind. Act X of 186 s. 217.

Administration for use and benefit of lunatic.

35. Pending any suit touching the validity of the will of a deceased person, or for obtaining or revoking any probate or any grant of letters of administration, the Court may appoint an administrator of the estate of such deceased person, who shall have all the rights and powers of a general administrator, other than the right of distributing such estate; and every such administrator shall be subject to the immediate control of the Court and shall act under its direction. Act X of 18 s. 218.

Administration *pendente lite.*

(c.)—*For Special Purposes.*

36. If an executor be appointed for any limited purpose specified in the will, the probate shall be limited to that purpose, and if he should appoint an attorney to take administration on his behalf, the letters of administration with the will annexed shall accordingly be limited. Act X of 18 s. 219.

Probate limited to purpose specified in will.

37. If an executor appointed generally give an authority to an attorney to prove a will on his behalf, and the authority is limited to a particular purpose, the letters of administration with the will annexed shall be limited accordingly. Act X of 18 s. 220.

Administration with will annexed limited to particular purpose.

Administration limited to trust-property.

38. Where a person dies, leaving property of which he was the sole or surviving trustee, or in which he had no beneficial interest on his own account, and leaves no general representative, or one who is unable or unwilling to act as such, letters of administration, limited to such property, may be granted to the person beneficially interested in the property, or to some other person on his behalf.

Administration limited to suit.

39. When it is necessary that the representative of a person deceased be made a party to a pending suit, and the executor or person entitled to administration is unable or unwilling to act, letters of administration may be granted to the nominee of a party in such suit, limited for the purpose of representing the deceased in the said suit, or in any other cause or suit which may be commenced in the same or in any other Court between the parties, or any other parties, touching the matters at issue in the said cause or suit, and until a final decree shall be made therein and carried into complete execution.

Administration limited to purpose of becoming party to suit to be brought against administrator.

40. If, at the expiration of twelve months from the date of any probate or letters of administration, the executor or administrator to whom the same has been granted is absent from the Province within which the Court that has granted the probate or letters of administration is situate, such Court may grant, to any person whom it thinks fit, letters of administration limited to the purpose of becoming and being made a party to a suit to be brought against the executor or administrator, and carrying the decree which may be made therein into effect.

Administration limited to collection and preservation of deceased's property.

41. In any case in which it appears necessary for preserving the property of a deceased person, the Court within whose district any of the property is situate may grant, to any person whom such Court thinks fit, letters of administration limited to the collection and preservation of the property of the deceased, and giving discharges for debts due to his estate, subject to the directions of the Court.

Appointment, as administrator, of person other than one who under ordinary circumstances would be entitled to administration.

42. When a person has died intestate, or leaving a will of which there is no executor willing and competent to act, or where the executor is, at the time of the death of such person, resident out of the Province, and it appears to the Court to be necessary or convenient to appoint some person to administer the estate or any part thereof other than the person who under ordinary circumstances would be entitled to a grant of administration, the Judge may, in his discretion, having regard to consanguinity, amount of interest, the safety of the estate and probability that it will be properly administered, appoint such person as he thinks fit to be administrator;

and in every such case letters of administration may be limited or not as the Judge thinks fit.

(*d*).—*Grants with Exception.*

Probate or administration with will annexed subject to exception.

43. Whenever the nature of the case requires that an exception be made, probate of a will, or letters of administration with the will annexed, shall be granted subject to such exception. Act X of 186 s. 226.

Administration with exception.

44. Whenever the nature of the case requires that an exception be made, letters of administration shall be granted subject to such exception. Act X of 186 s. 227.

(*e*).—*Grants of the Rest.*

Probate or administration of rest.

45. Whenever a grant, with exception, of probate or letters of administration, with or without the will annexed, has been made, the person entitled to probate or administration of the remainder of the deceased's estate may take a grant of probate or letters of administration, as the case may be, of the rest of the deceased's estate. Act X of 186 s. 228.

(*f*).—*Grants of Effects unadministered.*

Grant of effects unadministered.

46. If the executor to whom probate has been granted have died leaving a part of the testator's estate unadministered, a new representative may be appointed for the purpose of administering such part of the estate. Act X of 186 s. 229.

Rules as to grants of effects unadministered.

47. In granting letters of administration of an estate not fully administered, the Court shall be guided by the same rules as apply to original grants, and shall grant letters of administration to those persons only to whom original grants might have been made. Act X of 1865 s. 230.

Administration when limited grant expired, and still some part of estate unadministered.

48. When a limited grant has expired by efflux-ion of time, or the happening of the event or contingency on which it was limited, and there is still some part of the deceased's estate unadministered, letters of administration shall be granted to those persons to whom original grants might have been made. Act X of 1865, s. 231.

CHAPTER IV.

Alteration and Revocation of Grants.

What errors may be rectified by Court.

49. Errors in names and descriptions, or in setting forth the time and place of the deceased's death, or the purpose in a limited grant, may be rectified by the Court, and the grant of probate or letters of administration may be altered and amended accordingly. Act X of 1865 s. 232.

of 1865, **50.** If, after the grant of letters of administration with the will annexed, a codicil be discovered, it may be added to the grant on due proof and identification, and the grant altered and amended accordingly.

Procedure where codicil discovered after grant of administration with will annexed.

of 1865, **51.** The grant of probate or letters of administration may be revoked or annulled for just cause.

Revocation or annulment for just cause.

"Just cause."

Explanation.—Just cause is—

1*st*, that the proceedings to obtain the grant were defective in substance;

2*nd*, that the grant was obtained fraudulently by making a false suggestion, or by concealing from the Court something material to the case;

3*rd*, that the grant was obtained by means of an untrue allegation of a fact essential in point of law to justify the grant, though such allegation was made in ignorance or inadvertently;

4*th*, that the grant has become useless and inoperative through circumstances.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) The Court by which the grant was made had no jurisdiction.

(*b*.) The grant was made without citing parties who ought to have been cited.

(*c*.) The will of which probate was obtained was forged or revoked.

(*d*.) A obtained letters of administration to the estate of B, as his widow, but it has since transpired that she was never married to him.

(*e*.) A has taken administration to the estate of B as if he had died intestate, but a will has since been discovered.

(*f*.) Since probate was granted, a later will has been discovered.

(*g*.) Since probate was granted, a codicil has been discovered, which revokes or adds to the appointment of executors under the will.

(*h*.) The person to whom probate was, or letters of administration were, granted has subsequently become of unsound mind.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE PRACTICE IN GRANTING AND REVOKING PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

X of 1865, 35. **52.** The District Judge shall have jurisdiction in granting and revoking probates and letters of administration in all cases within his district.

Jurisdiction of District Judge in granting and revoking probates, &c.

w Commis-ners' draft 1863, sec-n 242. elegates ll No. I, 2. **53.** The High Court may, from time to time, appoint such judicial officers within any district as it thinks fit to act for the District Judge as Delegates to grant probate and letters of administration in non-contentious cases, within such local limits as it may from time to time prescribe:

Power to appoint Delegate of District Judge to deal with non-contentious cases.

Provided that, in the case of High Courts not established by Royal Charter, such appointment be made with the previous sanction of the Local Government.

Persons so appointed shall be called "District Delegates."

54. The District Judge shall have the like powers and authority in relation to the granting of probate and letters of administration, and all matters connected therewith, as are by law vested in him in relation to any civil suit or proceeding depending in his Court. Act X of s. 236.

District Judge's powers as to grant of probate and administration.

55. The District Judge may order any person to produce and bring into Court any paper or writing being or purporting to be testamentary, which may be shown to be in the possession or under the control of such person; Act X of s. 237.

District Judge may order person to produce testamentary papers.

and if it be not shown that any such paper or writing is in the possession or under the control of such person, but there is reason to believe that he has the knowledge of any such paper or writing, the Court may direct him to attend for the purpose of being examined respecting the same,

and he shall be bound to answer such questions as may be put to him by the Court, and, if so ordered, to produce and bring in such paper or writing, and shall be subject to the like punishment under the Indian Penal Code, in case of default in not attending or in not answering such questions or not bringing in such paper or writing as he would have been subject to in case he had been a party to a suit, and had made such default,

and the costs of the proceeding shall be in the discretion of the Judge.

56. The proceedings of the Court of the District Judge, in relation to the granting of probate and letters of administration, shall, except as hereinafter otherwise provided, be regulated, so far as the circumstances of the case will admit, by the Code of Civil Procedure. Act X of s. 238; omitted

Proceedings of District Judge's Court in relation to probate and administration.

57. Probate of the will or letters of administration to the estate of a deceased person may be granted by the District Judge under the seal of his Court, if it appears by a petition, verified as hereinafter mentioned, of the person applying for the same that the testator or intestate, as the case may be, had at the time of his decease a fixed place of abode, or any property, moveable or immoveable, within the jurisdiction of the Judge. Act X o s. 240.

When probate or administration may be granted by District Judge.

58. When the application is made to the Judge of a District in which the deceased had no fixed abode at the time of his death, the Judge may in his discretion refuse the application, if in his judgment it could be disposed of more justly or Act X s. 241.

Disposal of application made to Judge of District in which deceased had no fixed abode.

conveniently in another district, or, where the application is for letters of administration, grant them absolutely, or limited to the property within his own jurisdiction.

Probate and letters of administration may be granted by Delegate.

59. Probate and letters of administration may, upon application for that purpose to any District Delegate, be granted by him in any case in which there is no contention, if it appears by petition (verified as hereinafter mentioned) that the testator or intestate, as the case may be, at the time of his death had his fixed place of abode within the jurisdiction of such Delegate.

Conclusiveness of probate or letters of administration.

35. **60.** Probate or letters of administration shall have effect over all the property and estate, moveable or immoveable, of the deceased throughout the Province in which the same is granted, and shall be conclusive as to the representative title against all debtors of the deceased, and all persons holding property which belongs to him, and shall afford full indemnity to all debtors paying their debts, and all persons delivering up such property to the person to whom such probate or letters of administration shall have been granted :

Effect of unlimited probates, &c., granted by High Court.

Provided that probates and letters of administration granted by a High Court shall, unless otherwise directed by the grant, have like effect throughout the whole of British India.

Transmission of certificate by High Court granting probate, &c., to other Courts.

35. **61.** Whenever a grant of probate or letters of administration is made by a High Court with such effect as last aforesaid, the Registrar, or such other officer as the High Court making the grant appoints in this behalf, shall send to each of the other High Courts a certificate to the following effect :—

I, *A. B.*, Registrar [*or as the case may be*] of the High Court of Judicature at [*or as the case may be*], hereby certify that on the day of 188 the High Court of Judicature at [*or as the case may be*] granted probate of the will [*or* letters of administration of the estate] of *C. D.*, late of deceased, to *E. F.* of and *G. H.* of , and that such probate [*or* letters] has [*or* have] effect over all the property of the deceased throughout the whole of British India ;

and such certificate shall be filed by the High Court receiving the same.

Conclusiveness of application for probate or administration, if properly made and verified.

35. **62.** The application for probate or letters of administration, if made and verified in the manner hereinafter mentioned, shall be conclusive for the purpose of authorizing the grant of probate or administration, and no such grant shall be impeached by reason that the testator or intestate had no fixed place of abode, or no property within the district at the time of his death, unless by a proceeding to revoke the grant if obtained by a fraud upon the Court.

Petition for probate.

63. Application for probate shall be made by a petition distinctly written in English or in the language in ordinary use in proceedings before the Court in which the application is made, with the will annexed, and stating — Act X of 1 s. 244.

the time of the testator's death,

that the writing annexed is his last will and testament,

that it was duly executed,

that the petitioner is the executor thereinnamed, and

the amount of assets which are likely to come to the petitioner's hands.

In addition to these particulars, the petition shall further state,

when the application is to the District Judge, that the deceased at the time of his death had a fixed place of abode or had some property situate within the jurisdiction of the Judge; and,

when the application is to a District Delegate, that the deceased at the time of his death had a fixed place of abode within the jurisdiction of such Delegate. — Draft Succession Act, s 253. Delegates No. I, s. 4

In what cases translation of will to be annexed to petition.

64. In cases wherein the will is written in any language other than English, or than that in ordinary use in proceedings before the Court, there shall be a translation thereof annexed to the petition by a translator of the Court, if the language be one for which a translator is appointed; or, if the will be in any other language, then by any person competent to translate the same, in which case such translation shall be verified by that person in the following manner :— — Act X of 1 s. 245.

Verification of translation by person other than Court translator.

"I (*A. B.*) do declare that I read and perfectly understand the language and character of the original, and that the above is a true and accurate translation thereof."

Petition for letters of administration.

65. Application for letters of administration shall be made by petition distinctly written as aforesaid, and stating — Act X of s. 246.

the time and place of the deceased's death,

the family or other relatives of the deceased, and their respective residences,

the right in which the petitioner claims,

the amount of assets which are likely to come to the petitioner's hands.

In addition to these particulars the petition shall further state,

when the application is to a District Judge, that the deceased at the time of his death had a fixed place of abode or had some property situate within the jurisdiction of the Judge; and

when the application is to a District Delegate, that the deceased at the time of his death had a fixed place of abode within the jurisdiction of such Delegate. — Draft Succession Act, 255. Delegate No. I, s.

Additional statements in petition for probate, &c.

66. Every person applying to a High Court for probate of a will or letters of administration of an estate, intended to have effect — Act X of s. 246A.

throughout British India, shall state in his petition, in addition to the matters respectively required by sections sixty-three and sixty-five, that to the best of his belief no application has been made to any other High Court for a probate of the same will or for letters of administration of the same estate, intended to have such effect as last aforesaid,

or, where any such application has been made, the High Court to which it was made, the person or persons by whom it was made, and the proceedings (if any) had thereon.

And the High Court to which any application is made under the proviso to section sixty may, if it think fit, reject the same.

of 1865, Petition for probate or administration to be signed and verified.

67. The petition for probate or letters of administration shall in all cases be subscribed by the petitioner and his pleader, if any, and shall be verified by the petitioner in the following manner or to the like effect:—

"I (*A. B.*), the petitioner in the above petition, declare that what is stated therein is true to the best of my information and belief."

of 1865, Verification of petition for probate by one witness to will.

68. Where the application is for probate, the petition shall also be verified by at least one of the witnesses to the will (when procurable), in the manner or to the effect following:—

"I (*C. D.*), one of the witnesses to the last will and testament of the testator mentioned in the above petition, declare that I was present and saw the said testator affix his signature (*or* mark) thereto (*as the case may be*) (*or* that the said testator acknowledged the writing annexed to the above petition to be his last will and testament in my presence)."

of 1865, Punishment for false averment in petition or declaration.

69. If any petition or declaration which is hereby required to be verified contains any averment which the person making the verification knows or believes to be false, such person shall be subject to punishment according to the provisions of the law for the time being in force for the punishment of giving or fabricating false evidence.

of 1865, District Judge may examine petitioner in person,

70. In all cases it shall be lawful for the District Judge or District Delegate, if he thinks fit,

to examine the petitioner in person upon oath, and also

to require further evidence of the due execution of the will, or the right of the petitioner to the letters of administration, as the case may be, and

require further evidence,

to issue citations calling upon all persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the deceased to come and see the proceedings before the grant of probate or letters of administration.

and issue citations to inspect proceedings.

The citation shall be fixed up in some conspicuous part of the Court-house, and also in the office of the Collector of the District, and otherwise published or made known in such manner as the Judge or Delegate issuing the same may direct.

Publication of citation.

Caveats against grant of probate or administration.

71. Caveats against the grant of probate or letters of administration may be lodged with the District Judge or a District Delegate; and immediately on any caveat being lodged with any District Delegate, he shall send a copy thereof to the District Judge; and immediately on a caveat being entered with the District Judge, a copy thereof shall be given to the District Delegate, if any, within whose jurisdiction it is alleged the deceased had his fixed place of abode at the time of his death, and to any other Judge or District Delegate to whom it may appear to the District Judge expedient to transmit the same.

Draft Succession Act, section 259. Delegates Bill No. 1, s. 6

Form of caveat.

72. The caveat shall be to the following effect:—

Act X of 1865 s. 252.

"Let nothing be done in the matter of the estate of *A. B.*, late of , deceased, who died on the day of at without notice to *C. D.* of ."

After entry of caveat, no proceeding taken on petition until after notice to caveator.

73. No proceeding shall be taken on a petition for probate or letters of administration after a caveat against the grant thereof has been entered with the Judge or District Delegate to whom the application has been made, or notice thereof has been given of its entry with some other Delegate, until after such notice to the person by whom the same has been entered as the Court shall think reasonable.

Act X of 1865 s. 253.

District Delegate when not to grant probate or administration.

74. A District Delegate shall not grant probate or letters of administration in any case in which there is contention as to the grant, or in which it otherwise appears to him that probate or letters of administration ought not to be granted in his Court.

Draft Succession Act, section 263. Delegates Bill No. 1, s. 7.

Explanation.—By "contention" is understood the appearance of any one in person, or by his recognized agent or by a pleader duly appointed to act on his behalf, to oppose the proceeding.

Power to transmit statement to District Judge in doubtful cases where no contention.

75. In every case in which there is no contention, but it appears to the District Delegate doubtful whether the probate or letters of administration should or should not be granted, or when any question arises in relation to the grant, or application for the grant, of any probate or letters of administration, the District Delegate may, if he thinks proper, transmit a statement of the matter in question to the District Judge, who may direct the District Delegate to proceed in the matter of the application, according to such instructions as to the Judge may seem necessary, or may forbid any further proceeding by the District Delegate in relation to the matter of such application,

Draft Succession Act, section 264. Delegates Bill No. 1, s. 7

leaving the party applying for the grant in question to make application to the Judge.

Draft Succession Act, section 265. Delegates Bill No. I, s. 7.

Procedure where there is contention, or District Delegate thinks probate or letters of administration should be refused in his Court.

76. In every case in which there is contention, or the District Delegate is of opinion that the probate or letters of administration should be refused in his Court, the petition, with any documents that may have been filed therewith, shall be returned to the person by whom the application was made, in order that the same may be presented to the District Judge; unless the District Delegate thinks it necessary, for the purposes of justice, to impound the same, which he is hereby authorized to do; and in that case the same shall be sent by him to the District Judge.

X of 1865, s. 251.

Grant of probate to be under seal of Court.

77. Whenever it appears to the Judge or District Delegate that probate of a will should be granted, he shall grant the same under the seal of his Court in manner following:—

Form of such grant.

"I, Judge of the District of , [*or* Delegate appointed for granting probate or letters of administration in (*here insert the limits of the Delegate's jurisdiction*)] hereby make known that on the day of in the year the last will of , late of , a copy whereof is hereunto annexed, was proved and registered before me, and that administration of the property and credits of the said deceased, and in any way concerning his will, was granted to , the executor in the said will named, he having undertaken to administer the same, and to make a true inventory of the said property and credits, and to exhibit the same at or before the expiration of a year next ensuing, and also to render a true account thereof."

X of 1865, s. 255.

Grant of letters of administration to be under seal of Court.

78. Whenever it appears to the District Judge or District Delegate that letters of administration to the estate of a person deceased, with or without a copy of the will annexed, should be granted, he shall grant the same under the seal of his Court in manner following:—

Form of such grant.

"I, , Judge of the District of , [*or* Delegate appointed for granting probate or letters of administration in (*here insert the limits of the Delegate's jurisdiction*)] hereby make known that on the day of letters of administration (with *or* without the will annexed, *as the case may be*) of the property and credits of , late of , deceased, were granted to , the father (*or as the case may be*) of the deceased, he having undertaken to administer the same, and to make a true inventory of the said property and credits, and to exhibit the same in this Court at or before the expiration of one year next ensuing, and also to render a true account thereof."

X of 1865, s. 256. Bill No. I, s. 4.

Administration-bond.

79. Every person to whom any grant of administration is committed, and, if the Judge so direct, any person to whom probate is granted, shall give a bond to the Judge of the District Court to enure for the benefit of the Judge for the time being, with one or more surety or sureties, engaging for the due collection, getting in, and administering the estate of the deceased, which bond shall be in such form as the Judge from time to time by any general or special order directs.

Act X s. 25

Assignment of administration-bond.

80. The Court may, on application made by petition and on being satisfied that the engagement of any such bond has not been kept, and upon such terms as to security, or providing that the money received be paid into Court, or otherwise as the Court may think fit, assign the same to some proper person, who shall thereupon be entitled to sue on the said bond in his own name as if the same had been originally given to him instead of to the Judge of the Court, and shall be entitled to recover thereon, as trustee for all persons interested, the full amount recoverable in respect of any breach thereof.

Act X s. 258

Time for grant of probate and administration.

81. No probate of a will shall be granted until after the expiration of seven clear days, and no letters of administration shall be granted until after the expiration of fourteen clear days, from the day of the testator or intestate's death.

Act X s. 25

Filing of original wills of which probate or administration with will annexed granted.

82. Until a public registry for wills is established, every District Judge and District Delegate shall file and preserve among the records of his Court all original wills of which probate or letters of administration with the will annexed may be granted by him: and the Local Government shall make regulations for the preservation and inspection of the wills so filed as aforesaid.

Act X s. 26

Grantee of probate or administration alone to sue, &c., until same revoked.

83. After any grant of probate or letters of administration, no other than the person to whom the same shall have been granted shall have power to sue or prosecute any suit, or otherwise act as representative of the deceased, throughout the Province in which the same may have been granted, until such probate or letters of administration shall have been recalled or revoked.

Act X s. 261

Procedure in contentious cases.

84. In any case before the District Judge in which there is contention, the proceeding shall take, as nearly as may be, the form of a regular suit, according to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, in which the petitioner for probate or letters of administration, as the case may be, shall be the plaintiff, and the person who may have appeared as aforesaid to oppose the grant shall be the defendant.

Act X s. 26

Payment to executor or administrator before probate or administration revoked.

85. Where any probate is, or letters of administration are, revoked, all payments *bonâ fide* made to any executor or administrator under such probate or administration before the revocation thereof shall,

notwithstanding such revocation, be a legal discharge to the person making the same;

and the executor or administrator who shall have acted under any such revoked probate or administration may retain and reimburse himself in respect of any payments made by him which the person to whom probate or letters of administration shall be afterwards granted might have lawfully made.

Right of such executor or administrator to recoup himself.

Bill No. I, s. 5. **86.** Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the Court may in its discretion make an order refusing, for reasons to be recorded by it in writing, to grant any application for letters of administration made under this Act, except when such application is an application for letters of administration with a will annexed, and the amount or value of the property comprised in such will exceeds one thousand rupees.

Power to refuse letters of administration.

Act X of 1865, s. 263. **87.** Every order made by a District Judge or District Delegate by virtue of the powers hereby conferred upon him shall be subject to appeal to the High Court under the rules contained in the Code of Civil Procedure applicable to appeals.

Appeals from orders of District Judge.

Act X of 1865, s. 264. **88.** The High Court shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the District Judge in the exercise of all the powers hereby conferred upon the District Judge.

Concurrent jurisdiction of High Court.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE POWERS OF AN EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR.

Act X of 1865, s. 267. **89.** An executor or administrator has the same power to sue in respect of all causes of action that survive the deceased, and to distrain for all rents due to him at the time of his death, as the deceased had when living.

In respect of causes of action surviving deceased, and rents due at death.

Act X of 1865, s. 268. **90.** All demands whatsoever, and all rights to prosecute or defend any action or special proceeding, existing in favour of or against a person at the time of his decease survive to and against his executors or administrators, except causes of action for defamation, assault as defined in the Indian Penal Code, or other personal injuries not causing the death of the party, and except also cases where, after the death of the party, the relief sought could not be enjoyed, or granting it would be nugatory.

Demands and rights of action of or against deceased survive to and against executor or administrator.

Illustration.

(*a*). A collision takes place on a railway in consequence of some neglect or default of the officials, and a passenger is severely hurt, but not so as to cause death. He afterwards dies without having instituted any suit. The cause of action does not survive.

of 1865, **91.** An executor or administrator has power, with the consent of the Court by which the probate or letters of administration was or were granted, to dispose of the property of the deceased, either wholly or in part, in such manner as he thinks fit:

Power of executor or administrator to dispose of property.

Provided that the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Madras or Bombay may, when granting probate or letters of administration, exempt the executor or administrator from the necessity of obtaining such consent. New.

Illustrations.

(*a*). The deceased has made a specific bequest of part of his property. The executor, not having assented to the bequest, sells the subject of it with the consent of the Court. The sale is valid.

(*b*). The executor, in the exercise of his discretion, mortgages a part of the immoveable estate of the deceased with the consent of the Court. The mortgage is valid.

92. If an executor or administrator purchases, either directly or indirectly, any part of the property of the deceased, the sale is voidable at the instance of any other person interested in the property sold. Act X o s. 270.

Purchase by executor or administrator of deceased's property.

93. When there are several executors or administrators, the powers of all may, in the absence of any direction to the contrary, be exercised by any one of them who has proved the will or taken out administration. Act X o s. 271.

Powers of several executors or administrators exercisable by one.

Illustrations.

(*a*). One of several executors has power to release a debt due to the deceased.

(*b*). One has power to surrender a lease.

(*c*). One has power to sell the property of the deceased, moveable or immoveable.

(*d*). One has power to assent to a legacy.

(*e*). One has power to endorse a promissory note payable to the deceased.

(*f*). The will appoints A, B, C, and D to be executors, and directs that two of them shall be a quorum. No act can be done by a single executor.

94. Upon the death of one or more of several executors or administrators, all the powers of the office become vested in the survivors or survivor. Act X s. 272.

Survival of powers on death of one of several executors or administrators.

95. The administrator of effects unadministered has, with respect to such effects, the same powers as the original executor or administrator. Act X s. 273.

Powers of administrator of effects unadministered.

96. An administrator during minority has all the powers of an ordinary administrator. Act X s. 274.

Powers of administrator during minority.

97. When probate or letters of administration shall have been granted to a married woman, she has all the powers of an ordinary executor or administrator. Act X s. 275.

Powers of married executrix or administratrix.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE DUTIES OF AN EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR.

98. It is the duty of an executor to provide funds for the performance of the necessary funeral ceremonies of the deceased in a manner suitable to his condition if he has left property sufficient for the purpose. Act X s. 276

As to deceased's funeral ceremonies.

Act X of 1865, s. 277.

Inventory and account.

99. An executor or administrator shall, within six months from the grant of probate or letters of administration, exhibit in the Court by which the same may have been granted an inventory containing a full and true estimate of all the property in possession, and all the credits, and also all the debts owing by any person or persons to which the executor or administrator is entitled in that character, and shall in like manner, within one year from the date aforesaid, exhibit an account of the estate, showing the assets that may have come to his hands, and the manner in which they have been applied or disposed of.

Act X of 1865, s. 277A.

Inventory to include property in any part of British India.

100. In all cases where it is sought to obtain a grant of probate or letters of administration intended to have effect throughout the whole of British India, the executor, or the person applying for administration to the effects of any person dying in British India and leaving property in more than one Province, shall include in the inventory of the effects of the deceased his moveable or immoveable property situate in each of the Provinces:

And the value of such property situate in the said Provinces, respectively, shall be separately stated in such inventory, and the probate or letters of administration shall be chargeable with a fee corresponding to the entire amount or value of the property affected thereby wheresoever situate within British India.

1865.

As to property of, and debts owing to, deceased.

101. The executor or administrator shall collect, with reasonable diligence, the property of the deceased and the debts that were due to him at the time of his death.

1865.

Expenses to be paid before all debts.

102. Funeral expenses to a reasonable amount, according to the degree and quality of the deceased, and death-bed charges, including fees for medical attendance, and board and lodging for one month previous to his death, are to be paid before all debts.

1865,

Expenses to be paid next after such expenses.

103. The expenses of obtaining probate or letters of administration, including the costs incurred for or in respect of any judicial proceedings that may be necessary for administering the estate, are to be paid next after the funeral expenses and death-bed charges.

1865,

Wages for certain services to be next paid, and then other debts.

104. Wages due for services rendered to the deceased within three months next preceding his death by any labourer, artizan or domestic servant are next to be paid, and then the other debts of the deceased.

1865, s. 284

Save as aforesaid, all debts to be paid equally and rateably.

105. Save as aforesaid, no creditor is to have a right of priority over another, by reason that his debt is secured by an instrument under seal, or on any other account.

But the executor or administrator shall pay all such debts as he knows of, including his own, equally and rateably, as far as the assets of the deceased will extend.

Debts to be paid before legacies.

106. Debts of every description must be paid before any legacy. Act X of s. 285.

Executor or administrator not bound to pay legacies without indemnity.

107. If the estate of the deceased is subject to any contingent liabilities, an executor or administrator is not bound to pay any legacy without a sufficient indemnity to meet the liabilities whenever they may become due. Act X of s. 286.

Abatement of general legacies.

108. If the assets, after payment of debts, necessary expenses and specific legacies, are not sufficient to pay all the general legacies in full, the latter shall abate or be diminished in equal proportions; Act X of s. 287.

Executor not to pay one legatee in preference to another.

and the executor has no right to pay one legatee in preference to another, nor to retain any money on account of a legacy to himself or to any person for whom he is a trustee.

Non-abatement of specific legacy when assets sufficient to pay debts.

109. Where there is a specific legacy, and the assets are sufficient for the payment of debts and necessary expenses, the thing specified must be delivered to the legatee without any abatement. Act X of s. 288.

Right under demonstrative legacy when assets sufficient to pay debts and necessary expenses.

110. Where there is a demonstrative legacy, and the assets are sufficient for the payment of debts and necessary expenses, the legatee has a preferential claim for payment of his legacy out of the fund from which the legacy is directed to be paid until such fund is exhausted, and if, after the fund is exhausted, part of the legacy still remains unpaid, he is entitled to rank for the remainder against the general assets as for a legacy of the amount of such unpaid remainder. Act X of s. 289.

Rateable abatement of specific legacies.

111. If the assets are not sufficient to answer the debts and the specific legacies, an abatement shall be made from the latter rateably in proportion to their respective amounts. Act X of s. 290.

Illustration.

A has bequeathed to B a diamond-ring, valued at 500 rupees, and to C a horse, valued at 1,000 rupees. It is found necessary to sell all the effects of the testator, and his assets, after payment of debts, are only 1,000 rupees. Of this sum rupees 333-5-4 are to be paid to B, and rupees 666-10-8 to C.

Legacies treated as general for purpose of abatement.

112. For the purpose of abatement, a legacy for life, a sum appropriated by the will to produce an annuity, and the value of an annuity when no sum has been appropriated to produce it, shall be treated as general legacies. Act X of s. 291.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE EXECUTOR'S ASSENT TO A LEGACY.

Act X of 1865, s. 292.

113. The assent of the executor is necessary to complete a legatee's title to his legacy.

Assent necessary to complete legatee's title.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A by his will bequeaths to B his Government paper, which is in deposit with the Bank of Bengal. The Bank has no authority to deliver the securities, nor B a right to take possession of them, without the assent of the executor.

(*b*). A by his will has bequeathed to C his house in Calcutta in the tenancy of B. C is not entitled to receive the rents without the assent of the executor.

X of 1865, s. 293.

114. The assent of the executor to a specific bequest shall be sufficient to divest his interest as executor therein, and to transfer the subject of the bequest to the legatee, unless the nature or the circumstances of the property require that it shall be transferred in a particular way.

Effect of executor's assent to specific legacy.

This assent may be verbal, and it may be either express or implied from the conduct of the executor.

Nature of assent.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A horse is bequeathed. The executor requests the legatee to dispose of it, or a third party proposes to purchase the horse from the executor, and he directs him to apply to the legatee. Assent to the legacy is implied.

(*b*). The interest of a fund is directed by the will to be applied for the maintenance of the legatee during his minority. The executor commences so to apply it. This is an assent to the whole of the bequest.

(*c*). A bequest is made of a fund to A, and after him to B. The executor pays the interest of the fund to A. This is an implied assent to the bequest to B.

(*d*). Executors die after paying all the debts of the testator, but before satisfaction of specific legacies. Assent to the legacies may be presumed.

(*e*). A person to whom a specific article has been bequeathed takes possession of it and retains it without any objection on the part of the executor. His assent may be presumed.

X of 1865, s. 294.

115. The assent of an executor to a legacy may be conditional, and if the condition be one which he has a right to enforce, and it is not performed, there is no assent.

Conditional assent.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A bequeathes to B his lands of Sultánpur, which at the date of the will, and at the death of A, were subject to a mortgage for 10,000 rupees. The executor assents to the bequest on condition that B shall within a limited time pay the amount due on the mortgage at the testator's death. The amount is not paid. There is no assent.

(*b*). The executor assents to a bequest on condition that the legatee shall pay him a sum of money. The payment is not made. The assent is nevertheless valid.

Act X of 1865, s. 295.

116. When the executor is a legatee, his assent to his own legacy is necessary to complete his title to it, in the same way as it is required when the bequest is to another person; and his assent may in like manner be express or implied.

Assent of executor to his own legacy.

Assent shall be implied if in his manner of administering the property he does any act which is referable to his character of legatee and is not referable to his character of executor.

Implied assent.

Illustration.

An executor takes the rent of a house or the interest of Government-securities bequeathed to him, and applies it to his own use. This is assent.

Act X of 1865, s. 297.

117. The assent of the executor to a legacy gives effect to it from the death of the testator.

Effect of executor's assent.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A legatee sells his legacy before it is assented to by the executor. The executor's subsequent assent operates for the benefit of the purchaser, and completes his title to the legacy.

(*b*). A bequeaths 1,000 rupees to B with interest from his death. The executor does not assent to this legacy until the expiration of a year from A's death. B is entitled to interest from the death of A.

Act X of 1865, s. 298.

118. An executor is not bound to pay or deliver any legacy until the expiration of one year from the testator's death.

Executor when to deliver legacies.

Illustration.

A by his will directs his legacies to be paid within six months after his death. The executor is not bound to pay them before the expiration of a year.

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE PAYMENT AND APPORTIONMENT OF ANNUITIES.

Act X of 1865, s. 299.

119. Where an annuity is given by the will, and no time is fixed for its commencement, it shall commence from the testator's death, and the first payment shall be made at the expiration of a year next after that event.

Commencement of annuity when no time fixed by will.

Act X of 1865, s. 299.

120. Where there is a direction that the annuity shall be paid quarterly or monthly, the first payment shall be due at the end of the first quarter or first month, as the case may be, after the testator's death, and shall, if the executor think fit, be paid when due; but the executor shall not be bound to pay it till the end of the year.

When annuity, to be paid quarterly or monthly, first falls due.

Act X of 1865, s. 300.

121. Where there is a direction that the first payment of an annuity shall be made within one month or any other division of time from the death of the testator, or on a day certain, the successive payments are to be made on the anniversary of the earliest day on which the will authorizes the first payment to be made;

Date of successive payments when first payment directed to be made within given time, or on day certain.

and if the annuitant dies in the interval between the times of payment, an apportioned share of the annuity shall be paid to his representative.

Apportionment where annuitant dies between times of payment.

CHAPTER X.

OF THE INVESTMENT OF FUNDS TO PROVIDE FOR LEGACIES.

1865, **122.** Where a legacy, not being a specific legacy, is given for life, the sum bequeathed shall at the end of the year be invested in such securities as the High Court may, by any general rule to be made from time to time, authorize or direct, and the proceeds thereof shall be paid to the legatee as the same shall accrue due.

Investment of sum bequeathed where legacy, not specific, given for life.

1865, **123.** Where a general legacy is given to be paid at a future time, the executor shall invest a sum sufficient to meet it in securities of the kind mentioned in the last preceding section.

Investment of general legacy, to be paid at future time.

The intermediate interest shall form part of the residue of the testator's estate.

Intermediate interest.

1865, **124.** Where an annuity is given and no fund is charged with its payment or appropriated by the will to answer it, a Government-annuity of the specified amount shall be purchased, or,

if no such annuity can be obtained, then a sum sufficient to produce the annuity shall be invested for that purpose in such securities as the High Court may, by any general rule to be made from time to time, authorize or direct.

Procedure when no fund charged with, or appropriated to, annuity.

1865, **125.** Where a bequest is contingent, the executor is not bound to invest the amount of the legacy, but may transfer the whole residue of the estate to the residuary legatee on his giving sufficient security for the payment of the legacy if it shall become due.

Act X of 1865, s. 308.

Transfer to residuary legatee of contingent bequest.

1865, **126.** Where the testator has bequeathed the residue of his estate to a person for life with a direction that it shall be invested in certain specified securities, so much of the estate as is not at the time of his death invested in securities of the specified kind shall be converted into money and invested in such securities.

Investment of residue bequeathed for life with direction to invest in specified securities.

1865, **127.** Such conversion and investment as are contemplated by the last preceding section shall be made at such times and in such manner as the executor in his discretion thinks fit;

Time and manner of conversion and investment.

and, until such conversion and investment shall be completed, the person who would be for the time being entitled to the income of the fund when so invested shall receive interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the market-value (to be computed as of the date of the testator's death) of such part of the fund as shall not yet have been so invested.

Interest payable until investment.

128. Where, by the terms of a bequest, the legatee is entitled to the immediate payment or possession of the money or thing bequeathed, but is a minor, and there is no discretion in the will to pay it to any person on his behalf, the executor or administrator shall pay or deliver the same into the Court of the District Judge by whom, or by whose District Delegate, the probate was, or letters of administration with the will annexed were, granted, to the account of the legatee, unless the legatee be a ward of the Court of Wards; and, if the legatee be a ward of the Court of Wards, the legacy shall be paid into that Court to his account;

Act X of 1865, s. 308.

Procedure where minor entitled to immediate payment or possession of bequest, and no direction to pay to person on his behalf.

and such payment into the Court of the District Judge, or into the Court of Wards, as the case may be, shall be a sufficient discharge for the money so paid;

and such money, when paid in, shall be invested in the purchase of Government securities, which, with the interest thereon, shall be transferred or paid to the person entitled thereto, or otherwise applied for his benefit, as the Judge or the Court of Wards, as the case may be, may direct.

CHAPTER XI.

OF THE PRODUCE AND INTEREST OF LEGACIES.

129. The legatee of a specific legacy is entitled to the clear produce thereof, if any, from the testator's death.

Act X of 1865, s. 309.

Legatee's title to produce of specific legacy.

Exception.—A specific bequest, contingent in its terms, does not comprise the produce of the legacy between the death of the testator and the vesting of the legacy.

The clear produce of it forms part of the residue of the testator's estate.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A bequeathes his flock of sheep to B. Between the death of A and delivery by his executor the sheep are shorn, or some of the ewes produce lambs. The wool and lambs are the property of B.

(*b*). A bequeathes his Government-securities to B, but postpones the delivery of them till the death of C. The interest which falls due between the death of A and the death of C belongs to B, and must, unless he is a minor, be paid to him as it is received.

(*c*). The testator bequeathes all his four per cent. Government promissory notes to A when he shall complete the age of 18. A, if he complete that age, is entitled to receive the notes, but the interest which accrues in respect of them, between the testator's death and A's completing 18, forms part of the residue.

Act X of 1865, s. 310.

Residuary legatee's title to produce of residuary fund.

130. The legatee under a general residuary bequest is entitled to the produce of the residuary fund from the testator's death.

Exception.—A general residuary bequest contingent in its terms does not comprise the income which may accrue upon the fund bequeathed between the death of the testator and the vesting of the legacy.

Such income goes as undisposed of.

Illustrations.

(*a*). The testator bequeathes the residue of his property to A, a minor, to be paid to him when he shall complete the age of 18. The income from the testator's death belongs to A.

(*b*). The testator bequeathes the residue of his property to A when he shall complete the age of 18. A, if he complete that age, is entitled to receive the residue. The income which has accrued in respect of it since the testator's death goes as undisposed of.

Act X of 1865, s. 311.

Interest when no time fixed for payment of general legacy.

131. Where no time has been fixed for the payment of a general legacy, interest begins to run from the expiration of one year from the testator's death.

Exceptions.—(1). Where the legacy is bequeathed in satisfaction of a debt, interest runs from the death of the testator.

(2). Where the testator was a parent or a more remote ancestor of the legatee, or has put himself in the place of a parent of the legatee, the legacy shall bear interest from the death of the testator.

(3). Where a sum is bequeathed to a minor with a direction to pay for his maintenance out of it, interest is payable from the death of the testator.

Act X of 1865, s. 312.

Interest when time fixed.

132. Where a time has been fixed for the payment of a general legacy, interest begins to run from the time so fixed.

The interest up to such time forms part of the residue of the testator's estate.

Exception.—Where the testator was a parent or a more remote ancestor of the legatee, or has put himself in the place of a parent of the legatee, and the legatee is a minor, the legacy shall bear interest from the death of the testator, unless a specific sum is given by the will for maintenance.

Act X of 1865, s. 313.

Rate of interest.

133. The rate of interest shall be six per cent. per annum.

Act X of 1865, s. 314.

No interest on arrears of annuity within first year after testator's death.

134. No interest is payable on the arrears of an annuity within the first year from the death of the testator, although a period earlier than the expiration of that year may have been fixed by the will for making the first payment of the annuity.

Act X of 1865, s. 315.

Interest on sum to be invested to produce annuity.

135. Where a sum of money is directed to be invested to produce an annuity, interest is payable on it from the death of the testator.

CHAPTER XII.

OF THE REFUNDING OF LEGACIES.

Act X of 1865, s. 316.

Refund of legacy paid under Judge's orders.

136. When an executor has paid a legacy under the order of a Judge, he is entitled to call upon the legatee to refund in the event of the assets proving insufficient to pay all the legacies.

Act X of 1865, s. 317.

No refund if paid voluntarily.

137. When an executor has voluntarily paid a legacy, he cannot call upon a legatee to refund in the event of the assets proving insufficient to pay all the legacies.

Act X of 1865, s. 318.

Refund when legacy becomes due on performance of condition within further time allowed.

138. When the time prescribed by the will for the performance of a condition has elapsed, without the condition having been performed, and the executor has thereupon, without fraud, distributed the assets; in such case, if further time has, under the second clause of this section, been allowed for the performance of the condition, and the condition has been performed accordingly, the legacy cannot be claimed from the executor, but those to whom he has paid it are liable to refund the amount.

Act X of 1865, s. 124.

Where the will requires an act to be performed by the legatee within a specified time, either as a condition to be fulfilled before the legacy is enjoyed, or as a condition upon the non-fulfilment of which the subject-matter of the bequest is to go over to another person, or the bequest is to cease to have effect, the act must be performed within the time specified, unless the performance of it be prevented by fraud, in which case such further time shall be allowed as is requisite to make up for the delay caused by such fraud.

Act X of 1865, s. 319.

When each legatee compellable to refund in proportion.

139. When the executor has paid away the assets in legacies, and he is afterwards obliged to discharge a debt of which he had no previous notice, he is entitled to call upon each legatee to refund in proportion.

Act X of 1865, s. 320.

Distribution of assets.

140. Where an executor or administrator has given such notices as the High Court may, by any general rule to be made from time to time, prescribe, for creditors and others to send in to him their claims against the estate of the deceased, he shall, at the expiration of the time therein named for sending in claims, be at liberty to distribute the assets, or any part thereof, in discharge of such lawful claims as he knows of, and shall not be liable for the assets so distributed to any person of whose claim he has not had notice at the time of such distribution;

but nothing herein contained shall prejudice the right of any creditor or claimant to follow the assets, or any part thereof, in the hands of the persons who may have received the same respectively.

Creditor may follow assets.

Act X of 1865, s. 321.

Within what period creditor may call upon legatee to refund.

141. A creditor who has not received payment of his debt may call upon a legatee who has received payment of his legacy to refund, whether the assets of the testator's estate were or were not sufficient at the time of his death to pay both debts and legacies, and whether the payment of the legacy by the executor was voluntary or not.

Act X of 1865, s. 322.

When legatee, not satisfied or compelled to refund under section 141, cannot oblige one paid in full to refund.

142. If the assets were sufficient to satisfy all the legacies at the time of the testator's death, a legatee who has not received payment of his legacy, or who has been compelled to refund under the last preceding section, cannot oblige one who has received payment in full to refund, whether

the legacy were paid to him with or without suit, although the assets have subsequently become deficient by the wasting of the executor.

X of 1865, s. 143. When unsatisfied legatee must first proceed against executor, if solvent.

143. If the assets were not sufficient to satisfy all the legacies at the time of the testator's death, a legatee who has not received payment of his legacy must, before he can call on a satisfied legatee to refund, first proceed against the executor if he is solvent; but, if the executor is insolvent or not liable to pay, the unsatisfied legatee can oblige each satisfied legatee to refund in proportion.

X of 1865, s. 144. Limit to refunding of one legatee to another.

144. The refunding of one legatee to another shall not exceed the sum by which the satisfied legacy ought to have been reduced if the estate had been properly administered.

Illustration.

A has bequeathed 240 rupees to B, 480 rupees to C, and 720 rupees to D. The assets are only 1,200 rupees, and if properly administered would give 200 rupees to B, 400 rupees to C, and 600 rupees to D. C and D have been paid their legacies in full, leaving nothing to B. B can oblige C to refund 80 rupees, and D to refund 120 rupees.

X of 1865, s. 145. Refunding to be without interest.

145. The refunding shall in all cases be without interest.

X of 1865, s. 146. Residue after usual payments to be paid to residuary legatee.

146. The surplus or residue of the deceased's property, after payment of debts and legacies, shall be paid to the residuary legatee when any has been appointed by the will.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF THE LIABILITY OF AN EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR FOR DEVASTATION.

1865, s. 147. Liability of executor or administrator for devastation.

147. When an executor or administrator misapplies the estate of the deceased, or subjects it to loss or damage, he is liable to make good the loss or damage so occasioned.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) The executor pays out of the estate an unfounded claim. He is liable to make good the loss.

(*b*.) The deceased had a valuable lease renewable by notice, which the executor neglects to give at the proper time. The executor is liable to make good the loss.

(*c*.) The deceased had a lease of less value than the rent payable for it, but terminable on notice at a particular time. The executor neglects to give the notice. He is liable to make good the loss.

1865, s. 148. For neglect to get in any part of property.

148. When an executor or administrator occasions a loss to the estate by neglecting to get in any part of the property of the deceased, he is liable to make good the amount.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) The executor absolutely releases a debt due to the deceased from a solvent person, or compounds with a debtor who is able to pay in full. The executor is liable to make good the amount.

(*b*.) The executor neglects to sue for a debt till the debtor is able to plead the Act for the limitation of suits, and the debt is thereby lost to the estate. The executor is liable to make good the amount.

CHAPTER XIV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I, Saving-clause.

149. Nothing herein contained shall—

(*a*) validate any testamentary disposition which would otherwise have been invalid;

(*b*) invalidate any such disposition which would otherwise have been valid;

(*c*) deprive any person of any right of maintenance to which he would otherwise have been entitled; or

(*d*) affect the rights, duties and privileges of the Administrator General of Bengal, Madras or Bombay.

Bill No. I, s. 8. Probate and administration in case of persons exempted from Succession Act, to be granted only under this Act.

150. No probate of a will, or letters of administration to the estate, of any Hindú, Muhammadan, Buddhist or person exempted under section 332 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, dying on or after the said first day of January, 1881, shall be granted by any Court in British India except under this Act.

Repeal of portions of Act XXVII of 1860.

151. In Act No. XXVII of 1860 (*An Act for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons*), sections 15 and 16 and the proviso to section 13 shall be repealed.

Grant of probate or administration to supersede certificate under Act XXVII of 1860, or Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827.

152. The grant of probate or letters of administration under this Act in respect of any property shall be deemed to supersede any certificate previously granted in respect of the same property under the said Act No. XXVII of 1860, or Bombay Regulation No. VIII of 1827; and when, at the time of the grant of such probate or letters, any suit or other proceeding instituted by the holder of such certificate regarding such property is pending, the person to whom such grant is made shall, on applying to the Court in which such suit or proceeding is pending, be entitled to take the place of such holder in such suit or proceeding:

Provided that, when any certificate is superseded under this section, all payments made to the holder of such certificate in ignorance of such supersession shall be held good against claims under the probate or letters of administration.

Bill No. I, s. 9. Amendment of Act XXI of 1870.

153. The following amendments shall be made in the Hindú Wills Act, 1870 (namely):—

(*a*.) The portion of section two commencing with the words "sections one hundred and seventy-nine" and ending with the words "administrator with the will annexed," the third clause of section three and the last clause of section six shall be repealed.

(*b*.) In section six, for the words "one hundred and three and one hundred and eighty-two" the words "and one hundred and three" shall be substituted.

Nothing in this section shall apply to the case of any testator or intestate dying before the said first day of January, 1881.

Bill No. I, s. 10. Validation of grants of probate and administration made in British Burma.

154. All grants of probate of the will or letters of administration to the estate of any deceased Hindú, Muhammadan or Buddhist, or any person exempted under section 332 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, which, before the passing of this Act, have been made in British Burma, shall, whenever such grant would have been lawful if this Act had been in force, be deemed to have been made in accordance with law.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,

[Second Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th February, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 4 OF 1880.

A Bill to declare the law in force in certain lands annexed to the Multán District.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the lands occupied by the Indus Valley State Railway, and the works, premises and stations thereof, within the limits of the Baháwalpur State, which have been ceded to the British Government in full sovereignty by that State, have been declared by the Governor General in Council to be subject to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Panjáb, and have by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb been annexed to the Multán District; and whereas it is expedient that the law in force in the said lands should be the same as the law in force in the Multán District; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Enactments in force in Multán District to apply.

1. All enactments which, on the second day of September, 1879, were in force in the Multán District and not in the said lands, shall be deemed to have come into force in the said lands on that day.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE tract of land in the Baháwalpur State now occupied by the line and premises of the Indus Valley State Railway was in 1872 ceded by that State to the British Government in full sovereignty. This tract has, by a notification of the Governor General in Council of the 14th of July last, been declared to be subject to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Panjáb, and, by a notification of the 2nd September, issued under the provisions of Act No. VI of 1867, the Lieutenant-Governor of that Province has included it within the limits of the Multán District. The effect of the above notification is to bring only a portion of the law in force in the Multán District into force in this tract; but as it is obviously very desirable that the law throughout that district should be the same, and as this result cannot be attained without legislation, the present Bill has been prepared, declaring generally that all enactments in force in the Multán District on the day when this tract became portion of that district shall be deemed to have come into force in this tract from that day.

W. STOKES.

The 7th February, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Dept.

[Second Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 30th September, 1879, and was on the 20th February, 1880, referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 16 OF 1879.

THE VACCINATION BILL, 1879.

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A Bill for giving power to prohibit the practice of inoculation, and to make the vaccination of children compulsory in certain Municipalities and Cantonments.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give power to prohibit the practice of inoculation, and make the vaccination of children compulsory in certain municipalities and cantonments; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Vaccination Act, 1879": and

Local extent.

it shall extend only to such municipalities and cantonments as it may be applied to in manner hereinafter provided.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Municipal Commissioners:"

(1) "Municipal Commissioners" mean a body of Municipal Commissioners or a Municipal Committee constituted under the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force:

"parent:"

(2) "parent" means the father of a legitimate child and the mother of an illegitimate child: Cf. Bomb. I of 1 s. 2.

"guardian:"

(3) "guardian" means any person to whom the care, nurture or custody of any child falls by law, or by natural right or recognized usage, or who has accepted or assumed the care, nurture or custody of any child: Cf. Bomb. I of 1 s. 2.

"child:"

(4) "child" includes a child of an age of one year or upwards but not exceeding fourteen years:

"unprotected child:"

(5) "unprotected child" means a child who has not been protected from small-pox by having had that disease either naturally or by inoculation, or by having been successfully vaccinated, and who has not been certified under the provisions of this Act to be insusceptible to vaccination: Bomb. Act of 1877, § (5).

"inoculation:"

(6) "inoculation" means the operation performed with the object of producing the disease of small-pox in any person by means of variolous matter or of anything impregnated with variolous matter: Cf. Beng. IV of 18 s. 1.

"animal-lymph:"

(7) "animal lymph" means vaccine taken from the calf:

Bomb. Act I of 1877, s. 2 (6).

(8) "human lymph" means the variolous matter produced in a human being by means of animal-lymph:

"human lymph:"

(9) "vaccination quarter" means one of the parts into which a municipality or cantonment has been divided under this Act for the performance of vaccination:

"vaccination quarter:"

(10) "vaccinator" means any vaccinator appointed under this Act to perform the operation of vaccination in a municipality or cantonment, or any private person authorized by Government in manner hereinafter provided to perform the same operation in any municipality or cantonment; and it includes a "superintendent," a "deputy-superintendent" and an "assistant vaccinator:"

"vaccinator:"

(11) "vaccination season" means the period between the first day of November in any year and the last of February in the next following year.

"vaccination season."

Application of this Act to municipalities, and

3. The Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb, and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, Ajmer and Coorg, may, by notification in the official Gazette, apply this Act to any municipality in the territories administered by them respectively, and,

to cantonments in British India.

with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to any cantonment situate within such territories.

Application of this Act to cantonments in India but not in British India.

The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, apply this Act to any British cantonment in India but not in British India.

Prohibition of inoculation.

4. In any municipality or cantonment to which the provisions of this Act have been applied, inoculation shall be prohibited; and

Ag. Act V 1865, s. 2.

Inoculated persons not allowed to enter a municipality or cantonment subject to this Act.

no person who has undergone the operation of inoculation shall enter a municipality or cantonment before the lapse of forty days from the date of inoculation, without a certificate from a qualified medical officer stating that such person is no longer likely to cause contagion.

Vaccination quarters.

5. Every municipality or cantonment to which this Act may be applied shall be divided into a number of quarters; and

Appointment of vaccinators and assistant vaccinators.

vaccinators and assistant vaccinators shall be appointed in each quarter.

Superintendent and deputy-superintendent vaccinators;

A superintendent vaccinator or superintendent vaccinators, and, if necessary, a deputy-superintendent vaccinator, shall be appointed for each such municipality or cantonment; and,

in the event of the superintendent vaccinators being more than one in a municipality or cantonment, a certain number of quarters shall be assigned to each.

Private vaccinators.

6. In any such municipality or cantonment the Local Government or the Governor General in Council, as the case may be, may by written license authorize private vaccinators to perform vaccination in any quarter subject to the rules which the Local Government or the Governor General in Council may from time to time deem fit to prescribe.

Unprotected children to be vaccinated.

7. When any unprotected child has resided for a period of not less than three months during the vaccination season in any municipality or cantonment to which the provisions of this Act have been applied, and before the expiration of such period of three months such child has attained the age of one year, the parent or guardian of such child shall take it, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator to be vaccinated, or procure its vaccination at his own house by a vaccinator.

Vaccinator is bound to vaccinate children, or deliver certificates of postponement.

Such vaccinator shall vaccinate the child and deliver to the parent or guardian of such child a memorandum containing the date on which the vaccination has been performed and the date on which the child shall be inspected, or shall, if he finds it in a state unfit for vaccination, deliver to the parent or guardian of such child a certificate under his hand to the effect that the child is in a state unfit for vaccination for the whole or part of that vaccination season. Bomb. A of 1877,

Inspection.

8. The parent or guardian of every child who has been vaccinated shall, on the date of inspection contained in the memorandum, take the child, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator for inspection, or get it inspected at his own house by a vaccinator, that he may ascertain the result of the operation; and Bomb. A of 1877,

the said vaccinator shall then state in the memorandum that the child has been inspected and the result of such vaccination.

Procedure when vaccination is successful.

9. When the operation of vaccination has been performed upon a child and it has been ascertained at the time of inspection that the same has been successful, a certificate shall be delivered by the vaccinator to the parent or guardian of such child to that effect, and such child shall thereafter be deemed to be protected. Bomb. A of 1877,

ab. Act I 877, s. 8.

Procedure when vaccination is unsuccessful.

10. In the event of the vaccination being unsuccessful, the parent or guardian shall, if the vaccinator so direct, cause the child to be forthwith again vaccinated and subsequently inspected.

ab. Act I 1877, s. 9.

Procedure when child unfit for vaccination.

11. The certificate showing the unfitness of a child for vaccination shall remain in force for the period stated in it, and on the lapse of that period, or, if that period terminates after the vaccination season is over, when the next vaccination season begins, the parent or guardian of such child shall take the child, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator to be vaccinated, or procure its vaccination at his own house by a vaccinator; and

Renewal of postponement certificates.

if the child is still found to be in a state unfit for vaccination, the certificate of the postponement of vaccination shall be renewable.

mb. Act I 1877, s. 10.

Certificates of insusceptibility to successful vaccination.

12. If any vaccinator finds that a child whom he has three times unsuccessfully vaccinated is insusceptible of successful vaccination, he shall deliver to the parent or guardian of such child a certificate under his hand to that effect, and the parent or guardian shall thenceforth not be required to cause the child to be vaccinated.

mb. Act I 1877, s. 12.

Vaccination to be performed ordinarily with animal-lymph; under special circumstances with human lymph.

13. The vaccination of a child shall ordinarily be performed with animal-lymph, but in case animal-lymph is not procurable, with human lymph: provided the parent or guardian of such child has consented to have the child so vaccinated, or the Governor General in Council has so directed by notification in the *Gazette of India*, and has fixed the period for which such mode of vaccination shall be adopted.

Human lymph shall not be taken without the consent of parent or guardian.

14. No vaccinator shall take lymph from any vaccinated child without the consent of its parent or guardian, and it shall be lawful to offer any remuneration to obtain such consent.

Act I s. 13.

No fee to be charged for vaccination by any vaccinator except a private vaccinator.

15. No fee or remuneration shall be charged by any vaccinator except a private vaccinator to the parent or guardian of any child for any of the duties enjoined on such vaccinator under the provisions of this Act:

Proviso.

Provided that it shall be lawful for a vaccinator to accept a fee for vaccinating a child by request of the parent or guardian elsewhere than in the quarter in which the said vaccinator is stationed.

Duties of superintendent vaccinator.

16. The superintendent vaccinator, in addition to the performance of other duties, shall ascertain whether all unprotected children within the quarters under his superintendence have been vaccinated, and shall, if he has reason to believe that the vaccination of an unprotected child has not been procured, as required by section seven, or that such child has not been brought for inspection under the provisions of section eight, or that the parent or guardian of such child has refused to procure its vaccination as required by section ten or section eleven, personally go to the house of the said parent or guardian, and hold enquiries on the spot, and shall, if the fact is proved forthwith, deliver to the said parent or guardian, or cause to be stuck to the house of the said parent or guardian, a notice to the effect that the vaccination of the child be procured, or (as the case may be) that the child be brought for inspection, within a certain period.

Bomb. Act I of 1877, s. 21.

Summons issued by Magistrate ordering the appearance of a guardian or parent.

17. If such notice is disregarded, the superintendent vaccinator shall report the matter to the Magistrate, who shall summon the parent or guardian of the child and demand his explanation, and shall, if the said explanation is not satisfactory, make an order directing such parent or guardian to meet the requirements of the notice within a certain time.

If at the expiration of such time the parent or guardian has not obeyed the order without any just excuse, the superintendent vaccinator shall forward a report to the said Magistrate requesting him to prosecute the said parent or guardian.

Power to make rules for municipalities.

18. When this Act has been applied to any municipality, the Committee of such municipality may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act for the proper enforcement of this Act within the limits of such municipality, in the manner in which, under the law for the time being in force, it makes rules or bye-laws for the regulation of other matters within such limits.

Every rule made under this section shall, when confirmed by the Local Government, be published in the local Gazette, and have the force of law:

Provided that the Local Government may at any time rescind or modify any such rule.

Power to make rules for cantonments in British India.

19. When this Act has been applied to any cantonment in British India, the Local Government may, from time to time, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, make such rules.

Power to make rules for cantonments in India but not in British India.

20. When this Act has been applied to any British cantonment in India but not in British India, the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, make such rules.

What rules under sections 18, 19 and 20 may provide for.

21. The rules to be made under sections eighteen, nineteen and twenty may, among other matters, provide for—

(*a*) the division of the municipality or cantonment into various quarters for the performance of vaccination;

(*b*) the appointment of a place in each vaccination quarter as a public vaccine station, and the posting of some distinguishing mark in a conspicuous place near such station;

(*c*) the preparation and keeping of registers in each vaccination quarter showing

the names of children born on or after the date of the application of this Act;

the names of unprotected children born previous to the application of this Act, and of the age of fourteen years or under fourteen years;

the names of unprotected children brought to reside in that vaccination quarter at any time after the application of this Act, provided that such children have already been there for a month or more than a month;

the result of each vaccination or its postponement, and the delivery of certificates, if any;

(*d*) the assistance to be received from Municipal Commissioners and other municipal servants in the preparation of these registers, and in other matters;

(*e*) the appointment of superintendent, deputy-superintendent and assistant vaccinators, and the licensing of private vaccinators—

determining the qualifications to be required of them respectively, and

determining the officer or officers with whom the appointment, suspension and dismissal of public vaccinators and the licensing and the suspension and cancellation of the licenses of private vaccinators shall rest respectively, and

in case of private vaccinators, regulating the amount of fee chargeable by them, and prescribing rules for their guidance,

fixing the time of attendance of these vaccinators, except private vaccinators, at the vaccine stations, and regulating their residence within the limits of the vaccination quarters,

appointing some distinguishing mark or badge to be worn by each, except a private vaccinator;

(*f*) the facilities afforded to people in procuring the vaccination of their children at their own houses;

(*g*) the grant of certificates of successful vaccination, of unfitness for vaccination or of insusceptibility to vaccination;

(*h*) the supply of a sufficient quantity of animal-lymph;

(*i*) the remuneration to be given to the parent or guardian of a child for taking lymph from its arm;

(*j*) the fee to be accepted by a vaccinator for vaccinating a child beyond the vaccination quarter at the request of the parent or guardian of the said child;

(*k*) the exercise of general supervision and control by the Civil Surgeon, the Sanitary Commissioner or other officer;

(*l*) the preparation of vaccination reports and returns, and the forms of registers and certificates.

Offences and their penalties.

22. Each of the undermentioned offences shall be punishable, on conviction before a Magistrate, in the manner prescribed (that is to say):—

(*a*) violating the provisions of section four—

with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both;

(*b*) neglecting without just excuse to obey an order made under section seventeen, or

(*c*) breaking any of the rules made under section eighteen, nineteen or twenty,

with a fine that may extend to fifty rupees.

Penalty for making or signing false certificates.

23. Whoever wilfully signs or makes, or procures the signing or making of, a false certificate under this Act shall be punished with imprisonment of either description, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with both. Bomb. Act 1877, s. 21

Municipal and cantonment funds to receive fines and meet expenditure.

24. All fines imposed under this Act, and all expenditure incurred under this Act, shall, in municipalities respectively go to, and be defrayed from, the municipal fund, and in cantonments where there is a cantonment fund, to such fund.

Municipal Commissioners and other Native gentlemen may be invested with powers of an Assistant Magistrate.

25. The Local Government may, from time to time, invest any Municipal Commissioners or other Native gentlemen with the powers of an Assistant Magistrate within the limits of a municipality for the purposes of this Act, and with the cognizance of cases triable under section twenty-two, clauses (*b*) and (*c*).

Vaccinators to be deemed public servants.

26. Every vaccinator appointed under this Act shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

STATEMENTS OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

OWING to the vast number of deaths caused every year by small-pox in India, it has been found necessary to enact special measures for checking the growth and spread of the disease and preventing the ravages caused by it.

2. This Bill has been drafted with the object of providing the required law. Its provisions are intended to extend to the municipalities and military cantonments of all those provinces which do not possess local legislatures. But it has been left to the power of the Local Governments to extend the provisions of the proposed law to any municipality and, with the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, to any military cantonment of British forces situate in British India, and to the power of the Governor General in Council to extend them to any cantonment situate within the territories of Native States.

3. Most of the provisions of this Bill have been taken from the Bengal Inoculation Act of 1865 and the Bombay Vaccination Act of 1877, with such modifications as are deemed necessary in consideration of the circumstances of the provinces in which the proposed law is intended to be promulgated.

4. In preparing the draft, it has been especially kept in view that the proposed law should find popularity among the people, and not interfere with their customs and ways of life.

5. Provision is made to enable municipalities to establish vaccination quarters and stations which would facilitate the vaccination of children and render the operation of the proposed law free from practical difficulties. In order to secure the success of the proposed legislation, it has been provided that children may be vaccinated at their own residences, whilst the co-operation of Municipal Commissioners (most of whom usually are Native gentlemen of respectability and local influence) required by the Bill is calculated to secure its popularity. For similar reasons, the provisions of sections 16 and 17 have been framed to restrict as far as possible the interference of the police; and, by entrusting Municipal Commissioners and the Superintendent of Vaccinators with the duty of keeping registers of the names of unprotected children and making investigations, it is expected that all unnecessary inconvenience will be avoided which would arise from enforcing the attendance of children and their guardians before Magistrates.

6. Considering the physical constitution and the notions of the natives of India, the minimum age for vaccination has been fixed at one year and the maximum at fourteen years.

7. In consideration of the prejudices (whether well-founded or not) of the Native gentry against the extraction of virus from the arms of their children, the Bill expressly prohibits such a practice; and provision is made for securing the virus under special circumstances, with the consent of the parents or guardians of children, by payment of compensation.

8. Special care has been taken in providing punishments for the contravention of the proposed law, and they have been restricted for the most part to pecuniary fines.

9. As the circumstances of different parts of the country are not alike, it has been left to the discretion of the Local Governments, and in case of military cantonments of British forces in Native States to the Governor General of India in Council, to frame rules, not inconsistent with the proposed law, for facilitating its practical working. At the same time, the essential principles which should be kept in mind in framing such rules have been expressly specified in section 21 of the Bill.

SIMLA:
The 30th September, 1879.

SAYYAD AHMAD.

D. FITZPATRICK.
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Dep.

being felt, and when the salt duties were being increased. A license-tax on traders was first imposed in 1877 in the North-Western Provinces, and, in the following year, the present License Acts were applied throughout India. They yielded, at their maximum, about £820,000 net.

"The total amount of what has been called the Famine Insurance taxation was therefore about £1,345,000.

"54. Considering that precisely the same reasons were given by the Government, and accepted by the Legislature, for imposing fresh taxation on the trading and on the agricultural classes, with the object of protecting the country against the financial consequences of famine, and that special stress was laid upon our desire to make the burden fall with approximate equality on each of these classes, it would be difficult, for the present Government at least, to accept any proposition for treating them differently now. In fact, it would be hardly possible to maintain the cesses on the land, if the tax on trades were abolished. It might be more possible to defend the abolition of the cesses on the land and the maintenance of the tax on trades. But it is needless to discuss such questions. Practically, so far as we are now concerned, these taxes on the agricultural and trading classes stand on the same basis.

"I need hardly say, after what has been said on former occasions, that the Government can entertain no idea of giving these taxes up, and of sacrificing a million a year of revenue. Even if these taxes were as bad as some think them, a time like the present, when we have to meet the heavy obligations entailed by a serious war, would not be opportune for abandoning them; still less could such a course be approved by those who believe with me, that these taxes are far less objectionable than others that could be named, and that when the time comes for remitting taxes, it is not with these that we ought to begin.

"55. At the same time, the Government desires to make all practicable improvements in the assessment and the administration of the License Acts. It was this desire which led the Government to the conclusion, explained by me to the Council, when the Bill for amending those Acts last came forward, that it was desirable to exempt from liability all persons whose annual earnings are less than Rs. 500 a year. As I formerly said, we expect by this change to exempt from taxation about a million and three quarters of the smaller traders, and to lose £340,000. The Government still adheres to these conclusions.

"56. Although, when this Bill was last before the Council, I was able to state that there had been great improvement in the financial position of the Government, I did not then venture to anticipate that the improvement would, when we came to make our estimates for next year, be so considerable as it is now shown to be. It has necessarily obliged the Government to reconsider the question of the propriety of extending taxation to the official and professional classes, and thus making good the greater part of the loss incurred by the exemption of the smaller traders from the License Acts.

"Although the main object of the Government in this part of its proposals was a more equitable adjustment of taxation, we felt that it was hardly prudent to give up £340,000 of income without any compensation, and this was one of the reasons assigned for the proposal to tax the officials and professional men. The Government has now had to consider this question:—admitting—as we must do, in the present state of the finances—that we do not absolutely require the £240,000 which the contemplated taxation of these classes would yield, is it now desirable to impose it merely for the purpose of making our system of taxation more theoretically equal, and removing to some extent the reproach, which undoubtedly is true, that certain classes do not at present bear their full share of the public burdens?

"If it had now been possible to attempt the removal of the numerous inequalities and anomalies which are inseparable from any such partial system of taxation as that which now exists, this would have been an object of high importance; but the mere extension of taxation to the official and professional classes would clearly be no complete solution of such a problem, although it might be a step towards it. On the whole, the Government thinks it better, for the present at any rate, not to press this part of its proposals. We have given up £340,000 from our existing taxes, and we do not ask that any fresh taxation shall be imposed. The amendment of the present law is desirable to carry

out the exemption of the lower classes of traders, and for the removal of one or two difficulties which I shall explain later on; but with these exceptions no change is proposed in the License Acts now in force.

"57. I do not intend, My Lord, on this occasion to discuss afresh the vexed question of the Famine Insurance Fund or Surplus. There has been much misunderstanding between the Government and some of its critics as to what was said and as to what, though unsaid, we are presumed to have meant when the taxes to which I have referred were first imposed in 1877 and 1878: for this misunderstanding, so far as it has been due to want of precision in the explanations of our policy, I am prepared to accept my full share of responsibility, but for my part, I do not intend to refer to it again. I shall only say further that there has been, in regard to this matter, no change in the financial policy of the Government, nor is any change proposed now. In the following remarks, I shall endeavour to avoid controversy, and to refer only to actions and to facts which, whatever their motives and origin, can hardly be misconstrued.

"58. When the serious character of the financial obligations of the State in times of famine had been recognized, it became the duty of the Government of India to make sure that the public resources were adequate to meet the fresh strain imposed upon them. Upon careful inquiry we came to the conclusion that we must contemplate a liability from famine amounting, in loss of revenue and actual expenditure, to, on an average, £15,000,000 in ten years. It was clear that this liability must be included among our ordinary obligations, and that it would have been a fatal error to go on increasing the public debt to meet charges which must periodically occur. To enable us to discharge the liability thus estimated, we determined to aim constantly at a surplus of £1,500,000, supplemented by a further surplus of £500,000 to provide for extraordinary and abnormal demands other than famine, as, for example, to name the most serious of such demands, for war.

"This standard surplus of £2,000,000 was to be ascertained on a comparison of the revenues with the expenditure, exclusive of:—First, Productive Public Works, which, to whatever extent might be necessary, it was assumed might be provided for by loan; Secondly, Famine Relief, and loss of revenue due to famine; Thirdly, Protective works, *i. e.*, works not strictly fulfilling the definition of Productive Public Works, but constructed specially for the protection of the country against famine; and Fourthly, Abnormal expenditure, other than for famine, as, for example, on war.

"I do not stay to inquire afresh how far the standard thus adopted was adequate to the object in view, namely, the solvency of the State, although I believe it to have been so; I only recite facts.

"59. In order to secure this standard average surplus of £2,000,000, the Government next resolved that it was necessary to increase the revenues of the country. The occasion for such increase was the recognition of the increased obligations of the State in times of famine, and the measures of taxation adopted were framed in the belief that there were certain classes upon which this particular burden ought primarily to fall. As I have already explained, that taxation amounted originally to £1,345,000. It has now been reduced to £1,000,000.

"60. Whether the public accounts show surplus, equilibrium or deficit, it is indisputable that these taxes must prevent debt by the exact amount which they yield, and that, when famine occurs, our resources for meeting it will be increased by an amount exactly equal to the amount obtained from these taxes, with compound interest upon them. This part of the subject needs no further remarks.

"I have shown to-day that the precise burden borne by the country during these three years for this purpose has been or is estimated to be—

	£
in 1878-79	1,227,891
in 1879-80	1,184,000
in 1880-81	982,000
	3,393,891

"The actual expenditure on famine relief has been or is estimated to be:—

	£
in 1878-79	313,420
in 1879-80	99,000
in 1880-81	5,000
	417,420

"Therefore, the taxation thus levied in these three years, has enabled us to defray the expenditure on famine relief, and, moreover, to prevent debt to the amount of £2,976,471, with interest upon this sum. That this result has been achieved is self-evident, and, being independent of the surplus or deficit of the revenue as a whole, requires no further demonstration.

"61. I have perhaps already said enough upon the other part of this subject. The standard which we accepted was £2,000,000 revenue in excess of the expenditure on the ordinary account, excluding the expenditure upon famine, and other abnormal obligations. In my opinion this standard has been, in each of the three years of which I am speaking to-day, greatly surpassed.

"It will doubtless be always right to scrutinise rigidly and jealously the validity of the grounds upon which any part of the public expenditure is excluded from the account upon which the surplus for comparison with our standard surplus of £2,000,000, is ascertained; but I believe that, if the accounts and estimates of the three years before us are subjected to the most severe criticism, it will be found that the actual and estimated surplus of revenue during this period does truly far exceed the £6,000,000 which, according to the standard which we have prescribed for ourselves, should be attained in three years, if the solvency of the State is to be ensured.

"62. I find an apt illustration of our policy in this matter, ready to my hand, which I quote the more willingly because it is, in other respects, of much interest. According to present prospects, in the ten years ending with 1880-81 we shall have spent, all-told, including productive public works, war, and famine, £36,848,000 more than our whole revenue. The items included in this expenditure, which should be excluded before applying our standard, are—

	£
Productive Public Works*	35,881,000
War in Afghanistan	9,250,000
Famine	14,607,000
TOTAL ...	59,738,000

Our revenue will have exceeded the rest of our expenditure by £22,890,000; and, but for loss of revenue from famine, this surplus would have been £25,890,000, or, on an average, £2,589,000 a year.

"Thus, during these ten years, with an average surplus of £2,589,000 to compare with our standard of £2,000,000, we expect to have defrayed the whole cost of our famines and our wars, from our revenues, excepting only the trifling deficiency of £967,000. Considering the magnitude of our expenditure on famine and war during this period and the immense increase of charge under Loss by Exchange, this retrospect appears to me highly satisfactory.

"63. I wish I could say that our plans for the construction of works for the actual prevention and relief of famine had been as successful as our financial arrangements have been. And this brings me, My Lord, to another part of my subject.

"Financial safety was by no means our sole object. We felt not only that we had financially to provide the means of relieving famine when it occurred, but that the equally important duty devolved upon us of doing everything which it was possible for a Government to do, towards preventing these most terrible of all natural calamities, and furnishing the country with the machinery by which, when they occurred, the largest practicable amount of relief could be most speedily and effectually distributed. The new taxation and the other measures by which our finances were improved, would give us, we believed, the

* Including £11,076,000 spent on what I have called doubtful works.

means of carrying out these objects with a certainty and rapidity which would otherwise have been difficult.

"The investment of our surplus in Productive Public Works was, from a merely financial point of view, in no sense essential to our scheme, and it will be seen, from what has been said elsewhere, that this part of our plans was modified by the orders of the Secretary of State in a manner to which, on financial grounds, we could take no exception. But we certainly contemplated the extensive construction of works for the protection of the country against famine; and it was to these projects that public attention was mainly directed, and in them the public naturally and rightly felt a deeper interest than it could take in any merely financial arrangements.

"64. A nobler programme was, in my opinion, never put forth by any Government than that put forth by Your Excellency; a more beneficial scheme was, in my judgment, never formed for the material improvement of any country, than the scheme which Your Excellency explained to this Council on the 27th December 1877, in your Minute of March 1878, and on other occasions, I desire to remind the Council and the public of what the plans of the Government of India were, and to explain why they have not been carried into effect as completely as we desired.

"65. I wish, My Lord, it were possible for me to read to the Council, and incorporate in this Financial Statement, Your Excellency's speech of the 27th December 1877. As I cannot do this, but am anxious to place the whole case in the clearest light, I must ask Your Excellency's permission to string together some passages from that speech, for I could not describe the programme of the Government in any words so good as those which Your Excellency used—

"The measures now before the Council have, for their principal object, the provision of that increase of the public income which experience has proved to be the first condition of any practical insurance against famine; and, therefore, it is only proper that the Council should know how we intend to employ the resources which its adoption of these measures will place at our disposal for that purpose. * *

"Of the countless suggestions made from time to time, and more especially during the present year, for rendering less bitterly ironical than it still seems, that famous inscription on the huge granary built at Patna, for 'the perpetual prevention of famine in these provinces,' there are only three which merit serious consideration. These are firstly, Emigration; secondly, Railways; and, thirdly, Irrigation Works. Unfortunately for India, the first of these three material factors in the practical solution of problems similar to those we are now dealing with, is inapplicable, or only very imperfectly applicable, to the actual conditions of this country; * * though emigration unquestionably claims our fostering encouragement, I fear that, for many years to come, we must practically exclude this expedient from the list of those on which we mainly rely as a means of insuring the population of India against the calamities of periodical famine. The conclusion thus arrived at forcibly confines our immediate efforts to the most rapid development, by the cheapest methods, combined with the most appropriate and efficient application, of the only two remaining instruments for increasing the produce of the soil, facilitating its circulation, and thereby improving the general social condition, and augmenting the collective wealth, of the whole community. Those instruments are railroads and irrigation works.

"'Now the incalculable value to India of her present railways has been unmistakeably demonstrated during the past year; and the Government is unquestionably bound to stimulate the extension of this class of works to the greatest extent and with the greatest rapidity, consistent with the requirements of financial prudence.

"'* * It is an unquestionable fact, that the railways, and the railways alone, were the salvation of the situation in Northern Behar during the famine of 1874; and that they have again been the salvation of the situation in Madras during the famine of the present year.

"'* * Had there been no railway within reach of these districts, the people, where they have now died by hundreds, must have assuredly succumbed by thousands.

"'I am satisfied that the development of a network of subsidiary lines of railway, giving the means of transport through every district of British India, has become a matter of vital necessity for the attainment of the great object now before us. Our present object is to render available within the shortest possible time a maximum length of line, especially constructed for a slow goods traffic, rather than to provide those more ample conveniences for passengers and goods, which have commonly been deemed necessary for all Indian railways hitherto constructed. * * *

"'The early conclusion of such an undertaking must necessarily depend upon its financial practicability; and, for this reason, all minor considerations must be subordinated to the most rigid economy in construction, and the most severe limitation of the works to what is indispensable for the efficient exercise of their special function. But, if these conditions be duly com-

plied with, I have confidence that, at a comparatively early period, we shall, without any strain upon our financial resources, have extended to all parts and provinces of our empire the most efficacious protection, not indeed from dearth (for that is impossible), but from those terrible effects of dearth which now generally terminate in famine.

"'These, then, are the principles on which we are prepared to apply at once to the extension of our railway system, as a means of insurance against famine, an adequate proportion of the resources at our command for that purpose. * * * * * *

"'We propose to apply to the extension of irrigation works precisely the same principle and policy. * *

"'I am not now speaking of what we ought to do, or would do, to ensure this country against the worst effects of future famine, had we only the means of doing it; but of what we can do, and will do, with the means already provided for in the measures now before the Council. I do not mean to say that the construction of such an extensive system of local railroads and irrigation works as we propose to undertake, will not be the gradual task of many years. But I do mean to say that, in the manner and on the principles already explained, we are now providing for the prompt commencement, and uninterrupted continuation, of this great and necessary task. We are systematising a policy, the principles of which have been repeatedly proclaimed and approved by our predecessors. We are associating with it the interests, the powers, and the duties of our local administrations. We are providing them with the means of permanently prosecuting and developing it, not without reference to our financial control, but exempt from the distressing uncertainty which has hitherto been inseparable from the practical execution of this policy, in consequence of the obligation, which has till now rested upon the Government of India, with the very limited funds at its disposal for the prosecution of public works, to choose, from year to year, between the conflicting claims upon its purse of the various and dissimilar localities of this spacious Empire.'

"66. My Lord, I am convinced that the policy, which Your Excellency thus proclaimed your resolution to carry out, was not only wise and humane, because it provided the only possible means by which the Government could protect the country against the future calamities of famine, but that, financially, it was sound and prudent. Notwithstanding many mistakes which, in transactions of such magnitude, were inevitable, the policy by which, for many years past, we have been constructing railways and canals in India was, in my belief, sound and statesmanlike in its conception, and its practical results have been triumphantly successful. The wealth of the country, and the prosperity and happiness of its people, have been increased by it to an incalculable extent; the consequent gain to the country and the public finances has been immense, and is not to be measured by figures showing only the direct returns from the works which have been constructed. For my part, I see no drawbacks, no dangers, and no disadvantages, which deserve to be weighed for one moment against the benefits which have been derived. The Government of Your Excellency desired to extend and develop this policy, and hoped, by the construction of a network of cheap railways and of carefully planned works of irrigation, to do all that it was in the power of a Government to do, to prevent the frightful calamities of famine to which the country is now periodically exposed. We believed, and I believe still, that we could do this not only without financial risk, but with certain financial advantage.

"67. The Local Governments shared our convictions and our expectations. Sir Ashley Eden, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, was prepared to undertake, from the resources already assigned to him, a system of railway communications which, without costing the imperial revenues a shilling, would, he believed, have added millions to the wealth of his great province. Sir George Couper sent us up a scheme, carefully prepared by my friend General Fraser, for constructing a complete system, some twelve or thirteen hundred miles in length, of light railways, which, in combination with works of irrigation, would have gone far, if not to make future famines in the North-Western Provinces improbable, at least to render the relief of such famines a comparatively easy and a certainly successful operation.

"68. My Lord, these visions have for the present, but I hope only for the present, faded. The plans which Your Excellency described to the Council two years ago, and which I have repeated to-day, have not yet been carried out; we have had to defer the hope of protecting the country against famine by the rapid development of railways and works of irrigation; and not only this, but we have even been compelled largely to reduce the expenditure which, for many years past, we have been incurring on works of this description.

"My Lord, I shall not call in question the sufficiency of the reasons which

led Her Majesty's Government, and a Committee of the House of Commons, to think that a very large reduction should be made in the expenditure of the Government of India on Productive Public Works; nor is it necessary that I should now repeat those reasons, because they have been fully explained in the Report of the Committee, which was published during the last session of Parliament. Nor do I wish it to be supposed that I am insensible to the advantages which we derive from this temporary restriction of expenditure. It has enabled us to carry out in a way which might otherwise have been hardly practicable, important reforms in the Public Works Department, and to get rid of hugely overgrown establishments.

"69. The limit of £2,500,000 which has been placed on our annual expenditure on productive public works has avowedly no sort of finality. 'The amount to be annually expended' (I am quoting from the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons) 'should mainly depend upon the financial condition of India, and should, therefore, for the present, be limited to an amount of £2,500,000, as recently fixed by the Secretary of State for India in Council.' Considering what our financial condition already is, and what we hope it will be in the future, I predict with confidence that the check, which has been placed upon our expenditure on useful works essential to the progress of the country and to its protection against famine, will be only temporary, and that the execution of the plans described by Your Excellency two years ago has been only temporarily deferred. But at the same time I wish to make it clear that, if the Government of India has failed for the present fully to carry out its programme for the construction of material works for protecting the country against famine, no responsibility for that failure rests upon us. While I say this, I must again ask the Council to remember that, however much we may regret this disappointment, it in no way affects the financial efficacy of the measures taken to enable us to discharge our obligations in times of famine without fear of insolvency. Nothing can prevent the success of those measures, which have been subjected to this modification only, that, owing to the improvement of our general financial position, we have ventured to dispense with about a quarter of the additional taxation (amounting at its maximum to £1,345,000 a year) which was their main feature.

"70. I may here notice, with regard to the policy of the construction of productive public works, that, although the correspondence on the subject between the Government of India and the Secretary of State is not concluded, it is understood that the following points have been settled for the present:—

"i. That any money which it may be necessary to borrow for the construction of such works shall be borrowed in India in rupees, and not in London in sterling money.

"ii. That not more than £2,500,000 a year, on an average, shall be thus borrowed, in addition, however, to any capital expended upon the East Indian Railway or any other undertaking which may be hereafter acquired by the State in like manner; in addition also to any money which may be lent to the Government of India by Native States for the construction of productive public works.

"iii. That the yearly grant for the construction of productive public works shall no exceed £2,500,000 in addition to the capital expended upon the East Indian Railway or any undertaking similarly acquired hereafter, and to the expenditure upon any works the funds for the construction of which are lent to the Government of India by Native States.

"iv. That the unexpended portion of the grant of the past year may be re-granted for expenditure in the following year. The object of this provision is to prevent the waste and inconvenience incident to the lapse of unspent grants for the construction of public works.

"As already explained, the grant for the construction of productive public works in 1880-81 has been regulated strictly by these principles.

"71. There are, My Lord, various questions connected with the customs tariff to which I must now refer.

"Beginning with the import duties, there is first the duty on cotton goods, and this is a subject of which I cannot speak without some reserve, because there has been in past times, as everybody knows, no unanimity of opinion regarding it among the members of the Government. Speaking, as I now am, on behalf of the Government generally, I desire to say nothing to which

any of my colleagues might take exception, and, although it will not be possible for me altogether to avoid the expression of my own opinions on questions of past and future policy, I hope it will be understood that I shall, in giving such opinions, be stating only what I myself think.

"The Government does not at present propose to make any alteration in the duties actually levied on cotton goods. There are, however, obvious and serious defects in the existing system, and no one can say that it can long be maintained.

"72. The measures taken during the last two years, whatever other results may have followed, have at least effected the particular object for which they were declared necessary. They have, for the present, removed all grounds for the complaint, that we were levying protective duties in favour of the Indian mills in their competition with English manufacturers. Some classes of English goods may be unduly favoured in comparison with other classes of English goods; but no protection remains for the special benefit of goods produced in India.

"When, last year, Your Excellency decided that it was impossible to defend the maintenance of the duty on certain classes of cotton goods, because it had a distinctly protective character, it was thought right to make a considerable sacrifice of revenue for its immediate removal. Whether the course adopted was right, as I then thought and think still, or whether it was wrong, is a question which I will not now discuss, but the Government feels that it cannot at the present moment go further, or submit to loss of revenue beyond that which the measures of the last two years have rendered unavoidable.

"73. I must say something of the effect which those measures have actually produced. Mr. Hope's Commission stated in its report last year that the remission of duty on all goods made of 30s and under 'would probably soon effect a complete revolution in the piece goods trade,' and it quoted, in support of its own conclusions, a report by Mr. Pritchard, the Commissioner of Customs in Bombay, who, with reference to this remission, wrote as follows:—

"'It will operate to create a new class of shirtings made of yarns 28 by 29 or 30, instead of the present standard quality of 32 by 36. This will pass free of duty, and, if it finds favour in the market, will take the place to a large extent either of the long cloths or of the shirtings now used, or of both.'

"The Commission also quoted the following opinion of a large mercantile firm:—

"'There can be no doubt that a trade in cloth made of yarn just within the limit of exemption of duty would be fostered, and which might gradually become of considerable importance. Such cloth would probably be appreciated by consumers for its intrinsic value, as well as for its comparative cheapness, owing to there being no duty upon it; and, if this should be the case, it might do away with the importation of cloth made of yarns varying from 32s upwards.'

"74. I quote these passages, because the actual results have closely corresponded with the anticipations thus formed by the Commission and adopted by the Government. The chief difference has been that those results have followed more rapidly than either the Commission or the Government expected.

"The immediate consequence of the exemption from duty of goods containing no yarn of a higher number than 30s, was the rapid development of the manufacture and import of a new class of goods made of 30s and lower counts. In consequence of their superior relative cheapness, these duty-free goods have rapidly become popular; and the experiment having thus proved successful, the tendency is now to make of the coarser yarns all cloth for which they can be used, and to substitute the coarser for the finer fabrics formerly made of yarns ranging from 30s to 40s. This process has already reached such a point, that last month the duty-free shirtings and longcloths constituted more than 74 per cent. of those kinds of imported goods, and the dutiable qualities of some other classes of goods have almost disappeared from the market. We estimated last year that we might lose in the first year revenue to the amount of £150,000, and in subsequent years more. It is now probable that the loss in the first year, now about to close, will be nearly £200,000, and for the coming year it is estimated at £50,000 more.

"75. Now, clearly, the present state of things is not satisfactory. We are holding out to English manufacturers a strong inducement to supplant finer by coarser classes of goods, and it has been forcibly represented that these and other anomalies ought not to be left uncorrected. I may refer in particular to a letter addressed to us by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber points out that the declaration made last year by the Government, that "it is not reasonable that certain goods should be admitted free, while large quantities of goods of almost precisely the same character in every thing but name remain liable to duty," is still true, with this difference, that the hardship is now "not caused by the competition between Lancashire and our local mills, but by competition amongst Lancashire manufacturers themselves, to secure the full benefit of the Government of India's last act. They do not, however, carry less weight on that account." The letter of the Chamber has been seen by the Council; I need not repeat the forcible illustrations which it contains of the anomalies which now exist, but I fully admit the accuracy of its statements.

"The Chamber says that "to all appearance, these duties are dying a natural death, and as that process involves serious anomalies and hardships, it is a question whether the present is not a fitting moment to abolish them *in toto*. To the Committee there does not appear any other course open, consistent with the declarations of Government, to which they have referred."

"76. If I could now put aside financial considerations, I should say that this conclusion of the Chamber is perfectly right. I may add that the alternative course which it has suggested as possible, namely, the recall of last year's exemptions, and the re-imposition of a uniform duty of 2½ per cent. on all imported cotton goods, would not only be, in my opinion, objectionable in itself, but seems impracticable, because it would be opposed to the policy laid down for our guidance by Parliament, and by Her Majesty's Government. That policy was declared on the 4th April 1879, by the House of Commons, in the following Resolution:—

"'That the Indian import duty on cotton goods, being unjust alike to the Indian consumer and the English producer, ought to be abolished, and this House accepts the recent reduction in these duties as a step towards their total abolition, to which Her Majesty's Government are pledged.'

"I need not pursue this subject further. It is impossible to deny that the present state of things is anomalous and objectionable. The Government will give to this question in the future that constant attention which its importance demands, but it cannot, at the present moment, make the large sacrifice of revenue which its complete solution would involve, and, as a provisional arrangement, meanwhile, it does not seem possible to draw any line better than that drawn last year. The abolition of the remaining duties on cotton goods would cost us £600,000, in addition to the £250,000 which we have given up already.

"I may remind the Council that the measures of last year were not hastily taken, and that they were in precise accordance with the specific recommendations of the Chambers of Commerce of Manchester, of Bengal, and of Bombay. I may add that, although I cannot doubt that the objections to which I have referred must have been felt as strongly in Lancashire as anywhere else, the Government has not received from the English manufacturers any complaints regarding them.

"77. Although, my Lord, I do not intend to discuss the propriety of the course that has been followed in regard to the removal of the duty on cotton goods, I must ask Your Excellency's permission to say a few words on what is, in some respects, a personal matter. We are constantly told that these measures have been adopted in disregard of the interests of the people of India, and in obedience to the selfish demands of the Manchester manufacturers. If, my Lord, we had, indeed, manipulated, in the interests of England or of any political party in England, the taxes paid by the people of India, our conduct would have been not only shameful and odious, but absolutely criminal, and I, as Your Excellency's chief constitutional adviser in the financial measures of the last two years, must have borne my share of the responsibility. But for myself, who

have taken part in these measures, I wish to say that I hardly remember the time when I did not argue, in the interests of India, for the removal of these and all other restrictions on her commerce. I advocated the abolition of these duties before, to the best of my belief, Manchester had herself discovered that she was injured by them, and long before Lord Salisbury had proved in his despatches, in a manner which seems to me unanswerable, the serious injury which they were inflicting upon this country. As I said in my first Financial Statement three years ago, I would not have accepted my present office, if I had not hoped that I should have an opportunity of co-operating with Your Excellency in carrying out what, I may say without exaggeration, have been the convictions of a life-time. I have had that opportunity. The cotton duties are, in my opinion, virtually dead.

"78. Before leaving this subject, I think it right once more to point out that we ought not to shut our eyes to the consequences which, as it seems to me, must inevitably follow from the loss of the cotton duties. Whether those consequences ought, as I believe, to be welcomed as fraught with a great development of wealth and prosperity to India, or ought, as others think, to be looked on as disastrous, we cannot wisely shut our eyes to the fact that the abolition of the duty on cotton goods will involve in all probability the loss of a great part of our revenue from sea customs. In the Financial Statements for 1877-78 and 1878-79 this was clearly pointed out. In the former of these, I said that I looked forward with confidence to the almost total abolition of customs duties in India, and I used these words:—"I do not know how long a period may elapse before such a consummation is reached, but, whether we see it or not, the time is not hopelessly distant, when the ports of India will be thrown open freely to the commerce of the world."

"My Lord, the fulfilment of this vision seems to me now not far off. It was shown in the Financial Statement for 1878-79 that, putting aside the duties levied on salt and alcoholic liquors, which stand on special grounds, and on which internal excise duties corresponding with the customs duties are imposed, there would remain, apart from the cotton duties, a very small amount of import duties. Taking the estimates for the coming year, the net sum which we expect to receive from the sea customs duties, exclusive of salt, alcoholic liquors, and arms, is £1,115,000. The cotton duties will yield say £615,000, and, if I am right in believing that they must ultimately be altogether given up, our whole import duties would then yield only about £500,000. The truth is that cotton goods are the sole article of foreign production, which the people of India now largely consume, and there is no present possibility of a large customs revenue from anything else. Will it be possible, when cotton goods have been freed from duty, still to tax woollen goods and many other articles? And can it be believed that we should long maintain our customs establishments for the sake of obtaining the insignificant revenue that would remain?

"79. I know only one suggestion which seems to deserve discussion, for saving a considerable portion of our customs revenue. I do not remember by whom it was first made, but I have heard of it for a good many years past. I believe that it really had its origin in a plan which at one time Mr. Gladstone thought of for England. My hon'ble friend, Mr. Hope, has lately given it his attention.

"Starting with the assumption that our customs tariff on its present footing cannot be maintained, this suggestion is that, instead of customs duties properly so called, we should, with certain exceptions, levy on all articles imported into India, and possibly, also, on those exported, a registration fee at a very low rate. In this way, it is urged, we might obtain a considerable revenue in an unobjectionable way. I give no opinion of my own, much less do I give any opinion on behalf of the Government, in favour of this scheme, and all I say of it is that it deserves to be considered.

"80. Another solution of these difficulties has lately been suggested, but it seems to me unsound in theory, and impossible in practice. It is that a sort of treaty of commerce should be entered into between England and India, on the principle that India will admit all English merchandize free,

on condition that England gives up the duties which she now levies on Indian tea and coffee; if, it is added, England, in order to maintain her duty on China tea, prefers to continue to levy duty on tea and coffee from India, she might pay the proceeds amounting to a million a year, into the Indian Treasury.

"Of course we should be glad to see the English or any other duties on Indian tea and coffee or on anything else removed; but, if free trade be good for India, it is good for her whether other countries maintain duties on Indian products or not, and the fact that England (for, as it seems to me, excellent reasons) taxes our tea and coffee, is no reason for our taxing her cotton manufactures, and almost everything else that we get from her. To maintain the contrary is, to maintain the old delusion of reciprocity. In regard to the suggestion that England should pay to India the million which she levies on Indian tea and coffee, this is clear, that, whoever else might profit from such an arrangement, it would not be our tea and coffee interests. They would have to pay as much as before, nor would they be reconciled to the new arrangement by the reflection, that it was almost equivalent to the imposition upon them of an export duty for the purpose of saving the English treasury from loss, and for the benefit of the general revenues of India.

"81. I must add that I do not know why tea and coffee have alone been mentioned, as if they were the only articles of Indian production on which England levies any duty. There is tobacco, from which England derives a revenue of between eight and nine millions; I hope and believe that Indian tobacco has before it a great future; I should be delighted to see every legitimate encouragement given to its production; but I cannot conceive how it can be admitted into England free of duty. As, however, the adoption of the proposals, to which I have alluded, would practically lead to the surrender by England of the greater part of her customs revenue, I need hardly say more on this subject.

"82. Leaving the import tariff, I come now to questions connected with the duties on exports. Since 1875, the only export duties have been those on indigo, lac, and rice.

"83. It is surprising that the duties on the two first of these articles should have survived so long. Nobody has ever defended them, and the only reason assigned for keeping them has been that the Government could not give up the revenue yielded by them, though this has never been great. The average amount derived annually from the export duty on indigo is £42,000. The duty is levied at a fixed rate on quantity, so that the revenue does not fluctuate with the fluctuation of prices. On the finer qualities the incidence of the duty is not much over one per cent.; on the lower qualities it may be as much as four per cent. The cultivation of indigo by natives of the country has, in Northern India, been somewhat rapidly increasing, and the duty falls much more heavily on the qualities made by them, than on the better qualities turned out by the factories managed by Europeans. Indigo from Central America competes with ours in the European markets, but not very actively; and a more serious future danger to this industry is probably to be found in the competition of chemically prepared substitutes. The danger is not the less real because no efficient substitute has yet been found. The progress of scientific discovery is now so rapid, that we might hear almost any day that this highly important Indian industry was seriously threatened, and we should then be exposed to the deserved reproach that this competition had been stimulated by the suicidal folly of our fiscal legislation. Export duties enjoy the credit of having ruined the Indian trade in saltpetre; they were taken off when it was too late to repair the mischief; the Government does not wish to run any similar risk with indigo. A notification will, therefore, be issued to-day under the powers conferred on the Governor General in Council by the Sea Customs Act, 1878, exempting indigo from liability to export duty.

"84. The same notification will abolish the equally indefensible export duty on lac. The trade in lac has been in a depressed condition, and during the last two years the average amount of revenue yielded by the duty has been only about £9,000.

"85. I do not think that any one will question the propriety of these exemptions. Taking them both together, they involve a loss of about £54,000 a year.

"86. The only export duty, which will now remain, is that on rice. It yielded, in 1878-79, a net revenue of £556,000. As it is an export duty, it is often assumed that its effect must be more mischievous than that of any import duty. No one can be more alive than I am to the economical objections to export duties; but this duty on rice is, in my opinion, at the present moment, less open to objection than some of our other customs duties. I have before me a valuable note by Mr. O'Conor on the Indian rice trade. It is shown that more than half of our exports of rice goes to Europe. Of the remainder, the greater part is consumed in the countries near India, such as Arabia, Persia, Ceylon, the Straits, &c., or is sent to various colonies, of which Mauritius is the most important, for the supply of the cooly population. The table rice exported from Bengal to Europe is used as food; other qualities, and the rice from Burmah, a thick coarse grain, is chiefly used for distillation, or for conversion into starch.

"87. There is practically, at the present time, no competition with India on the part of other countries in Asia or America in the rice trade. Great apprehensions were expressed some years ago of the competition of Saigon. Similar apprehensions have been felt in regard to Siam. As yet these apprehensions have not been justified; but I must observe that there has been this year a large increase in the export of rice from Saigon to Europe. Northern Italy produces a good deal of rice, and sends large quantities to France; other countries furnish smaller supplies. Rice cultivation, which was formerly very extensive in North Carolina, has ceased to be important, and little rice now goes from the United States to Europe. Thus, although it would not be correct to say that India has a monopoly of the trade in rice, she has something approaching to it, and, so long as this remains true, it cannot be said that the export duty has a seriously injurious effect on Indian interests. At the same time, it is impossible to say how long this may continue true; the Government cannot keep too watchful an eye on the rice trade, and must be prepared, if it should become necessary, to take immediate action. While, therefore, I am not prepared to say that our export duty on rice is at the present moment especially objectionable, I feel that we cannot count upon it as a permanent source of revenue, and if we could afford the loss, I should be very glad to get rid of it. The exports of rice from India, during the last seven years, have not very greatly varied in quantity. In 1873, the year before the Bengal famine, they were 1,164,697 tons; in 1875, in consequence of the famine, they fell to 869,646 tons, and this was the lowest amount reached; in 1879 they had again risen to 1,061,861 tons, and the trade is now again increasing.

"88. Considering that, between 1871 and 1878, the country was passing, with hardly any intermission, through a period of drought and famine, and that vast quantities of rice were absorbed in feeding the famine-stricken population, it is satisfactory to find that exports to other countries should have shown little diminution, and that the enormous increase in prices should not have interfered materially with the foreign demand. In 1878-79, although prices still ruled high and an active demand continued for internal consumption, the exports nearly attained the level of the trade previous to the famine period. This year the exports will, it is thought, exceed those of last year, and, if harvests continue good, next year will probably be a time of great activity in the rice trade.

"89. In leaving this part of my subject, I will only add, that I am as sure as ever that there is no country in the world in which the fullest application of the principles of free trade is more desirable than it is in India. India (to repeat what was said in the Financial Statement for 1878-79) "is a country which, from its poverty, the primitive and monotonous condition of its industrial life, and the peculiar character of its political condition, seems to require from its Government, before all things, the most economical treatment of its resources, and, therefore, the greatest possible freedom in its foreign exchanges." I confidently believe that the time is not far off when the truth of this will be generally recognized.

"90. The re-adjustment of the salt duties, to which I must next refer, has proved a very successful measure. It will be in the recollection of the Council that, at the end of 1877, a step was taken towards equalizing the rate throughout India, by raising it, in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, from 1 Rupee 13 annas to 2 Rupees 8 annas per maund, and by lowering it, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, from 3 Rupees 4 annas to 3 Rupees, and, in the Upper Provinces, from 3 Rupees to 2 Rupees 12 annas per maund. In the following August, a further reduction was made of 2 annas in Lower Bengal, and of 4 annas in the Upper Provinces. By these means a uniform rate of 2 Rupees 8 annas per maund has been established throughout India, except in Bengal, where the duty is 6 annas higher, and in Burma and part of the Punjab trans-Indus, where it is nominal.

"On the 1st October 1878, the salt sources which the British Government had, under recently negotiated agreements, obtained on lease from the Native States in Rajputana, were taken over, and at these, as well as at the Sambhar Lake already in our possession, the duty of 2 Rupees 8 annas per maund was then levied on all salt, excepting that exempted under the agreements just mentioned, the details of which were fully described in the Financial Statement last year. Considering that this result has been obtained not only without any general increase in the rate of duty on salt, but with a large reduction of that rate throughout by far the greater part of India, and simultaneously with a reduction of price to the vast majority of the population, I think we may congratulate ourselves on the success of our policy.

"It was formerly shown that, by the re-adjustment of the rates of duty, we hoped to lower the price of salt to 130,000,000 of people, while only 47,000,000 were affected adversely. Rajputana and Central India are now liable to the salt tax, but a portion of the population still obtains its salt free of duty, and another portion pays only half the usual rate. Throughout the greater part of these States the price of salt, independent of the duty, has been greatly diminished, not only directly, but by the extension of railways. The people have further been relieved by the abolition of local transit duties, and by the abolition of the British duty on sugar taken across the now defunct Inland Customs Line, which yielded £150,000 a year. The Government is now endeavouring to redeem all remaining transit duties on salt in Rajputana and Central India, so that the transport of salt may everywhere be free from restriction.

"91. The Inland Customs Line, on the enormities of which I have so often dilated, finally disappeared at the commencement of the present official year. When I think of this abominable barrier, which was likened to the Great Wall of China, stretching 2,000 miles across the whole of India, so that, if it had been put down in Europe, would have reached from London to Constantinople, with the countless evils that it entailed, I find it difficult not to begin again my old expressions of indignation. However, it is now dead, and I congratulate Your Excellency and the country on the fact. By its disappearance we have saved about £100,000 a year.

"92. I will state to the Council the principal facts in my possession, illustrating the effect produced by our measures on the consumption of salt and on the public revenues.

"We have complete returns for the first ten months of the present year. Comparing these with the returns for the same period in 1877-78, the last year in which the old rates of duty were in force, there has been an increase of consumption, throughout India, amounting to about 2,400,000 maunds; the total consumption in the former period was 20,373,000, and in the latter period 22,776,000 maunds. More than 537,000 maunds of this increase is the increase in Lower Bengal, and nearly 1,900,000 maunds in Northern India. About a third part of the latter is attributed to the consumption in the Native States of Rajputana and Central India. In Madras and Bombay there was a small falling off in the consumption, which fell from 8,850,000 to about 8,654,000 maunds, or by 196,000 maunds. The reduction in Madras is believed to be more apparent than real, because a large number of the population consume untaxed salt. The law relating to salt in the Madras Presidency is as yet very leniently enforced, or is, perhaps, not sufficiently stringent.

"In making the above comparison, I have taken the most unfavourable figures for my own argument that I could find; 1877-78 was the great famine year, but nevertheless for some reason, which I have failed to understand, the amount of salt taxed in Madras in that year was, as I noticed in the last Financial Statement, extraordinarily large.

"If we compare the returns for the first ten months of the present year with those of 1876-77 (and, if I went further back, my case would be still stronger), we find that, taking the whole of India, there has been an increase in the total consumption of 2,718,000 maunds, or from 20,058,000 to more than 22,776,000 maunds; and this increase has been spread over the whole country. In Lower Bengal the consumption has risen from 6,822,000 to 7,682,000 maunds, and, notwithstanding the reduction of duty, the revenue has only fallen off by £30,000, or from £2,220,000 to £2,190,000.

"In Northern India the consumption has risen from 3,775,000 to 5,442,000 maunds, and, in spite of the reduction of duty, the revenue has increased from £1,142,000 to £1,348,000. Even in Madras and Bombay, where the duty was increased, and where the revenue has risen from £1,662,000 to £2,155,000, the consumption has increased from 8,641,000 to 8,654,000 maunds.

"The figures I have just quoted refer to revenue derived from the duty on salt. There are, besides this, large receipts from other heads, such as the sale price of Government salt.

"In 1877-78 the gross salt revenue of the whole year was under 6½ millions sterling; in 1878-79 it had risen to 7 millions; the Regular Estimates for the current year exceed 7⅓ millions, while, for next year, our estimate of salt revenue is 7½ millions. Thus the improvement is expected to be more than one million in four years.

"While the revenue has thus increased, the salt expenditure has diminished from £508,000 in 1875-76 to £404,000 in 1878-79, and is estimated at £368,000 in 1880-81. Against this saving in expenditure, however, must be put £253,000 on account of the annual compensations paid to the Native States and to Portuguese India; this, with £70,000 for the Sambhar Lake, is charged in the public accounts under *Allowances and Assignments.*

"93. I think, my Lord, I may now say confidently that the wisdom of the policy followed in regard to the equalization of the salt duties has been proved by experience. To what extent the increased consumption and lower price of salt throughout the greater part of India have been the consequence of the reduction of the duty, and to what extent they have been attributable to the extension of railways, to the general improvement of communications, the opening out of new markets, and the increase of the population, it is not possible to say; these various influences have, doubtless, all contributed to the result; but it was with the knowledge, and indeed with the certainty, that all the conditions with which we had to deal were highly favourable to the success of our policy, that we were induced to adopt it.

"94. I must add that we received a few weeks ago a representation from the President of the Salt Chamber of Commerce, Cheshire and Worcestershire, to the effect that one of the results of our late measures has been an increase of the former difference between the rates of duty on Liverpool salt and that produced in Northern India, which places the former at a greater disadvantage than heretofore, and has driven it back from markets in Behar formerly supplied by it. Although, as I have already shown, there has lately been a great increase in the consumption of Liverpool salt in Bengal, careful inquiry is now being made into this subject. But, whatever may be the result of that inquiry, I may say at once that, although the Government cannot, at the present moment, make any further reduction in the Salt Duty in Bengal, it fully recognises the necessity of completing, as soon as possible, the actual equalization of the duty throughout India. It is an essential part of our policy to do so, and I feel sure that the measures which have still to be taken will prove as satisfactory to the country, and as beneficial to the revenue, as those of which I have been describing the results.

"95. When, my Lord, the Financial Statement for 1879-80 was published a year ago, we were far from foreseeing the extraordinary improvement which was about to take place in our financial position, and which we now perceive had even

then commenced. The loss caused by the great disturbance in the relative value of gold and silver had reached alarming proportions, and there was nothing to re-assure us regarding the future. We were engaged in war; the surplus which we considered necessary to protect the country against the financial consequences of famine had disappeared; our estimates, apart from the war, showed a surplus of only £605,000. We decided, however (to quote the words of the last Financial Statement), that it was "wise to abstain from imposing any fresh burdens on the country, and to accept the temporary loss of the surplus by which it was hoped that an insurance against famine had been provided."

"96. I see nothing to be ashamed of in our want of foresight. I do not see how we were to know that there would be a great improvement in the exchange, which would last through nearly the whole year, and which, in spite of an increase in our remittances, would better our position by £760,000; that our opium estimate, which we had taken at a higher amount than, with one exception, it had ever been taken at before, would prove, taking both sides of the Account, to be too low by £1,900,000; that in consequence of the most favourable season which India has known for many years, the increased prosperity of the people, and other causes, every great branch of the public income would show an increase; that we should get £450,000 more from Land Revenue, £335,000 more from salt, and so on.

"97. Although, as I need hardly say, it was not a pleasant task which I had last year to perform, in laying before the Government and the public so unpromising a budget, there are now good reasons for not expressing much regret that we were not gifted with greater powers of foresight. For the result was to make us undertake a most searching examination into every branch of the public expenditure, with the firm resolution that everything superfluous should be ruthlessly sacrificed. The reductions which we have made already, and which we hope still to make, are not the leasts atisfactory part of the year's history.

"The Local Governments throughout India loyally responded to our invitation to co-operate in the task which we had undertaken. We left it entirely to their discretion to decide where they could reduce their expenditure, and exercised no kind of interference in their proceedings. The result of our communications with them was, that, with their full consent in every case, the assignments made to them from the Imperial treasury in the present year have been reduced by £335,000, and a similar reduction will be made in the coming year.

"98. Besides less important savings, which I need not now detail, there has been in the present year a reduction in the Public Works expenditure of £661,000. I hope that £400,000 to £500,000 a year will eventually be permanently saved by getting rid of superfluous establishments. Some explanation is necessary on this subject.

"99. Before any orders to reduce the expenditure on Productive Public Works had been issued by the Secretary of State, or the question of reducing the Ordinary Public Works expenditure had been taken up afresh by the Government of India, it was an acknowledged fact that the strength of our Public Works establishments was enormously in excess of what was necessary. When the Secretary of State ordered, subject to certain conditions, the reduction of our annual expenditure on Productive Public Works to the sum of £2,500,000, this excess became, of course, a still more serious evil. I will not now go into the question of the causes which led to the growth of these needlessly large establishments. It is easy to be wise after the event; they were, for the most part, the result of errors of system which were only discovered to be errors by experience. However, this may have been, we found ourselves, at the beginning of the present financial year, in this position, that our Public Works establishments were declared by the highest authorities in the Public Works Department to be costing not less than £500,000 a year more than was necessary for the expenditure on Ordinary and on Productive Works which had to be carried on. We therefore resolved that these superfluous establishments must be at once reduced.

"100. The Local Governments and the authorities in the Public Works Department deserve the thanks of the Government of India for the efficient manner in which the serious task of making this great reduction has been performed. I think it will be admitted that the measures of the Government were carried out with the greatest possible consideration for individuals, and that the engineers with whose services we have unwillingly been compelled to dispense have been treated liberally. The reductions actually made will save us £250,000 a year. In the present year there will, of course, be a large set-off on account of pensions and gratuities; it amounts, indeed, to about £280,000; but the greater part of the cost of reduction will be incurred, once for all, in the shape of gratuities.

"Although these great changes in the constitution of the Public Works Department could not be made without some temporary inconvenience, there can be no doubt, I hope, that they will lead to a permanent increase of efficiency. Our difficulties, however, are not over; our Public Works establishments are still larger than they ought to be, and the constant supply of young engineers that pours in from Cooper's Hill will, if it be not speedily stopped, prove a cause of renewed embarrassment, and of useless and serious expense.

"101. Before leaving this subject, there is one important point that I must notice. It will be plain from what I have said, or have still to say to-day, that the Government of India looks with regret on the reduction of expenditure on Productive Public Works, and that it hopes to see that expenditure again increased hereafter. How, it may be asked, holding these opinions and expectations, can you justify this reduction of Public Works establishments? If, hereafter, your expenditure is increased as you hope it will be, you will have deprived yourself of the machinery necessary for the execution of your works.

"102. If, my Lord, this were true, I should, for my own part, have thought our proceedings very foolish; but I am satisfied that we need be under no apprehensions of the kind. I think that I cannot better explain the views of the Government on this subject, than by reading to the Council the following extract from a despatch addressed by the Government of India to the Secretary of State in September last:—

"'Our present difficulties have not disturbed our belief in the great importance of the most rapid possible development of the means of communication and other material improvements in India. * * * * * * *

"'With these convictions, we should not have acquiesced, without remonstrance, in the absolute permanent restriction to £2,500,000 a year, of our expenditure on the construction of Productive Public Works, if we had understood this to be Your Lordship's intention. * * Accordingly, we have been careful so to frame our proposals for the re-organisation of our establishments, that we shall have no difficulty in hereafter increasing our expenditure on Productive Public Works to any extent which is likely to be considered expedient. We could not have undertaken any reductions not compatible with this condition.

"'The ordinary difficulty of organising an efficient and economical service has been aggravated, in the case of the Public Works Department, by the fluctuations of public policy which have manifested themselves in large variations of the grants made for expenditure in this Department. We need not now enquire into the causes of these fluctuations, and we do not wish to criticise the policy either of the school which advocates a lavish public expenditure on such works, or of that which regards with distrust any such expenditure which can be avoided. It only concerns us now to recognise the fact that we have no reason for expecting, hereafter, more immunity from such alternations of conflicting influences than we have enjoyed heretofore Our duty, therefore, is to anticipate their recurrence, and frame our measures accordingly.

"'Hitherto, our establishments have been organised on a plan which demands, for successful and economical results, a steady and unbroken prosecution of works; engineers having been brought into the service on engagements which have been understood as ensuring to them continuous employment. But such employment is incompatible with the conditions on which we can provide funds for the construction of Productive Public Works; and, clearly, we must now so organise our establishments that their strength may be, at any time, readily reduced or increased. In other words, the cause of our present difficulties being that we have, on the whole, been burdened with establishments in excess of what, with the funds at our disposal, we could constantly and profitably employ, we must, for the future, take care to engage no establishments in excess of the greatest strength for which we can confidently expect to provide constant and full employment, whatever policy as to the material improvement of the country may be in the ascendant.

"'We have resolved, therefore, to organise our permanent establishment, rather upon the model of the staff of a great contractor, supplementing it, as occasion requires, by temporary

establishments engaged for particular works only, with no claim to absentee allowances, pensions, employment upon any other work, or any of the rights and privileges of a regular establishment. Moreover, we desire to look, more and more, to the employment, upon considerable undertakings, of contractors with large capital, and to the development of the existing system of petty contracts for petty works. In this way, we expect to avoid a recurrence of the inconvenience from which we are now suffering.

"'We anticipate no difficulty in carrying out the policy thus designed: on the contrary, we believe that, while guarding us against a return of our present embarrassment, this policy will, by encouraging persons to adopt the profession of Civil Engineer, and otherwise, promote the general interests, and be favorable to the extended employment of Natives of India in this department of our service, an object which we have much at heart.'

"103. Before leaving the subject of reduction of expenditure, I have still to mention what I hope may prove hereafter to have been the most important measure of the year. I refer to the appointment of the Special Commission, presided over by Sir Ashley Eden, to inquire into the organisation and expenditure of the army in India. The Report of the Commission is now under the consideration of the Government, and I should be going altogether beyond my own proper business, if I were to attempt in any way to discuss the recommendations which the Commission has made, or to give any opinion as to the extent to which those recommendations may be carried out. But there are some facts to which I may refer without impropriety, and which seem to me highly encouraging. This Commission, presided over by one of the most eminent of Indian statesmen, and including among its members some of our greatest Indian soldiers, has arrived at unanimous conclusions on almost every one of the questions submitted to it. These high authorities believe that the adoption of their proposals would greatly increase the efficiency of the army in peace and war; that it would add to the military strength of the British portion of our forces; that the strength and efficiency of the Native army, as a fighting body, and the popularity of the service, would be increased; that the medical service would be placed in harmony with the true principles of army organisation; that in the departments of the army greater uniformity and power of administration would be obtained; that the great lines of military communication would be improved and made permanently secure; that, under a more scientific system, the troops could be more rapidly and easily mobilised; and that (to quote the words of the Commission) "with improved transport arrangements, with a more thorough knowledge of the vast resources of the country in supply and transport, and with a decentralised military system, the Government of India will be able, provided the details are thoroughly worked out beforehand, to place in the field a force which will be a powerful weapon of offence or defence, while the troops remaining in garrison will be ample to supply a reserve if needed, and to maintain the peace of the country undisturbed." The Commission believes that these great results, by which the efficiency of the army would be immensely increased, could be attained, not only without additional expense, but with a positive saving to the State of £1,250,000 a year.

"I have not been able to take credit for any part of such savings in the coming year; but I sincerely trust that this most important matter will not be allowed to sleep, and that no feeling that the improvement in our finances has rendered military economy less urgently necessary, will be permitted to cause delay in settling the questions which have been raised. As the Commission, quoting the principles strongly enunciated by Lord Mayo, and reiterated by his successors, has observed, "the people of India ought not to be called upon to support or pay for one unnecessary soldier."

"104. The warning which I have now given, that we ought not to be induced by the improved state of our finances to relax our efforts in the direction of economy, is not true in regard to military expenditure alone. It would be a dangerous mistake to conclude that our prospects are not still uncertain.

"In the Financial Statement for last year, prominent attention was called to the consequences entailed upon India by the violent disturbance of the long standing equilibrium between gold and silver. It was then stated that the Government of India had submitted its views on this subject to the Secretary of State, and, as the Council is aware, Her Majesty's Government did not think it possible to accept our recommendations.

"Although the exchange has, during the present year, been less unfavourable to India than we anticipated, it would be a great error to suppose that our anxiety on this account has been removed, or even seriously diminished. The gravity of the subject can hardly be better illustrated than by this fact, that, even in the present year, which has been comparatively favourable, the charge for Loss by Exchange amounts to £3,188,000, while for the coming year it is estimated at £3,411,000. Ten years ago, in 1869-70, the charge was £142,555. Although the relations between the two metals have, of late, been comparatively steady, yet, as this stability does not rest upon any known foundation, it does not afford ground for confidence in the future relations of the two metals, which, under the existing conditions, cannot be predicted for a single month.

"Obviously we cannot depend on the maintenance of our Opium revenue at its present unprecedentedly high amount. Other causes for a prudent anxiety are not wanting. It is, for example, plainly impossible to say what may be the actual cost, and the future obligations entailed upon us by the war in Afghanistan; although, so far as can now be foreseen, ample provision on this account seems to have been made. Altogether, while our financial prospects look, on the whole, far brighter than they were a year ago, we cannot say that there are not many causes for anxiety remaining. The prudent view to take is this, that we ought to take advantage of the breathing time that has now been obtained, to set our house in order.

"105. I think, my Lord, that there is only one remaining subject to which I need refer. Attempts have recently been made in England to compare the financial condition of India as it is now with what it was in past periods, and it seems to have been assumed by many persons that, because difficulties are found in making such comparisons without more information than is given in the published abstracts of our accounts, therefore there is something wrong in the structure of our accounts themselves. The fact is that, for many years past, we have been steadily striving to make such improvements in our published abstracts as were called for by changes in financial circumstances, and in order to give fuller information. In this view, heads of accounts which used to be lumped up together have been separated, while others have been consolidated, and, instead of entries showing merely the net result of the differences between revenue and expenditure, the actual revenue and expenditure have been entered on each side of the account respectively.

"106. For example, in Mr. Wilson's Budget Statement in 1860, there were only six revenue heads. The first was "Land Revenue, Sayer and Abkaree," and it included Land, Forest and Excise revenue, all lumped together; then came, separately, "Customs," "Salt" and "Opium;" then "Miscellaneous," a large item of over 4 millions; and lastly, "Receipts from Railway Companies," which at that time were only £330,000. On the expenditure side the charges on account of collecting the revenue on account of Land, Forest, Excise, Customs, Salt, Opium, Post Office and Stamps together with Political Pensions, Allowances, Assignments, and Charitable Grants, were all included under one head; the remaining heads were "Interest on Debt in India;" "Military Charges;" "Marine;" "Civil Charges," which included all Political, Judicial, and Police Establishments, and all Public Works, except Military and Marine; "Miscellaneous;" and "Guaranteed Interest on Railway Capital." The charges incurred in England were not classified at all. In the next year, 1861, the heads of Revenue and Expenditure were re-arranged and somewhat increased in number. The net charges in England were also shown separately.

"From that time the abstract has been, from year to year, improved in the manner I have indicated. In the last few years these changes have been considerable, involving the entry of large amounts on each side of the Account, which were previously shown net on one side only. For instance, until quite recently, the excess of the Guaranteed Interest on Railway Capital over the net earnings of the Railways was shown in one entry on the expenditure side, instead of the net earnings being entered on the revenue side and the full Guaranteed Interest on the expenditure side; this obvious improvement has caused an addition to each side of the account of some 5 millions sterling. So again, the Provincial Revenue and Expenditure is now entered in the gross, under the appropriate heads, instead of net on one side only of the

account. This has added about a million to both sides. Finally, local revenue and expenditure which, although as much public transactions as any other, used to be excluded altogether from the Financial Statements, have now been included, adding more than 2½ millions to each side of the account.

"Thus, under these three heads alone, the totals of our revenue and expenditure have been increased by about 8½ millions, without any addition whatever to our revenue or expenditure. I will not say that our form of abstract is even now perfect; but it gives detailed information which it was impossible to obtain from the abstracts as formerly framed. The improvement of late years has been great, and it is certain that few countries now publish such full and accurate accounts as India. It can hardly be contended that the difficulties which such changes throw in the way of persons who wish to make minor comparisons, ought to have deterred us, or should in future deter us, from rendering our published accounts as perfect and comprehensive in form as possible, or that because our published statements were incomplete ten or twenty years ago they ought to have remained incomplete for ever.

"107. I cannot now take up the time of the Council with any elaborate comparison between our present financial position and that of ten or twenty years ago. As, however, there seems to be an impression that there has been a great increase in the public expenditure, I will briefly compare the accounts of our net expenditure in 1868-69 and 1869-70 with the accounts of 1878-79 and the estimates of 1880-81. That this comparison may be effective, I have eliminated the expenditure from Local Funds, recently incorporated with the rest of the public expenditure, and also the expenditure on the war in Afghanistan. In like manner I have removed, throughout, the credits from the extinct Military Funds. I have then divided the net expenditure thus ascertained into four groups, as follows:—

"*First.*—Land Revenue (except Charges of collection, Surveys and Settlements), Post Office, Administration, Minor Departments, Jails and Penal Settlements, Law and Justice, Police, Marine. Education, Ecclesiastical, Medical, Stationery, Printing, Political, and Miscellaneous.

"*Second.*—Interest, Loss by Exchange, Furlough Allowances, Pensions and Famine.

"*Third.*—Public Works, Telegraphs, Railways, and Canals.

"*Fourth.*—The Army.

"The whole net expenditure thus classified is as follows:—

	1868-69.	1869-70.	1878-79.	1880-81.
	£	£	£	£
Group I.—Effective civil administration ...	10,042,000	10,489,000	10,997,000	11,255,000
Group II.—Non-effective civil expenditure ...	7,054,000	6,543,000	11,182,000	10,536,000
Group III.—Public Works ...	8,195,000	6,235,000	3,454,000	1,883,000
Group IV.—The Army ...	15,137,000	15,251,000	15,441,000	15,330,000
TOTAL ...	40,428,000	38,518,000	41,074,000	39,004,000

"108. *Group I.*—The effective civil charges proper have increased in the twelve years by about one million sterling, of which £587,000, under the Head of Law and Justice, is due to the development of backward provinces, such as Assam, Burmah and Oudh, and to improved administration; and £233,000, under Education and Medical Services, is to be attributed to the constant demands for more schools and dispensaries. It does not seem to me that either the fact that the whole active civil administration of this great country costs only net 11¼ millions a year, or the increase of its cost in twelve years by one and a quarter million sterling, is indicative of any laxity of financial control or any disregard of the interests of the tax-payers.

"109. *Group II.*—The non-effective civil charges, many of which are not subject to control, show an increase of about 3½ millions, caused mainly by the disturbance of the relative values of gold and silver, but also notably by the growth of the pension list. Notwithstanding the addition of 37¼ millions (net)

to our debt, the charge for interest shows little or no increase, the rate of interest having been, by successive operations involving labour and forethought, constantly reduced. The average rate of interest upon the whole debt is now 4·40 per cent.

"110. *Group III.*—The growth of the revenue from Railways, Telegraphs and Canals, and the reduction of the expenditure on Public Works Ordinary has produced a diminution of the net expenditure in this group of more than six and a quarter millions a year, which therefore largely exceeds the increase in Group II. During this period we have spent 65¼ millions sterling upon Railways, including the Guaranteed Railways, Canals, and Telegraphs. The result shown in the figures here given is remarkable evidence of the manner in which India responds to outlay of this character.

"We have seen that in the coming year, the revenue derived from productive public works is likely to exceed the interest on the capital expended in their construction, together with the working expenses. I have read criticisms, in which the policy of constructing these works has been condemned on the ground that they had not yielded, and in many cases were not likely to yield, any extra profit after fully paying their expenses. But if the Government has succeeded in making these magnificent works for nothing, that is, without throwing any permanent charge for them on the people of India, surely it may well be contented.

"111. *Group IV.*—Although there was an intermediate reduction of the cost of the Army, the net military expenditure here shown is little larger in the later than it was in the earlier years.

"112. Owing to the rapid improvement in the financial results of our Railways, Canals, and Telegraphs, and to economy in the expenditure on public works ordinary, the whole net expenditure shows no increase, but a positive reduction.

"113. Considering that, during this period, the charge for loss by exchange has increased by 3 millions, and that, including the guaranteed railways, we have invested no less than 65¼ millions in productive public works, this, My Lord, is a result of which the Government of India need not be ashamed, and which I earnestly commend to the study of those statesmen who, from motives worthy of all respect, but which appear to me to be founded upon a dangerous misapprehension of facts, would withhold from India those material benefits which are to be obtained only by the expenditure of capital upon the development of her vast resources.

"114. It now, My Lord, only remains for me to make the motion standing against my name. If it be adopted by the Council, it will be equivalent to a resolution that the Trades and Professions Bill shall be dropped altogether, and I shall afterwards ask permission to introduce a new Bill for the amendment of the present law. It will be understood, from what I have said to-day, that it will be a very short and simple measure, and its principal effect will be to relieve the poorer classes of traders from the taxation to which they are now liable."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

LICENSE ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to the licensing of trades and dealings. He said:—

"After the explanations that have been given by me in the Financial Statement to-day, I need only occupy the time of the Council for a few minutes in explanation of the small and simple measure which I wish to introduce.

"The reasons for which the amendment of the present law is desirable are these. In the first place, it is thought right to sanction by legislative action the exemptions already proposed, and in some instances already ordered, by the Executive Government, in favour of the poorer classes of tax-payers.

"Secondly, it is desirable that the license-taxes should be collected everywhere, as they are already in Bengal, for the official instead of for the calendar year, although the assessments should continue to be made during the cold season, and as soon as possible after the first January. As the Council will remember, the collections which under the present Acts ought, excepting in

Bengal, to have been made in the first three months of the calendar year, were suspended by executive order, until the Financial Statement could be brought forward, and if there were now no legislation, we should lose a great part of the tax for the next financial year. The result of the change now proposed will be that the tax for three months will be relinquished. Thus, a certain small amount of temporary relief has been given.

"It is thought desirable to take the opportunity of removing two or three other defects in the existing law.

"Doubts have arisen in some Provinces whether tea-planters and others are legally liable to the License-tax when they sell the produce of their own land. They have been exempted from payment by executive orders, but it is thought desirable to make it clear that the law imposes on them no such liability.

"As the law now stands, a person carrying on trade in more than one Province or district may sometimes be called on to pay license-fees in more than one place. The Bill will invest the Governor General in Council with power to direct that a person shall be assessed at one place in British India, however numerous may be his places of business.

"I must explain that in Bengal the collections are already made for the financial year, and the second reason that I gave for amending the existing law is therefore not applicable to Bengal. The Bengal Act also provides already for the exemption of tea-planters and others. As there are other matters in which the Bengal Government desires to amend its local Act, it is thought better to make no reference to Bengal in our amending Bill."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY then introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY also applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business.

THE PRESIDENT having declared the Rules suspended,

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY said:—"The Bill is of so simple a character that it may seem hardly necessary to refer it to a Select Committee, but it is, I think, as well to do so, for its consideration may suggest improvements which have been overlooked. I will only add to what I have said already, that the Bill is really shorter and simpler than it looks. It has been thought desirable so to frame it that the provisions applicable to each Province will fit in to, and form part of, the existing local Acts, for this will be convenient to the local officers, who have to administer the law. The Bill has, therefore, been divided into three parts, applicable to Northern India, Madras and Bombay respectively. The result is that provisions which are virtually the same, appear three times over, and the Bill thus seems longer than it really is. I have already explained why it does not apply to Bengal. I beg now to ask the Council to refer the Bill to the same Committee which was formerly appointed to consider the defunct Trades and Professions Bill, and to move that the Bill be referred to a Committee consisting of the following Members:—

"The Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes, Thompson, Hope and Colvin, the Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore, and the Hon'ble Messrs. Batten, Morgan, Paul and the Mover."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said, before he put the motion, it might be as well that he should explain that, if this motion was carried, he proposed to adjourn the Council to that day week, in order that all hon'ble Members, who wished to make any observations on the Financial Statement, might have full time to consider it. With that explanation, he put the question that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes, Thompson, Hope and Colvin, the Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore, and the Hon'ble Messrs. Batten, Morgan and Paul and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Tuesday, the 2nd March, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 24th February, 1880.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNM

Est

REVENUES.	Accounts, 1878-79.	Budget Estimates, 1879-80.	Regular Estimates, 1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81.	Budget Estimates, compared with R: Estimates, 187	
							Increase.	De
CIVIL.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
I.—Land Revenue ...	22,450,803	21,939,000	22,389,000	450,000	...	22,062,000	...	3:
II.—Tributes ...	703,660	703,000	714,000	11,000	...	698,000	...	
III.—Forest	605,433	672,000	662,000	...	10,000	690,000	28,000	
IV.—Excise ...	2,619,349	2,742,000	2,765,000	23,000	...	2,782,000	17,000	
V.—Assessed Taxes ...	900,920	896,000	797,000	...	99,000	535,000	...	2
VI.—Provincial Rates ...	2,638,835	2,740,000	2,706,000	...	34,000	2,764,000	58,000	
VII.—Customs	2,326,561	2,248,000	2,231,000	...	17,000	2,175,000	...	
VIII.—Salt	6,941,120	7,000,000	7,335,000	335,000	...	7,541,000	206,000	
IX.—Opium	9,399,401	9,000,000	10,459,000	1,459,000	...	9,410,000	...	1,0
X.—Stamps	3,110,540	3,087,000	3,203,000	116,000	...	3,194,000	...	
XI.—Registration ...	266,360	267,000	262,000	...	5,000	265,000	3,000	
XII.—Mint	172,335	180,000	254,000	74,000	...	196,000	...	
XIII.—Post Office ...	911,806	983,000	968,000	...	15,000	1,008,000	40,000	
XIV.—Telegraph ...	426,694	380,000	486,000	106,000	...	486,000	...	
XV.—Minor Departments ...	84,968	58,000	98,000	40,000	...	81,000	...	
XVI.—Law and Justice ...	647,130	649,000	663,000	14,000	...	680,000	17,000	
XVII.—Police ...	211,108	233,000	221,000	...	12,000	232,000	11,000	
XVIII.—Marine	250,595	206,000	206,000	...	...	226,000	20,000	
XIX.—Education	147,425	139,000	137,000	...	2,000	137,000	...	
XX.—Medical	44,332	39,000	54,000	15,000	...	40,000	...	
XXI.—Stationery and Printing	47,096	46,000	52,000	6,000	...	45,000	...	
XXII.—Interest	628,367	634,000	709,000	75,000	...	651,000	...	
XXIII.—Superannuations ...	675,258	526,000	529,000	3,000	...	386,000	...	
XXIV.—Miscellaneous ...	348,554	310,000	324,000	14,000	...	268,000	...	
XXV.—Railways	6,178,134	6,454,000	6,701,000	247,000	...	7,545,000	844,000	
XXVI.—Irrigatn. & Navigatn.	790,775	788,000	871,000	83,000	...	861,000	...	
XXVII.—Other Public Works ...	571,076	477,000	480,000	3,000	...	471,000	...	
XXVIII.—Provl. & Local Deficits	973	208,000	59,000	...	149,000	247,000	188,000	
XXIX.—Army	974,773	880,000	924,000	44,000	...	833,000	...	
XXX.—Gain by Exchange ...	133,313	78,000	324,000	246,000	...	237,000	...	
Grand Total ...	65,207,694	64,562,000	67,583,000	3,021,000	...	66,746,000	...	
Deficit	...	1,395,000	...	...	...	...	...	

DIA IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND.

XPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1878-79.	Budget Estimates, 1879-80.	Regular Estimates, 1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81, compared with Regular Estimates, 1879-80. Increase.	Decrease.
CIVIL.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
EREST ON DEBT ...	5,982,893	6,353,000	6,039,000	...	314,000	5,739,000	...	300,000
EREST, OTHER ACCOUNTS	378,703	386,000	382,000	...	4,000	400,000	18,000	...
UNDS AND DRAWBACKS ...	406,562	356,000	350,000	...	6,000	318,000	...	32,000
D REVENUE ...	2,960,010	3,028,000	2,945,000	...	83,000	2,995,000	50,000	...
EST ...	454,934	510,000	521,000	11,000	...	532,000	11,000	...
ISE ...	87,839	118,000	110,000	...	8,000	111,000	1,000	...
SSED TAXES ...	37,617	29,000	35,000	6,000	...	20,000	...	15,000
VINCIAL RATES ...	64,431	53,000	50,000	...	3,000	53,000	3,000	...
OMS ...	200,417	203,000	201,000	...	2,000	204,000	3,000	...
...	404,743	383,000	356,000	...	27,000	368,000	12,000	...
M ...	1,698,730	2,500,000	2,059,000	...	441,000	2,160,000	101,000	...
IPS ...	115,452	111,000	113,000	2,000	...	105,000	...	8,000
STRATION ...	160,801	155,000	162,000	7,000	...	166,000	4,000	...
F ...	103,991	113,000	104,000	...	9,000	111,000	7,000	...
OFFICE ...	1,033,327	1,083,000	1,131,000	48,000	...	1,142,000	11,000	...
GRAPH ...	470,790	531,000	492,000	...	39,000	467,000	...	25,000
INISTRATION ...	1,487,665	1,498,000	1,485,000	...	13,000	1,466,000	...	19,000
OR DEPARTMENTS ...	355,325	375,000	367,000	...	8,000	437,000	70,000	...
AND JUSTICE ...	3,297,063	3,236,000	3,292,000	56,000	...	3,353,000	61,000	...
CE ...	2,419,119	2,472,000	2,485,000	13,000	...	2,513,000	28,000	...
INE ...	548,703	546,000	558,000	12,000	...	568,000	10,000	...
CATION ...	978,254	1,025,000	972,000	...	53,000	1,016,000	44,000	...
ESIASTICAL ...	155,200	161,000	156,000	...	5,000	159,000	3,000	...
ICAL ...	669,059	679,000	673,000	...	6,000	709,000	36,000	...
IONERY AND PRINTING	471,470	536,000	443,000	...	93,000	482,000	39,000	...
TICAL ...	448,793	426,000	471,000	45,000	...	436,000	...	35,000
OWCES. & ASSIGNMENTS...	1,826,484	1,909,000	1,900,000	...	9,000	1,846,000	...	54,000
L FURLOUGH ALLCES. ...	231,561	232,000	220,000	...	12,000	233,000	13,000	...
ERANNUATIONS ...	1,995,520	1,923,000	2,094,000	171,000	...	1,982,000	...	112,000
ELLANEOUS ...	293,368	277,000	314,000	37,000	...	264,000	...	50,000
INE RELIEF ...	313,420	10,000	99,000	89,000	...	5,000	...	[illegible],000
WAYS ...	6,561,827	6,536,000	6,987,000	451,000	...	6,751,000	...	236,000
GATION & NAVIGATION...	1,063,037	1,085,000	1,173,000	88,000	...	1,077,000	...	96,000
ER PUBLIC WORKS ...	4,318,247	4,895,000	4,146,000	...	749,000	4,306,000	160,000	...
FL. & LOCAL SURPLUSES	716,378	17,000	324,000	307,000	...	131,000	...	193,000
Y ...	17,092,426	18,255,000	21,067,000	2,812,000	...	20,293,000	...	774,000
BY EXCHANGE ...	3,359,144	3,952,000	3,188,000	...	764,000	3,411,000	223,000	...
TAL ORDINARY ...	63,163,303	65,957,000	67,464,000	1,507,000	...	66,329,000	...	1,135,000
... ...	2,044,391	...	119,000	1,514,000	...	417,000	298,000	...
DUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS	4,381,898	3,500,000	3,700,000	200,000	...	3,312,000	...	388,000

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNM

(Distinguishing Revenue and Ch

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REVENUE.	Accounts, 1878-79.	Budget Estimates, 1879-80.	Regular Estimates, 1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81.	Budget Estimates, compared with R Estimates, 187	
							Increase.	De
CIVIL.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
I.—Land Revenue ...	22,323,869	21,778,000	21,679,000	...	99,000	21,359,000	...	3
II.—Tributes	703,660	703,000	714,000	11,000	...	698,000	...	
III.—Forest	605,433	672,000	662,000	...	10,000	690,000	28,000	
IV.—Excise	2,619,349	2,742,000	2,765,000	23,000	...	2,782,000	17,000	
V.—Assessed Taxes ...	900,920	896,000	797,000	...	99,000	535,000	...	2
VI.—Provincial Rates ...	2,638,835	2,740,000	2,706,000	...	34,000	2,764,000	58,000	
VII.—Customs	2,326,561	2,248,000	2,231,000	...	17,000	2,175,000	...	
VIII.—Salt	6,941,120	7,000,000	7,335,000	335,000	...	7,541,000	206,000	
IX.—Opium	9,399,401	9,000,000	10,459,000	1,459,000	...	9,410,000	...	1,
X.—Stamps	3,110,540	3,087,000	3,203,000	116,000	...	3,194,000	...	
XI.—Registration ...	266,369	267,000	262,000	...	5,000	265,000	3,000	
XII.—Mint	172,335	180,000	254,000	74,000	...	196,000	...	
XIII.—Post Office ...	911,806	983,000	968,000	...	15,000	1,008,000	40,000	
XIV.—Telegraph ...	426,694	380,000	486,000	106,000	...	486,000	...	
XV.—Minor Departments...	84,968	58,000	98,000	40,000	...	81,000	...	
XVI.—Law and Justice ...	647,130	649,000	663,000	14,000	...	680,000	17,000	
XVII.—Police	211,108	233,000	221,000	...	12,000	232,000	11,000	
XVIII.—Marine	250,595	206,000	206,000	...	...	226,000	20,000	
XIX.—Education ...	147,425	139,000	137,000	...	2,000	137,000	...	
XX.—Medical ...	44,332	39,000	54,000	15,000	...	40,000	...	
XXI.—Stationery & Printing	47,096	46,000	52,000	6,000	...	45,000	...	
XXII.—Interest	628,367	634,000	709,000	75,000	...	651,000	...	
XXIII.—Superannuations ...	675,258	526,000	529,000	3,000	...	386,000	...	
XXIV.—Miscellaneous ...	348,554	310,000	324,000	14,000	...	268,000	...	
XXV.—Railways ...	10,822	10,000	...	...	10,000	...	...	
XXVI.—Irrigation & Navign.	168,619	184,000	192,000	8,000	...	181,000	...	
XXVII.—Other Public Works	571,076	477,000	480,000	3,000	...	471,000	...	
XXVIII.—Provl. & Local Deficits	973	208,000	59,000	...	149,000	247,000	188,000	
XXIX.—Army	974,773	880,000	924,000	44,000	...	833,000	...	
XXX.—Gain by Exchange ...	133,313	78,000	324,000	246,000	...	237,000	...	
TOTAL ...	58,291,292	57,353,000	59,493,000	2,140,000	...	57,818,000	...	
Revenue from Productive Public Works.								
I.—Land Revenue ...	126,934	161,000	710,000	549,000	...	703,000	...	
XXV.—Railways	6,167,312	6,444,000	6,701,000	257,000	...	7,545,000	844,000	
XXVI.—Irrign. and Navigation	622,156	604,000	679,000	75,000	...	680,000	1,000	
Total ...	6,916,402	7,209,000	8,090,000	881,000	...	8,928,000	838,000	
GRAND TOTAL REVENUE ...	65,207,694	64,562,000	67,583,000	3,021,000	...	66,746,000	...	
Deficit	...	1,395,000	...	...	...	...	...	

NDIA IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND.

ductive Public Works.)

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EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1878-79.	Budget Estimates, 1879-80.	Regular Estimates, 1879-80.	Increase	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81, compared with Regular Estimates, 1879-80. Increase.	Decrease.
CIVIL.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
TEREST ON DEBT ...	4,575,069	4,758,000	4,452,000	...	306,000	4,014,000	...	438,000
TEREST, OTHER ACCOUNTS...	378,703	386,000	382,000	...	4,000	400,000	18,000	...
EFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS...	406,562	356,000	350,000	...	6,000	318,000	...	32,000
AND REVENUE ...	2,960,010	3,028,000	2,945,000	...	83,000	2,995,000	50,000	...
OREST	454,934	510,000	521,000	11,000	...	532,000	11,000	...
XCISE	87,839	118,000	110,000	...	8,000	111,000	1,000	...
SSESSED TAXES ...	37,617	29,000	35,000	6,000	...	20,000	...	15,000
ROVINCIAL RATES ...	64,431	53,000	50,000	...	3,000	53,000	3,000	...
USTOMS	200,417	203,000	201,000	...	2,000	204,000	3,000	...
ALT	404,743	383,000	356,000	...	27,000	368,000	12,000	...
PIUM	1,698,730	2,500,000	2,059,000	...	441,000	2,160,000	101,000	...
TAMPS	115,452	111,000	113,000	2,000	...	105,000	...	8,000
EGISTRATION	160,801	155,000	162,000	7,000	...	166,000	4,000	...
INT	103,991	113,000	104,000	...	9,000	111,000	7,000	...
OST OFFICE	1,033,327	1,083,000	1,131,000	48,000	...	1,142,000	11,000	...
ELEGRAPH	470,790	531,000	492,000	...	39,000	467,000	...	25,000
DMINISTRATION ...	1,487,665	1,498,000	1,485,000	...	13,000	1,466,000	...	19,000
INOR DEPARTMENTS ...	355,325	375,000	367,000	...	8,000	437,000	70,000	...
AW AND JUSTICE ...	3,297,063	3,236,000	3,292,000	56,000	...	3,353,000	61,000	...
OLICE	2,419,119	2,472,000	2,485,000	13,000	...	2,513,000	28,000	...
ARINE	548,703	546,000	558,000	12,000	...	568,000	10,000	...
DUCATION	978,254	1,025,000	972,000	...	53,000	1,016,000	44,000	...
CCLESIASTICAL ...	155,200	161,000	156,000	...	5,000	159,000	3,000	...
EDICAL	669,059	679,000	673,000	...	6,000	709,000	36,000	...
TATIONERY & PRINTING ...	471,470	536,000	443,000	...	93,000	482,000	39,000	...
OLITICAL	448,793	426,000	471,000	45,000	...	436,000	...	35,000
LLOWCES. & ASSIGNMENTS	1,826,484	1,909,000	1,900,000	...	9,000	1,846,000	...	54,000
IVIL FURLOUGH ALLOWCES.	231,561	232,000	220,000	...	12,000	233,000	13,000	...
UPERANNUATIONS ...	1,995,520	1,923,000	2,094,000	171,000	...	1,982,000	...	112,000
ISCELLANEOUS ...	293,368	277,000	314,000	37,000	...	264,000	...	50,000
AMINE RELIEF ...	313,420	10,000	99,000	89,000	...	5,000	...	94,000
AILWAYS	226,846	94,000	360,000	266,000	...	304,000	...	56,000
RRIGATION & NAVIGATION ...	630,919	644,000	711,000	67,000	...	634,000	...	77,000
THER PUBLIC WORKS ...	4,318,247	4,895,000	4,146,000	...	749,000	4,306,000	160,000	...
ROVL. & LOCAL SURPLUSES	716,378	17,000	324,000	307,000	...	131,000	...	[illegible],000
RMY	17,092,426	18,255,000	21,067,000	2,812,000	...	20,293,000	...	774,000
LOSS BY EXCHANGE ...	3,359,144	3,952,000	3,188,000	...	764,000	3,411,000	223,000	...
ENDITURE ORDINARY ...	54,988,380	57,479,000	58,788,000	1,309,000	...	57,714,000	...	1,074,000
diture on Productive Public orks (Working Expenses and Interest).								
NTEREST ON DEBT ...	1,407,824	1,595,000	1,587,000	...	8,000	1,725,000	138,000	...
RAILWAYS	6,334,981	6,442,000	6,627,000	185,000	...	6,447,000	...	180,000
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION	432,118	441,000	462,000	21,000	...	443,000	...	19,000
TOTAL ...	8,174,923	8,478,000	8,676,000	198,000	...	8,615,000	...	61,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	63,163,303	65,957,000	67,464,000	1,507,000	...	66,329,000	...	1,135,000
SURPLUS	2,014,391	...	119,000	1,514,000	...	417,000	298,000	...
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS	4,381,898	3,500,000	3,700,000	200,000	...	3,312,000	...	388,000

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN INDIA

REVENUE.	Regular Estimates, 1879-80.				Budget Estimates, 1880-81.			
	Imperial.	Provincial	Local.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Opening Balance	...	1,323,500	1,092,700	2,416,200	...	1,331,800	1,336,700	2
I.—Land Revenue	21,236,200	1,027,300	125,500	22,389,000	20,911,300	1,025,800	124,900	22
II.—Tributes	714,000	...	...	714,000	698,000	...	...	
III.—Forest	619,700	18,300	21,000	662,000	650,300	16,800	22,900	
IV.—Excise	644,400	2,119,400	1,200	2,765,000	661,500	2,119,400	1,100	2
V.—Assessed Taxes	600,300	196,700	...	797,000	351,700	183,300	...	
VI.—Provincial Rates	148,200	376,200	2,181,600	2,706,000	169,600	404,600	2,189,800	2
VII.—Customs	2,016,500	214,500	...	2,231,000	1,962,000	213,000	...	2
VIII.—Salt	7,318,800	16,200	...	7,335,000	7,522,500	18,500	...	7
IX.—Opium	10,459,000	...	...	10,459,000	9,410,000	...	...	9
X.—Stamps	566,800	2,636,200	...	3,203,000	566,800	2,627,200	...	3
XI.—Registration	600	261,400	...	262,000	900	264,100	...	
XII.—Mint	254,000	...	...	254,000	196,000	...	...	
XIII.—Post Office	965,300	2,300	400	968,000	1,005,500	2,100	400	
XIV.—Telegraph	486,000	...	...	486,000	486,000	...	...	
XV.—Minor Departments	51,300	31,900	15,700	98,000	30,300	35,700	15,000	
XVI.—Law and Justice	77,500	577,400	8,300	663,000	77,100	594,800	8,100	
XVII.—Police	100	181,600	39,300	221,000	100	192,900	39,000	
XVIII.—Marine	78,300	127,700	...	206,000	90,800	135,200	...	
XIX.—Education	1,000	110,800	25,200	137,000	1,500	110,300	25,200	
XX.—Medical	2,200	49,500	2,300	54,000	1,900	35,200	2,900	
XXI.—Stationery and Printing ...	13,000	39,000	...	52,000	11,200	33,800	...	
XXII.—Interest	687,900	13,400	7,700	709,000	628,900	15,500	6,600	
XXIII.—Pensions	511,400	12,600	5,000	529,000	368,400	12,600	5,000	
XXIV.—Miscellaneous	67,900	144,100	112,000	324,000	49,900	131,000	87,100	
XXV.—Railways	6,318,500	382,500	...	6,701,000	7,115,000	430,000	...	
XXVI.—Irrigation and Navigation ...	322,500	547,600	900	871,000	306,400	553,700	900	
XXVII.—Other Public Works ..	70,400	311,400	98,200	480,000	69,300	300,500	101,200	
XXVIII.—Provl. and Local Deficits ..	59,000	...	...	59,000	247,000	...	...	
XXIX.—Army	924,000	..	..	924,000	833,000	..	...	
XXX.—Gain by Exchange	320,100	3,900	...	324,000	234,400	2,600	...	
	55,561,700	9,371,000	2,617,300	67,583,000	54,657,300	9,458,600	2,630,100	
Allotments	...	*4,497,100*	...	...	...	*4,496,700*	...	
Contributions	*400*	*52,700*	*95,000*	...	*400*	*37,700*	*115,700*	
Debt	...	..	*6,400*	...	...	...	*100*	
Total ...	...	13,920,800	2,718,700	.	...	13,923,000	2,745,900	
Grand Total ...	...	15,244,300	3,841,400	...	..	15,251,800	4,082,600	
ncial and Local Deficit ...	...	...	...	.	...	160,300	...	

Fort William;
. of Finance and Commerce,

E. W. Kellner

ENGLAND IN THE THREE DIVISIONS, IMPERIAL, PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL.

EXPENDITURE.	Regular Estimates, 1879-80.				Budget Estimates, 1880-81.			
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial	Local.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
NTEREST	5,352,200	686,800	...	6,039,000	5,010,100	728,900	...	5,739,000
NTEREST	378,700	500	2,800	382,000	396,600	600	2,800	400,000
REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS ..	193,200	150,900	5,900	350,000	190,700	121,200	6,100	318,000
AND REVENUE	872,000	1,586,900	486,100	2,945,000	862,600	1,628,400	504,000	2,995,000
OREST	488,200	15,300	17,500	521,000	498,300	13,200	20,500	532,000
XCISE	21,900	87,400	700	110,000	22,700	87,400	900	111,000
ASSESSED TAXES	8,100	26,900	...	35,000	5,000	15,000	...	20,000
PROVINCIAL RATES	...	4,400	45,600	50,000	...	5,100	47,900	53,000
USTOMS	23,000	178,000	...	201,000	22,600	181,400	...	204,000
ALT	300,700	55,300	...	356,000	302,700	65,300	...	368,000
OPIUM	2,059,000	...	...	2,059,000	2,160,000	...	...	2,160,000
TAMPS	51,600	61,400	...	113,000	42,800	62,200	...	105,000
REGISTRATION	600	161,400	...	162,000	800	165,200	...	166,000
INT	104,000	...	...	104,000	111,000	...	...	111,000
POST OFFICE	1,044,000	31,600	55,400	1,131,000	1,050,800	31,600	59,600	1,142,000
TELEGRAPH	492,000	...	...	492,000	467,000	...	...	467,000
DMINISTRATION	911,700	563,100	10,200	1,485,000	881,200	572,800	12,000	1,466,000
INOR DEPARTMENTS	250,400	83,000	33,600	367,000	312,700	90,200	34,100	437,000
AW AND JUSTICE	583,400	2,708,500	100	3,292,000	583,700	2,769,200	100	3,353,000
OLICE	61,400	2,174,700	248,900	2,485,000	72,800	2,166,600	273,600	2,513,000
ARINE	423,700	134,300	...	558,000	409,200	158,800	...	568,000
DUCATION	11,400	701,300	259,300	972,000	11,300	720,100	284,600	1,016,000
CCLESIASTICAL	115,700	40,300	...	156,000	119,400	39,600	...	159,000
EDICAL	166,500	421,500	85,000	673,000	171,800	435,300	101,900	709,000
TATIONERY AND PRINTING .	86,700	355,100	1,200	443,000	122,600	358,100	1,300	482,000
OLITICAL	470,500	400	100	471,000	435,500	400	100	436,000
LLOWANCES	1,237,400	662,900	...	1,900,000	1,193,400	652,600	...	1,846,000
. F. & A. ALLOWANCES	219,500	500	...	220,000	232,500	500	...	233,000
UPERANNUATION	1,944,500	148,800	700	2,094,000	1,835,700	146,000	300	1,982,000
ISCELLANEOUS	104,600	134,400	75,000	314,000	71,000	112,800	80,200	264,000
AMINE RELIEF	98,900	100	...	99,000	5,000	...	...	5,000
AILWAYS	6,694,500	292,500	...	6,987,000	6,465,100	285,900	...	6,751,000
RRIGATION AND NAVIGATION ...	761,100	407,500	4,400	1,173,000	645,800	421,200	10,000	1,077,000
THER PUBLIC WORKS	1,478,900	1,573,200	1,093,900	4,146,000	1,475,800	1,613,000	1,217,200	4,306,000
. & L. SURPLUSES	324,000	...	...	324,000	131,000	...	...	131,000
RMY	21,067,000	...	..	21,067,000	20,293,000	...	...	20,293,000
OSS BY EXCHANGE	3,188,000	...	...	3,188,000	3,411,000	...	...	3,411,000
	51,588,700	13,448,900	2,426,400	67,464,000	50,023,200	13,648,600	2,657,200	66,329,000
l Contributions to Imperial Treasury	...	*535,000*	...	...	...	*535,000*	...	...
butions	...	*198,600*	*59,400*	...	...	*99,700*	*44,100*	...
... .	...	...	*18,900*	...	...	...	*31,100*	...
TOTAL ...	...	13,912,500	2,504,700	...	...	14,083,300	2,732,400	...
G BALANCE	...	1,331,800	1,336,700	2,668,500	...	1,171,500	1,350,200	2,521,700
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	15,244,300	3,841,400	...	...	15,254,800	4,082,600	...
SCIAL AND LOCAL SURPLUS ..	...	8,300	256,500	...	...	...	44,500	...

. WATERFIELD

R. CHAPMAN

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT THE TREASURI

RECEIPTS.	Accounts, 1878-79.	Budget Estimates, 1879-80.	Regular Estimates, 1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81.	Budget Estimat compared wit Estimates, Increase.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Balance ...	15,574,959	14,200,000	13,910,078	...	289,922	16,000,000	2,089,922
II.—Imperial revenue ...	65,207,694	64,562,000	67,583,000	3,021,000	...	66,746,000	...
III.—Provincial and local surplus ...	716,378	17,000	324,000	307,000	...	131,000	...
IV.—Service funds, civil ...	616,401	603,000	591,000	...	12,000	603,000	12,000
V.—Service funds, military	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI.—Loans to native states, corporations and individuals repaid ...	228,361	216,000	1,078,000	862,000	...	213,000	...
VII.—Savings banks' deposits	677,946	730,000	765,000	35,000	...	793,000	28,000
VIII.—Other deposits received & advances recovered	16,853,867	12,433,000	12,701,000	268,000	...	12,606,000	...
IX.—Local remittances ...	167,330	456,000	178,000	...	278,000	86,000	...
X.—Inter-provincial and inter-departmental transactions ...	17,967,362	25,000,000	25,663,000	663,000	...	26,019,000	356,000
XI.—Remittance account with the Home Treasury ...	1,891,108	1,196,000	1,486,000	290,000	...	1,183,000	...
XII.—Secretary of State's bills on India sold*	15,164,758	15,000,000	15,750,000	750,000	...	16,900,000	1,150,000
XIII.—Political and trust funds ...	267,380	384,000	74,000	...	310,000	83,000	9,000
XIV.—Public debt incurred*	8,070,758	8,009,500	13,138,000	5,128,500	...	2,833,000	...
XV.—Treasury notes ...	262,636	278,000	195,000	...	23,000	308,000	113,000
XVI.—Guaranteed railway capital received ...	3,184,677	3,073,000	2,842,000	...	231,000	1,709,000	...
TOTAL ...	147,151,615	146,097,500	156,278,078	10,180,578	...	146,213,000	...

* The Estimates in this Statement of the amounts to be borrowed and to be supplied to the Home Treasury by Bills in 18
that the Secretary of State will raise by Bills the exact ar

Abstract of the above showing

ACCOUNTS, 1878-79.

	£		£		
Surplus of provincial and local revenue ...	715,405	Deficit of imperial revenue	2,337,507	Surplus of provincial and local revenue ..	
Service funds, civil ...	96,375	Service funds, military ...	349,990	Service funds, civil ..	
Political and trust funds	6,924	Loans to native states, corporations and individuals	1,048,705	Savings banks' deposits ..	
Public debt incurred ...	4,199,268	Savings banks' deposits withdrawn	12,934	Deposits ..	
Treasury notes ...	122,750	Deposits repaid ...	1,630,876	Public debt incurred .	
Balance reduced ...	1,664,881	Secretary of state's bills discharged ...	1,271,110	Treasury notes .	
		Guaranteed railway capital withdrawn ...	154,531	Guaranteed railway capital received .	
TOTAL ...	6,805,603	TOTAL ...	6,805,603	TOTAL .	

Fort William;
Dept. of Finance and Commerce,

E. W. KELL

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND.

ISBURSEMENTS.	Accounts, 1878-79.	Budget Estimates, 1879-80.	Regular Estimates, 1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81 compared with Regular Estimates, 1879-80. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
PERIAL EXPENDITURE ...	67,545,201	69,457,000	71,164,000	1,707,000	...	69,641,000	...	1,523,000
OVINCIAL AND LOCAL DEFICITS	973	208,000	59,000	...	149,000	247,000	188,000	...
RVICE FUNDS, CIVIL ...	520,026	453,000	421,000	...	32,000	451,000	30,000	...
RVICE FUNDS, MILITARY ...	349,940	214,000	220,000	6,000	...	32,000	...	188,000
ANS ADVANCED TO NATIVE STATES, CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS ...	1,277,066	416,000	1,251,000	835,000	...	232,000	...	1,019,000
VINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS WITHDRAWN ...	690,880	700,000	648,000	...	52,000	669,000	21,000	...
HER DEPOSITS REPAID AND ADVANCES MADE ...	18,484,743	12,247,000	12,437,000	190,000	...	12,170,000	...	267,000
CAL REMITTANCES ...	42,079	837,000	...	...	837,000	...	...	...
TER-PROVINCIAL AND INTER-DEPARTMENTAL TRANSACTIONS ...	19,566,018	24,525,000	25,539,078	1,014,078	...	26,667,000	1,127,922	...
EMITTANCE ACCOUNT WITH THE HOME TREASURY ...	1,688,813	1,290,000	1,949,000	659,000	...	1,252,000	...	697,000
CRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS ON INDIA PAID ...	15,464,758	15,000,000	15,750,000	750,000	...	16,900,000	1,150,000	...
OLITICAL AND TRUST FUNDS	260,456	368,000	134,000	...	234,000	151,000	17,000	...
UBLIC DEBT DISCHARGED ...	3,871,490	3,683,000	8,007,000	4,324,000	...	2,127,000	...	5,880,000
REASURY NOTES ...	139,886	126,500	39,000	...	87,500	33,000	...	6,000
UARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL WITHDRAWN ...	3,339,208	3,073,000	2,660,000	...	413,000	2,391,000	...	269,000
ALANCE ...	13,910,078	13,500,000	16,000,000	2,500,000	...	13,250,000	...	2,750,000
TOTAL ...	147,151,615	146,097,500	156,278,078	10,180,578	...	146,213,000	...	10,065,078

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and Means are provided.

, 1879-80.

	£
IT OF IMPERIAL ENUE ...	3,581,000
CE FUNDS, MILITARY ...	220,000
TO NATIVE STATES, CORTIONS AND INDIVIDUALS	173,000
ICAL AND TRUST FUNDS	60,000
TANCES ...	161,078
CE INCREASED ...	2,089,922
TOTAL ...	6,285,000

BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1880-81.

	£
Service funds, civil ...	152,000
Savings banks' deposits ...	124,000
Deposits ...	436,000
Public debt incurred ...	706,000
Treasury notes ...	275,000
Balance reduced ...	2,750,000
TOTAL ...	4,443,000

	£
Deficit of imperial revenue	2,895,000
Deficit of provincial and local revenue ...	116,000
Service funds, military ...	32,000
Loans to native states, corporations and individuals	19,000
Remittances ...	631,000
Political and trust funds	68,000
Guaranteed railway capital withdrawn ...	682,000
TOTAL ...	4,443,000

W. WATERFIELD,

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT THE TREASURII

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IV.—Service funds, civil ...	616,401	603,000	591,000	...	12,000	603,000	12,000
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IX.—Local remittances ...	167,330	456,000	178,000	...	278,000	86,000	...
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W. WATERFIELD,

R. B. CHAPMAN,

This opinion was confirmed by the Commissioner of the Haidarábád Assigned Districts, an officer whose views were entitled to much respect:—

"It (the Bill) means that compulsory vaccination is to be introduced into the largest towns and cities of India (for these alone are municipalities), inhabited by the highest and most influential classes. These are the very places into which it would be most dangerous to introduce a measure of the kind."

But then the Bill was not unprovided with other safeguards. It was permissive—permissive, that was to say, in the sense of permitting Local Governments to compel municipalities—and it was to be applied only to those Provinces which, having no Councils of their own, were unable to legislate for themselves. Certainly no measure could have been brought forward in a more moderate or modest manner. But, after paying the fullest possible tribute to the spirit in which it was conceived, surely the Members of the Council were not only entitled, but bound, to ask, what was the justification for introducing it at all? The *Indian* Provinces which it was intended to benefit—he said Indian, for Burma so differed in social habits from the rest of the Empire that it might for the present be left out of account—were the North-Western Provinces, the Panjáb, Oudh, the Central Provinces, Assam, Ajmer and Coorg. Of these the last three only showed any willingness to accept the Bill; and, whilst Ajmer and Coorg were insignificant in area and population, the Chief Commissioner of Assam only accorded a very qualified welcome to the measure. Indeed, he admitted that the native public generally would be vehemently opposed to it; and he would not avail himself of its provisions, except possibly in the single municipality of Shillong.

The larger Governments, namely, the North-Western Provinces with Oudh, and the Panjáb, followed by the Central Provinces, were strongly against the Bill. Thus, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces says:—

"To declare vaccination compulsory would be apt to stimulate the dislike with which it is regarded by many, and would be a grave political mistake, as it will give a handle to mischievous agitators, by which they may work on the religious scruples of the unenlightened masses."

The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces stated that, in his opinion, "the proposed legislation was not necessary." The Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb "would have much hesitation in applying the provisions of the Bill to any town in his Province."

On the other hand, the hon'ble mover had referred to the opinions of well-known gentlemen, Hindú as well as Musalmán, to show that there was a general desire for vaccination; but if there really were such a desire, and it was genuine and general, the question irresistibly suggested itself—what need could there be for compulsion at all?

Was the Council, then, to pass such a measure as this, which would be viewed with suspicion by all the ignorant and all the superstitious, and which would be misrepresented by all the designing and all the discontented, for the sake of the small outlying territories of Coorg and Ajmer, and for the single municipality of Shillong in Assam? In that case, our task would be, at best, one of supererogation; but surely this was not a time for trying experiments or playing with prejudices. Possibly, if the legislature were bent on it, it might suppress, or at any rate mitigate, small-pox, as the Government of this country had already suppressed *satí* and mitigated female infanticide. But, setting aside all question of the comparative gravity of the cases, it was an important point to remember that vaccination was now surely and steadily extending itself without legislative aid, and that anything like compulsion would immeasurably increase the opposition to it. In the interests, then, of vaccination itself, even if there were no other reasons, he should feel bound to vote against the motion now before the Council.

The Hon'ble MAHÁRÁJÁ JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TAGORE said that, although he was not in a position to speak with authority of the feelings and sentiments of the people of the North-Western Provinces, if he understood medical opinion

aright, it ascribed the spread of epidemics of small-pox, in a great measure, to the practice of inoculation; and he therefore thought Government would be justified in passing a measure of this kind prohibiting the practice of inoculation. Inoculation was already prohibited in Calcutta and Bombay; and, if inoculation was prohibited, there ought to be a substitute for it. Besides, between inoculation and vaccination there could not be any doubt of the bulk of medical opinion being on the side of vaccination as by far the safer of the two. On that consideration he supported the Bill, remembering also that it would be of a permissive nature and would not interfere with the prejudices of the mass of the people.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said that he had very few remarks with which to trouble the Council on the subject of this Bill. Admitting the argument of the hon'ble Member who spoke before him, that inoculation was the cause of a large amount of small-pox, and if it was prohibited it was necessary to provide for compulsory vaccination instead, it appeared to him that the time had hardly come for going so far on either one way or the other. No one who understood these matters could refuse sympathy to the enlightened motives of philanthropy, of those especially of the Native Member of this Council, who came forward for the purpose of mitigating the suffering of the people. But at the same time it was absolutely necessary that, in matters which affected the religious scruples of the masses, the Council should proceed with caution, and he believed that vaccination would be diffused a great deal faster if they did not attempt to run before they were well able to walk.

He did not consider this Bill, although technically permissive, as really and substantially so. Properly speaking, a permissive Bill would be a Bill which provided for the introduction of compulsory vaccination under one or other of two procedures. One was to follow the analogy of the procedure prescribed by Act XXVI of 1850, when municipalities were first introduced, which was that, whenever a sufficient number of respectable inhabitants of any town memorialized the Government that they desired the law of compulsory vaccination to be introduced, it should be introduced there, after hearing any objections that might be offered and finding out that such was really the desire of a majority of the respectable inhabitants of the place. The second mode of procedure was rather more stringent. It was that the Government, when it proposed to make vaccination compulsory in any town, should notify its intention and should allow a sufficient time to ascertain the wishes of the inhabitants. Of the two safeguards, MR. HOPE should prefer the former; but, unless some such restriction was introduced, he should not support the Bill.

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT observed that he had only a few words to say on this subject. He thought the Members of the Council must all have listened with great interest to the speech which had been made that day by the hon'ble mover of the Bill. His arguments appeared to Sir ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT to be entitled to very considerable weight. But he confessed there was a great deal to be said on the other side of the question. Since this matter was last discussed in this Council, he had been greatly struck by the great extent, if not the preponderance, of opinion which had been brought forward in opposition to the measure. As he was listening to the speech of the hon'ble Mr. Grant, it occurred to him that, although it might be inexpedient so far to stop the measure as to prevent its being referred to a Select Committee, it would be very desirable, in the event of that reference being made, that the Select Committee should consider the expediency of introducing into the Bill some such limitations as those which had been proposed by the hon'ble Mr. Hope. SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT had not very recently referred to the debate which took place at Simla, and he had not a precise recollection of what he said on that occasion; but he remembered thinking then, and he thought so still more now, that it would be very desirable that the proposed measure should not be introduced in municipalities or in large

towns until the authorities which introduced it were satisfied that there was a very strong feeling, especially on the part of the influential Natives of the place,—of those who might be supposed to lead and to guide Native opinion,—in favour of the adoption of the measure. No substantive Motion had been made by the two hon'ble members who had spoken in opposition to the Bill. If he was in order in doing so, he would beg leave to move that the reference of the Bill to the proposed Select Committe should be accompanied by instructions to the Committee to consider the expediency of providing that the Bill should not be introduced into any municipality or military cantonment, unless the authorities were satisfied that there was a preponderance of Native opinion, so far as it could be ascertained, in favour of the application of the Act. He thought that if such a provision was inserted in the Act, coupled, as it would be, with the discretion which it might reasonably be hoped would be exercised by the various Local Governments and Administrations, no serious apprehension need be entertained as to the effects which would ensue from passing the Bill.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said that an hon'ble colleague had suggested whether it would not be desirable to omit the word "cantonments" from the Motion which had just been made. HIS EXCELLENCY believed that no Native community could exist in cantonments without the permission of the military authorities.

General the Hon'ble SIR E. JOHNSON said he thought it would be inexpedient to allow the majority in a large bázár within the limits of a cantonment to decide whether the law should be applied.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON said the discussion, whether the Act should apply to cantonments or not, would come up when the Select Committee's report was brought on for consideration. Possibly the Select Committee would omit the reference to cantonments altogether.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT moved the following amendment:—

"That the reference to the Select Committee be accompanied by an instruction to the Committee to consider the expediency of providing that the Act should not be introduced into any municipality or military cantonment, unless the local authorities were satisfied that there was a preponderance of local Native opinion, so far as could be ascertained, in favour of the application of the Act."

The Motion as amended was agreed to.

DISTRICT DELEGATES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make further provision for the grant of Probate and Letters of Administration in non-contentious cases be taken into consideration. He said that the only change made by the Select Committee, beyond the correction of mere errors in drafting, consisted in requiring that an application for probate should contain an estimate of the amount of the assets likely to come to the executor's hands. The reasons for this amendment were the same as those which he had just given, when referring to a similar amendment made in the Probates and Administration Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

JHÁNSI ENCUMBERED ESTATES RELIEF BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the relief of Encumbered Estates in the Jhánsí Division of the North-Western Provinces. He said: "I will explain, as briefly as I can, the nature of the evil to be dealt with, the necessity which exists for legislation, and the general outlines of the measure which I wish to introduce.

"The Jhánsí District, in Bundelkhand, consists of four parganas—Jhánsí Gurotha, Mau and Moth, and lies between the great sub-Himalayan plain on the north and the high table-land of Central India on the south.

"The general circumstances of the district are not very different from those of the adjoining district of the North-Western Provinces. The people, in language, character and customs, are much the same. Their agriculture is not much more backward, if at all; and their soil is hardly less fertile. But in one respect there is an important difference between Jhánsí and the districts to the north of it; and that difference is greatly to its disadvantage. Except in one pargana, it has hardly any irrigated land at all. There are rivers and lakes in the country, but at present they supply little or no water to the fields; and the nature of the soil is unfavourable to the construction and working of wells. The people of Jhánsí are therefore dependent upon seasonable rain for their crops; and their harvests, the produce of which varies greatly from season to season, are exposed to great and constant risk.

"This absence of irrigation is generally admitted to be closely connected with the present distress of the landed proprietors of Jhánsí, and is a point which it is important to bear in mind.

"A few words are necessary, in the next place, as to the land-tenure of the district, which occupies a no less important place among the causes of its distress.

"The whole of Jhánsí has been under British administration since 1853 when Gangadhar Ráo, the last Native Ruler of the Jhánsí State, died. Under the Maráthas, the tenure of the land was raiyatwár, as was usual in Marátha States, *i. e.*, the land-revenue was taken from the individual occupier of the soil. The State was the only recognized landlord, and there was no distinction between rent and revenue. The Government collected its rents directly from the cultivators, with whom it dealt through certain headmen or representative raiyats. These headmen received a small allowance in money or land, which they shared with their kinsmen. They were not, in any sense of the word, landlords; nor were they responsible for the revenue, which usually did not even pass through their hands. They were only bound, in consideration of their allowance, to maintain and extend the area under cultivation, and to assist the ruling power generally in collecting its revenue. The mode in which the revenue was collected was not uniform. It differed with different rulers and at different times. But there was one characteristic which was common to nearly every mode of collection under the Marátha system, and that was that the demand of Government was never fixed for a term of years, but varied according to the produce. Officials were deputed by the Government who, either at each harvest or at the end of the year, made a valuation of the actual outturn of the crops, and raised or lowered the demand accordingly. It is said that this system was attended by great drawbacks, and I have no doubt that the practical working of such a plan under Marátha officials was not free from defects; but it possessed the great advantage of adjusting the revenue to the cultivators' means of paying. In a good year, they would pay more: in a year below average, less: in a very bad year, hardly anything at all. This was an advantage of the greatest importance in a country where the harvests, from their dependence on rain, varied greatly and were always precarious.

"Upon assuming charge of the country, the first change made was to extend to it the system of conferring proprietary rights upon the people and fixing the revenue-demand for a long term of years which had been so successfully followed in the North-Western Provinces.

"The officers who were entrusted with this duty, finding that there were no landowners, looked about for persons upon whom proprietary rights could be conferred, and for this purpose pitched on the headmen and those of their relations who were entitled to receive any share in the allowance made by the State. After a short time, a regular settlement for a term of years was made; and a certain portion of the cultivators of the country, namely, those who had been headmen, or were kinsmen of headmen, were recognized as proprietors, acquiring a new and valuable property thereby, and undertaking responsibilities of which, at the time, probably no one foresaw the consequences.

"Those consequences were simply disastrous. It may be thought strange, at first sight, that they should have been so. It was not unnatural to suppose that, in making such a change, a great benefit was being conferred. On the whole, the grant of proprietary rights had been a great benefit to the recipients of them, in the North-Western Provinces and Bengal. But the actual result throughout the greater part of Jhánsí has been the utter ruin of the proprietary class. Mr. Porter and Mr. LaTouche, two selected officers, were deputed two or three years ago to enquire into the condition of the three worst parganas—Moth, Gurotha and Mau—and they both agree in declaring that the people are now wholly destitute, without capital or income. There is ample evidence to show that this description, as applied to the proprietary class, is in no way exaggerated.

"Why have the grant of proprietary rights and the limitation of the demand of the State, which were beneficial elsewhere, been so mischievous in Jhánsí?

"Various causes, no doubt, have contributed to this result. In the first place, it was a mistake to introduce the alien zamíndárí system of the Doáb into a country where the tenure had been raiyatwárí for generations, and where (to quote from Mr. LaTouche) the holdings in most respects 'are now as purely raiyatwár as in the times of the Mahárathas.' It would have been far wiser, as observed by the North-Western Provinces Government in its orders on the settlement of Jhánsí, if the example set in certain parts of the Sagár and Narbada territories had been followed, and all independent cultivators of standing had been declared proprietors, each of his own holding.

"In the next place, the Jhánsí zamíndárs have suffered from extraordinary calamities since they passed under British rule. They began in difficulties. Mr. Jenkinson, in his Settlement Report, has drawn a graphic picture of the general deterioration of the country, and the impoverishment of the people, at the time when the district passed into the hands of the British Government. Then in 1857 the Mutiny occurred, and the people suffered severely from the depredations of the Oorcha State and of the Rání of Jhánsí; and, after the mutiny was over, they were compelled in many instances to pay over again to the British authorities revenue which had already been exacted from them by the Oorcha or Jhánsí troops. After this, in 1867, came a failure of crops, and in 1868 a severe famine, in which one-fourth of the whole stock of cattle in the district died, and the poorer classes emigrated and perished in large numbers. That famine was followed by several years of short harvests, and, in 1872, by a murrain, which carried off many thousands of their plough-cattle. In addition to the ordinary consequences to agriculture of such misfortunes, there is a special one in Bundelkhand. A peculiar weed known as *káns* grass springs up there rapidly in land thrown out of cultivation, and mostly in the best land. This weed is extremely difficult to eradicate, and for the years during which it retains possession of the ground it greatly impairs its productive value. The consequence of all the agricultural misfortunes which I have described was that this *káns* grass spread widely over the country.

"Much would be accounted for by such calamities as I have enumerated, but they are not enough by themselves to explain the present hopeless destitution of the zamíndárs. Other parts of the country have gone through misfortunes scarcely, if at all, less than these, and yet the power of the people to recover from them has not been so utterly destroyed. Causes more permanent in their effect than these misfortunes must have been at work to reduce the proprietors of the soil in Jhánsí to their actual state of chronic insolvency.

"It was supposed at one time that the settlement might have been pitched too high, but it has been shown by ample evidence that this is not the case.

"Again, it has been said that to confer proprietary rights on a portion of the people was to give them a new and easy means of raising money, and that, once in debt, they were irresistibly drawn into destruction by the money-lenders and the action of our civil Courts. There is truth in this, no doubt; but it hardly serves to explain why the whole body of landed proprietors should be in such urgent and general want of money. It has been said, indeed, that the British revenue-officials were too exacting, and pressed too hardly for the revenue. This may possibly be true in a few instances, but I think that more evidence is necessary before such a charge against the former revenue-administration of the district can be fully established. Indeed, as it is admitted on all hands that the revenue is by no means excessive, it is difficult to understand how its collection by no other than the ordinary modes of coercion can have been a measure of much harshness and exaction. Besides this, during the last ten or twelve years at least, large sums have been foregone, and the Government and its officers have certainly not pressed unduly for the revenue. I believe that the principal causes which have plunged the great body of the landowners of Jhánsí into hopeless debt must be sought elsewhere. I speak with much diffidence on a matter regarding which there is room for great differences of opinion; but there are two causes which, operating together, seem to me to be sufficient to explain a great deal of the present debts and difficulties of the Jhánsí zamíndárs.

"I have already said that, before the British occupation, the tenure of Jhánsí was raiyatwár. The whole agricultural community under that tenure were responsible for the revenue or rent (whichever we may please to call it) to which the Government laid claim. Under the change of system introduced by the British Government, the community at large was relieved of this liability for the revenue, and the whole burden and responsibility of it was undertaken (in consideration of the grant of proprietary rights) by our new-made proprietors. Now, these proprietors constituted only a fraction, though (no doubt) a considerable one, of the entire agricultural community of Jhánsí, and this fraction was scarcely superior at all in capital and intelligence to the rest of the cultivating class. It may be questioned whether, under any circumstances, the addition to their means which accrued from the proprietary rights would have been sufficient to enable a portion of the people to fulfil engagements on behalf of the whole. But when, in addition to this extension of their responsibility, they changed the nature of it and undertook, in a district with precarious harvests, to pay a fixed sum annually in all years, not a sum varying (as it previously did) with the produce of the year, I think it is certain that they undertook what they could not possibly perform. Sooner or later, the zamíndárs must have broken down. It is no wonder, when war, famine, pestilence and murrain passed over the country in successive waves of calamity, that the zamíndárs should have been overwhelmed and ruined. In dealing with the difficulties of Jhánsí, we must never lose sight, I think, of the fact that our system has greatly diminished the number of persons who were bound to pay the revenue, and, at the same time, has added heavily to the burden of it.

"I think that the present condition of the tenants in Jhánsí serves to confirm the probability of this. They cultivate under precisely the same conditions as the landowners. They are exposed to the same losses from failure of rain. They have gone through the same misfortunes. The only point of difference between them and the zamíndárs is that they are no longer liable to the State for its revenue as they used to be. In a bad year the tenants do not pay, and the landlords neither can, nor dare to, proceed to extremities with tenants whom it is not easy to replace. On the other hand, the landowners are between the upper and the nether millstone. They are crushed between the impossibility of withholding their revenue from the Government above, and the impossibility of extracting their rents from the tenants below. This difference seems to explain the fact, which is admitted by everybody who knows the country, that the raiyats of Jhánsí are fairly prosperous, whilst the zamíndárs are almost all beggars. A further confirmation may be found in the state of the villagers in the adjoining territories which belong to the States of Gwalior and Oorcha. They do not differ from the people of Jhánsí, except in holding on a raiyatwárí instead of a zamíndárí tenure, in the revenue being distributed generally instead of partially among the people, and in the payment being variable in amount instead of a fixed sum. These people are far from being in the same embarrassed state as the proprietors of Jhánsí. It is possible also that the freedom from distress of the Jhánsí pargana, as compared with the other three parganas, may be mainly due to a considerable portion of its area being irrigated, which makes the harvests less precarious, and the payment of a fixed sum more possible.

"I will turn now to the remedy which is proposed for the evils that I have described.

"Several schemes of relief have been suggested at different times. One, which was advocated with great vigour and ability by the late Mr. Pollock, a valued friend of mine, who was for some years Commissioner of Jhánsí, was that the State should buy back the zamíndárí rights which it had conferred, and restore the old raiyatwárí tenure; the interest of the capital so expended being provided for by the landlords' rental, which in that case would revert to the State. I believe that this scheme contained the elements of success, if it had been combined, as no doubt it would have been, with measures for adjusting the revenue-demand in some way to the outturn of each year.

"Besides this, various other plans have been suggested, all of which aimed more or less at the same principal object of reverting to the raiyatwárí system. It is unnecessary, however, to take up the time of the Council with describing these; for the North-Western Provinces Government, on full consideration, has rejected them all, and has preferred a plan of its own. Under this plan, it will dispossess for a time the encumbered zamíndárs, will undertake the management of the embarrassed estates for them, will pay their debts and will hereafter restore their property to them, subject to certain conditions. In a matter of this kind, the Local Government has the best means of information,

"Much would be accounted for by such calamities as I have enumerated, but they are not enough by themselves to explain the present hopeless destitution of the zamíndárs. Other parts of the country have gone through misfortunes scarcely, if at all, less than these, and yet the power of the people to recover from them has not been so utterly destroyed. Causes more permanent in their effect than these misfortunes must have been at work to reduce the proprietors of the soil in Jhánsí to their actual state of chronic insolvency.

"It was supposed at one time that the settlement might have been pitched too high, but it has been shown by ample evidence that this is not the case.

"Again, it has been said that to confer proprietary rights on a portion of the people was to give them a new and easy means of raising money, and that, once in debt, they were irresistibly drawn into destruction by the money-lenders and the action of our civil Courts. There is truth in this, no doubt; but it hardly serves to explain why the whole body of landed proprietors should be in such urgent and general want of money. It has been said, indeed, that the British revenue-officials were too exacting, and pressed too hardly for the revenue. This may possibly be true in a few instances, but I think that more evidence is necessary before such a charge against the former revenue-administration of the district can be fully established. Indeed, as it is admitted on all hands that the revenue is by no means excessive, it is difficult to understand how its collection by no other than the ordinary modes of coercion can have been a measure of much harshness and exaction. Besides this, during the last ten or twelve years at least, large sums have been foregone, and the Government and its officers have certainly not pressed unduly for the revenue. I believe that the principal causes which have plunged the great body of the landowners of Jhánsí into hopeless debt must be sought elsewhere. I speak with much diffidence on a matter regarding which there is room for great differences of opinion; but there are two causes which, operating together, seem to me to be sufficient to explain a great deal of the present debts and difficulties of the Jhánsí zamíndárs. The first is that, in changing from a zamíndárí to a raiyatwárí tenure, we considerably reduced the number of persons who were responsible for the revenue, and so decreased the security for it. The second is that we made the revenue, at the same time, far more difficult to pay, by changing it from a varying share of the produce, which depended on the harvests, to a fixed money-payment. We added, in fact, to the burden of the revenue and then laid it upon fewer persons. I think it is certain that, sooner or later, the newly-made zamíndárs must have broken down. It is no wonder that they did so, when, in addition to these two causes, they were overwhelmed by such a succession of calamities as war, famine, murrain and drought.

"I think that the present condition of the tenants in Jhánsí serves to confirm the probability of this view. They cultivate under precisely the same conditions as the landowners. They are exposed to the same losses from failure of rain. They have gone through the same misfortunes. The only point of difference between them and the zamíndárs is that they are no longer liable to the State for its revenue as they used to be. In a bad year the tenants do not pay, and the landlords neither can, nor dare to, proceed to extremities with tenants whom it is not easy to replace. On the other hand, the landowners are between the upper and the nether millstone. They are crushed between the impossibility of withholding their revenue from the Government above, and the impossibility of extracting their rents from the tenants below. This difference seems to explain the fact, which is admitted by everybody who knows the country, that the raiyats of Jhánsí are fairly prosperous, whilst the zamíndárs are almost all beggars. A further confirmation may be found in the state of the villagers in the adjoining territories which belong to the States of Gwalior and Oorcha. They do not differ from the people of Jhánsí, except in holding on a raiyatwárí instead of a zamíndárí tenure, in the revenue being distributed generally instead of partially among the people, and in the payment being variable in amount instead of a fixed sum. These people are far from being in the same embarrassed state as the proprietors of Jhánsí. It is possible also that the freedom from distress of the Jhánsí pargana, as compared with the other three parganas, may be mainly due to a considerable portion of its area being irrigated, which makes the harvests less precarious, and the payment of a fixed sum more possible.

"I will turn now to the remedy which is proposed for the evils that I have described.

"Several schemes of relief have been suggested at different times. One, which was advocated with great vigour and ability by the late Mr. Pollock, a valued friend of mine, who was for some years Commissioner of Jhánsí, was that the State should buy back the zamíndárí rights which it had conferred, and restore the old raiyatwárí tenure; the interest of the capital so expended being provided for by the landlords' rental, which in that case would revert to the State. I believe that this scheme contained the elements of success, if it had been combined, as no doubt it would have been, with measures for adjusting the revenue-demand in some way to the outturn of each year.

"Besides this, various other plans have been suggested, all of which aimed more or less at the same principal object of reverting to the raiyatwárí system. It is unnecessary, however, to take up the time of the Council with describing these; for the North-Western Provinces Government, on full con-

sideration, has rejected them all, and has preferred a plan of its own. Under this plan, it will dispossess for a time the encumbered zamíndárs, will undertake the management of the embarrassed estates for them, will pay their debts and will hereafter restore their property to them, subject to certain conditions. The measure which I wish to introduce is intended to carry out this plan. The details of it will be fully described hereafter. At present it is, perhaps, enough to say that it will follow generally the provisions of the Sindh Encumbered Estates Act, adopting certain sections from the Broach and Kaira Act, and from the Act for the Relief of the Dekkhan Raiyats.

"As regards the part which is borrowed from the latter Act, I am bound to add that it will contain certain provisions which I opposed at the passing of that Act last year, and of the expediency and probable success of which I am no more persuaded now than I was then. I think it right to say this much. But as the principles contained in the sections referred to have been so recently affirmed by the Government of India, I have no intention on the present occasion of asking the Council to reconsider its decision upon the subject. Those principles have been fully accepted and adopted by the Government of the North-Western Provinces; and as I have been entrusted with a measure intended to carry out their views, I shall confine myself to endeavouring to give effect to the wishes of the Local Government to the best of my ability.

"The measure is intended to apply, in the first instance, to the Jhánsí District only, but power will be given to the Local Government to extend its operation to any part of the Jhánsí Division. Its main outlines will be sufficiently apparent from what I have already said. Its provisions will be similar to those which are usual in the case of encumbered estates. But all debts will be examined before liquidation, and an account taken, in the manner prescribed in the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

"The most important difference between the Bill which I desire to introduce and other similar measures lies in the manner in which it proposes to deal with an estate after it has been freed from incumbrances. Supposing the management to have terminated successfully, and the debts to have been paid off, the zamíndár will not necessarily be restored to exactly the same position that he occupied before. His rights, if he recovers them, will thenceforward be neither transferable nor alienable in any way, but will remain, as now, hereditary. In short, he will be no longer absolute proprietor, but a hereditary tenant holding at a privileged rate.

"This future restriction of present rights rests upon the ground that, without the interference of the State the zamíndár would have lost his rights altogether, and that the Government, having saved them for him, may fairly annex such conditions to their restoration as seem proper in his interest. It may

be added that, when the debts of the proprietors are so burdensome as to prevent them from paying their revenue, they have failed to fulfil the contract in consideration of which proprietary rights were conferred upon them, and have forfeited those rights. It must be remembered also that any zamíndárs who may apply voluntarily for the benefits of the Act may fairly be presumed to be consenting parties to this limitation of their future rights.

"These are the main features of the Bill. It will be seen that it is proposed to confer very large powers upon the Local Government and its officers, larger than those conferred by the Sindh, Chutia Nagpúr, Broach and Kaira, and Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Acts. It may be observed, in justification of this, that very large powers will be necessary for the success of the scheme. It is no easy task which the North-Western Provinces Government are going to attempt in undertaking the direct management of such a vast number of petty and encumbered estates, and in endeavouring to release from debt and restore to prosperity so large a section of the whole agricultural population of these distressed parganas.

"A few figures taken from the correspondence will make this clear. The total number of proprietors in three of these parganas is probably not less than 6,000. Of these, it may be said that three-fourths are in debt. Eliminating on the one hand those who are hopelessly insolvent, and on the other hand those whose debts are not so heavy as to require interference, it is quite possible that some 2,000 estates may be thrown upon the hands of the Government. These estates will be scattered over some hundreds of square miles and they will all be very small; for the average profits of an estate in Jhánsí do not exceed Rs. 50 per annum. They are also exceedingly embarrassed, for the interest on the debts in these three parganas is estimated to exceed the profits of the encumbered estates by nearly Rs. 80,000 per annum. Now, not only have those debts after due scrutiny to be liquidated, but the cost of management must be provided, efforts must be made to improve the estates, and, in some cases, an allowance granted for the support of the excluded proprietors.

"These figures will give some idea of the great difficulty of the task which the Government of the North-Western Provinces, in its desire to relieve the distress in Jhánsí, is willing to undertake. It has satisfied itself that, with the powers which it asks for, the task is not impossible; but it is certain that large powers will be necessary, and I trust that none which can be legitimately conferred upon it for the purpose in view will be withheld.

"In conclusion, I have only to say that the importance of modifying the revenue-system of Jhánsí, and of adjusting it for the future in some way to the variations in the annual produce of the harvests, has not escaped the attention of the North-Western Provinces Government; and the question, I believe, is

now under consideration and discussion. Personally, it seems to me that no scheme for relieving the distress of the proprietors in Jhánsí can be permanently successful which does not provide for this. In the oldest settled part of the North-Western Provinces, where rents have been paid in cash for half a century, there are particular fields and plots of land which no tenant will take at a fixed annual rent, but only on an engagement to pay a certain share of the produce, whatever that produce may be. The reason in such cases is that the yield of those fields, from local causes, such as exposure to inundation, diluvion, or the like, is so precarious that no one will take a lease of them at a fixed yearly rent. I believe that parts of the country, like Jhánsí, which have no irrigation and are dependent for their crops upon the rain from heaven, are in a like predicament; and that a fixed revenue for a term of years can never be realized from them (especially when the proprietors are small and needy) unless it be pitched below the due share of the State in average years, and greatly below it in years of prosperity. The only possible way of securing a fair contribution for the State in such cases is to make the demand vary with the produce.

"When the revenue-system is being modified, a point which may deserve enquiry is whether the basis on which the revenue now rests may not be widened and rendered more secure, by restoring to the tenants of our day some of the responsibility in respect of the revenue which in Marátha times they shared with those who are now proprietors. The present scheme of the North-Western Provinces Government will result, in part at least, in restoring a raiyatwárí tenure. So far as it does that, it will only be an extension of it to make cultivators of standing responsible for their fair quota of revenue.

"With this explanation I have to move for leave to introduce a Bill for the relief of encumbered estates in the Jhánsí Division of the North-Western Provinces."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stokes presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill relating to Merchant Shipping.

TRADE-MARKS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stokes asked leave to postpone the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the registration of Trade-marks.

Leave was granted.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE COUNCIL.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said he had hoped to have been in a position that day to adjourn the Council till tomorrow for the purpose of enabling his colleague Sir John Strachey to make his Financial Statement. Unfortunately, it had not been found possible to prepare the Financial Statement so rapidly as that; but HIS EXCELLENCY had ascertained that his colleague would be prepared to make his Statement next Tuesday, and he therefore adjourned the Council to Tuesday, the 24th instant, at noon.

The Council adjourned to Tuesday, the 24th February, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 20th February, 1880.

and the responsibility of carrying out any measure which may be determined upon rests entirely upon it. Its opinion, therefore, must necessarily carry the greatest weight. It has been decided, on these considerations, that the only proper course is to adopt the plan which has commended itself most to the Local Government. The measure which I wish to introduce is intended to carry out this plan. The details of it will be fully described hereafter. At present it is, perhaps, enough to say that it will follow generally the provisions of the Sindh Encumbered Estates Act, adopting certain sections from the Broach and Kaira Act, and from the Act for the Relief of the Dekkhan Raiyats.

"As regards the part which is borrowed from the latter Act, I am bound to add that it will contain certain provisions which I opposed at the passing of that Act last year, and of the expediency and probable success of which I am no more persuaded now than I was then. I think it right to say this much. But as the principles contained in the sections referred to have been so recently affirmed by the Government of India, I have no intention on the present occasion of asking the Council to reconsider its decision upon the subject. Those principles have been fully accepted and adopted by the Government of the North-Western Provinces; and as I have been entrusted with a measure intended to carry out their views, I shall confine myself to endeavouring to give effect to the wishes of the Local Government to the best of my ability.

"The measure is intended to apply, in the first instance, to the Jhánsí District only, but power will be given to the Local Government to extend its operation to any part of the Jhánsí Division. Its main outlines will be sufficiently apparent from what I have already said. Its provisions will be similar to those which are usual in the case of encumbered estates. But all debts will be examined before liquidation, and an account taken, in the manner prescribed in the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

"The most important difference between the Bill which I desire to introduce and other similar measures lies in the manner in which it proposes to deal with an estate after it has been freed from incumbrances. Supposing the management to have terminated successfully, and the debts to have been paid off, the zamíndár will not necessarily be restored to exactly the same position that he occupied before. His rights, if he recovers them, will thenceforward be neither transferable nor alienable in any way, but will remain, as now, hereditary. In short, he will be no longer absolute proprietor, but a hereditary tenant holding at a privileged rate.

"This future restriction of present rights rests upon the ground that, without the interference of the State the zamíndár would have lost his rights altogether, and that the Government, having saved them for him, may fairly annex such conditions to their restoration as seem proper in his interest. It may be added that, when the debts of the proprietors are so burdensome as to prevent them from paying their revenue, they have failed to fulfil the contract in con-

sideration of which proprietary rights were conferred upon them, and have forfeited those rights. It must be remembered also that any zamíndárs who may apply voluntarily for the benefits of the Act may fairly be presumed to be consenting parties to this limitation of their future rights.

"These are the main features of the Bill. It will be seen that it is proposed to confer very large powers upon the Local Government and its officers, larger than those conferred by the Sindh, Chutia Nagpúr, Broach and Kaira, and Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Acts. It may be observed, in justification of this, that very large powers will be necessary for the success of the scheme. It is no easy task which the North-Western Provinces Government are going to attempt in undertaking the direct management of such a vast number of petty and encumbered estates, and in endeavouring to release from debt and restore to prosperity so large a section of the whole agricultural population of these distressed parganas.

"A few figures taken from the correspondence will make this clear. The total number of proprietors in three of these parganas is probably not less than 6,000. Of these, it may be said that three-fourths are in debt. Eliminating on the one hand those who are hopelessly insolvent, and on the other hand those whose debts are not so heavy as to require interference, it is quite possible that some 2,000 estates may be thrown upon the hands of the Government. These estates will be scattered over some hundreds of square miles and they will all be very small; for the average profits of an estate in Jhánsí do not exceed Rs. 50 per annum. They are also exceedingly embarrassed, for the interest on the debts in these three parganas is estimated to exceed the profits of the encumbered estates by nearly Rs. 80,000 per annum. Now, not only have those debts after due scrutiny to be liquidated, but the cost of management must be provided, efforts must be made to improve the estates, and, in some cases, an allowance granted for the support of the excluded proprietors.

"These figures will give some idea of the great difficulty of the task which the Government of the North-Western Provinces, in its desire to relieve the distress in Jhánsí, is willing to undertake. It has satisfied itself that, with the powers which it asks for, the task is not impossible, but it is certain that large powers will be necessary, and I trust that none which can be legitimately conferred upon it for the purpose in view will be withheld.

"In conclusion, I have only to say that the importance of modifying the revenue-system of Jhánsí, and of adjusting it for the future in some way to the variations in the annual produce of the harvests, has not escaped the attention of the North-Western Provinces Government; and the question, I believe, is now under consideration and discussion. Personally, it seems to me that no scheme for relieving the distress of the proprietors in Jhánsí can be permanently

successful which does not provide for this. In the oldest settled part of the North-Western Provinces, where rents have been paid in cash for half a century, there are particular fields and plots of land which no tenant will take at a fixed annual rent, but only on an engagement to pay a certain share of the produce, whatever that produce may be. The reason in such cases is that the yield of those fields, from local causes, such as exposure to inundation, diluvion, or the like, is so precarious that no one will take a lease of them at a fixed yearly rent. I believe that parts of the country, like Jhánsí, which have no irrigation and are dependent for their crops upon the rain from heaven, are in a like predicament; and that a fixed revenue for a term of years can never be realized from them (especially when the proprietors are small and needy) unless it be pitched below the due share of the State in average years, and greatly below it in years of prosperity. The only possible way of securing a fair contribution for the State in such cases is to make the demand vary with the produce.

"When the revenue-system is being modified, a point which may deserve enquiry is whether the basis on which the revenue now rests may not be widened and rendered more secure, by restoring to the tenants of our day some of the responsibility in respect of the revenue which in Marátha times they shared with those who are now proprietors. The present scheme of the North-Western Provinces Government will result, in part at least, in restoring a raiyatwárí tenure. So far as it does that, it will only be a supplement to it to make cultivators of standing responsible for their fair quota of revenue. But I only throw this out as a suggestion, for such consideration as it may be thought worth.

"With this explanation I have to move for leave to introduce a Bill for the relief of encumbered estates in the Jhánsí Division of the North-Western Provinces."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stokes presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill relating to Merchant Shipping.

TRADE-MARKS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stokes asked leave to postpone the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the registration of Trade-marks.

Leave was granted.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE COUNCIL.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said he had hoped to have been in a position that day to adjourn the Council till tomorrow for the purpose of enabling his colleague Sir John Strachey to make his Financial Statement. Unfortunately, it had not been found possible to prepare the Financial Statement so rapidly as that; but HIS EXCELLENCY had ascertained that his colleague would be prepared to make his Statement next Tuesday, and he therefore adjourned the Council to Tuesday, the 24th instant, at noon.

The Council adjourned to Tuesday, the 24th February, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 20th February, 1880.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

THE Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 24th February, 1880.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, R.A., K.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble G. H. M. Batten.
The Hon'ble C. Grant.
The Hon'ble E. C. Morgan.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.

TRADES AND PROFESSIONS TAX BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY moved that the Resolution of the Council of the 24th December last, referring the Bill to impose a tax on Trades and Professions to a Select Committee, be cancelled. He said—

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

"1. MY LORD, I have now to lay before the Council the Financial Statement for the coming year 1880-81. It takes what has become the somewhat unusual form of a speech by myself, instead of a Resolution published in the Gazette. I shall state to the best of my ability all facts necessary to enable the Council and the public fully to understand the present condition and apparent prospects of our finances.

"I propose in the first place to give a summary of the main facts and figures for the year 1878-79, for the year 1879-80, now about to close, and for the coming year 1880-81, and to reserve for a later part of my statement the observations which I may wish to make upon some of the more important questions of our financial policy.

"2. The Council will see, from the Abstract Statements which have been laid on the table, that a few changes have been made in the forms of the accounts.

"New major heads have been opened to show separately the revenue from *Registration* and the expenditure on that department of the administration.

"The *Guaranteed* and *State Railways* are now shown together under the single head *Railways*. The purchase of the East Indian Railway by the State, involving its transfer from the category of guaranteed to that of state railways, has made comparisons of the current estimates with the past accounts in each separate category impossible; and a like disturbance will ensue on the acquisition of other lines constructed by private capitalists under a guarantee of interest from the public revenues. Moreover, negotiations are already in progress for the working of the Indus Valley State Railway by the Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company. It would be difficult to distinguish between the transactions of the two railways under one management. Similar arrangements for the management of other state railways are likely in the future.

"For like reasons, the transactions with the *Madras Canal and Irrigation Company* will henceforth be entered under the major head, *Irrigation and Navigation*, under which head the cost of agricultural works (drainage and embankments) will also, hereafter, be shown.

"Thus the public works heads of account will now be *Railways, Irrigation and Navigation*, and *Other Public Works*.

"3. In March last the Regular Estimate for 1878-79 showed a probable surplus, on the ordinary Account, of £1,300,000; the actual surplus was £2,044,391, or £744,391 better than the estimate. The differences between the Accounts and the Regular Estimates are for the most part unimportant, and there are not many of them which now call for remark.

"The net cost of the war in Afghanistan in 1878-79 was £676,381, a close approximation to the estimate of £670,000 made last year. Against this must be set the gain, the amount of which cannot be exactly stated, under the heads of *Railways* and *Telegraphs*. We estimate at £575,000 the ultimate net total cost of the operations in Afghanistan recorded in the Accounts of 1878-79. The sum of £313,420 was spent on *Famine Relief*.

"4. Compared with 1877-78, the Revenues of 1878-79 show an improvement of £6,238,393, of which, however, £2,400,331, under the head of *Provincial Rates*, for the first time incorporated in these accounts, is nominal. The largest increase was under *Land Revenue*, £2,460,919; the loss under this head in 1877-78, in consequence of famine, had been very large. There was a saving of £5,032,355 in *Famine Relief*; there was an increase of expenditure of £1,705,767 under *Loss by Exchange*, and £1,339,281 under *Public Works*. The apparent increase under *Public Works* is explained by the transfer of charges in the earlier year from this head to that of *Famine Relief*, and does not represent a real fluctuation of Public Works expenditure. Altogether the expenditure of the year exceeded that of the previous year by £650,915. The net result is £5,587,478 better than the result of 1877-78.

"5. Thus the financial outturn of 1878-79 was very satisfactory; with the help of the additional taxation imposed in that and in the previous year, amounting to £1,227,891, of which £313,420 was spent on Famine Relief, the true surplus of the year exceeded the amount of £2,000,000, decided to be necessary to meet our obligations on account of famine, and to leave a margin for other contingencies; and this result was obtained, notwithstanding the expenditure on the war, and the remission of the Inland Sugar Duties and some of the Customs Duties on cotton goods and other articles. The standard at which, for ordinary times, the Government aims, namely, a surplus of £2,000,000, less any expenditure on Famine Relief and exclusive of extraordinary charges such as those for great military operations, would have been attained if the accounts had shown a surplus of only £1,010,199, or £1,034,192 less than the actual surplus.

"6. I see only one drawback to entire satisfaction with these results; some of the capital expenditure under productive public works, as, for example, that on the Indus Valley and Punjab Northern Railways, cannot at present be regarded as directly reproductive. The works themselves possess the highest value; and for the future, as the Council is aware, no expenditure which is not really and directly reproductive is to be excluded from the comparison upon which the Surplus or Deficit of the revenue is ascertained. It will be seen later on that we are acting strictly on this principle in the present and coming years.

"7. I come now to the Regular Estimates for the present year, 1879-80.

"It is now expected that the revenue will amount to £67,583,000, or £3,021,000 more than the original estimate, and that the ordinary expenditure will be £67,464,000, or £1,507,000 more than was estimated. Thus, instead of a deficit of £1,395,000, with which, when our budget estimates were framed, we expected that the present year would close, our estimates now show a surplus of £119,000.

"8. The original estimates provided for an additional military expenditure of £2,000,000 for the war in Afghanistan; if the war had ended with the treaty of Gundamak, I believe that this estimate would not have been exceeded; but, in consequence of the renewal of hostilities, the estimated additional charge has

risen to £3,216,000. In addition to this amount, we have had to undertake the construction of railways on our frontier. I shall have to speak of them further on; but in the present year they are estimated to cost £1,670,000. Thus the total provision on account of the war has now been increased to £4,886,000. With the exception of £230,000 on account of the Railway from Jhelum to Rawal Pindi, which is included under the head of *Railways*, the whole of this sum, under orders from the Secretary of State, is charged against *Army*. It was a question whether they ought not to have been included under the head of *State Railways*, and as they will undoubtedly, quite independently of their present military importance, possess great and permanent value to the country, much was to be said in favour of this view. But, as their construction was primarily due to the war, it was decided to include their cost in the war expenses. The result will be to exaggerate the apparent amount of our military expenditure.

"An expenditure of £10,000 upon *Famine Relief* was estimated; this, on account of distress in parts of the Bombay Presidency, has been raised to £99,000. On the other hand, the Railway and Telegraph receipts are better, by reason of the war, to the extent of about £300,000.

"9. Thus, but for war and famine, the Regular Estimates of the present year would have shown a surplus revenue of about $4\frac{3}{4}$ millions sterling. The taxes imposed in 1877 and 1878, to enable us to discharge our obligations in time of famine, will, it is estimated, yield £1,184,000; and, if we deduct the sum of £99,000, actually spent on famine relief, there will remain of this revenue £1,085,000. To this extent, the new taxes have had the effect of preventing debt. Making allowance for other abnormal items on both sides of the account, the true surplus of the year for comparison with the standard surplus of £2,000,000, at which we aim, will be about £4,160,000. This surplus, if it had been actually obtained, would have been much in excess of the whole expenditure on productive public works, which is estimated at £3,700,000.

"If present prospects are fulfilled, the financial outturn of the present year 1879-80 will leave nothing to be desired.

"10. The most important variations from the original estimates are the following:—

"*Land Revenue.*—Improvement, £150,000; more than half of this has been collected on account of arrears of former years, and the increase is due to the increased prosperity of the country.

"*Salt.*—Net improvement £362,000; this also is highly satisfactory, as showing a general increase of consumption.

"*Opium.*—Net improvement, £1,900,000. In September last the duty on Malwa Opium was raised by Rs. 50 a chest; the revenue from Opium this year has been unprecedentedly large.

"*Assessed Taxes.*—Decrease £93,000. This is the result of the orders given during the year for the exemption of the smaller incomes from taxation.

"*Stamps* have improved by £114,000. The stamp revenue has been constantly increasing; during the last seven years it has risen from £2,516,400 in 1872-73 to £3,090,000 in 1879-80, or by £573,600.

"Under no head of the revenue has there been any serious decrease.

"11. On the expenditure side of the account, the following are the chief variations from the original estimates:—

"*Interest on debt.*—Decrease £389,000; the chief saving is in the discount on the loan of March 1879.

"There has been a satisfactory increase in the Savings Bank Deposits, which now exceed £2,000,000; in December last new rules were issued increasing the rate of interest from $3\frac{3}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{6}$ per cent., and for preventing trouble to depositors.

"*Post Office.*—Increase £63,000. The new contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Company came into force in February 1880. The yearly subsidy has been reduced from £430,000 to £360,000; the efficiency of the service has been increased, and the rates of postage to Great Britain have been reduced. Post cards costing $\frac{1}{4}$ anna each were introduced in April 1879, and are already so popular that it is difficult to supply the demand.

"In *Telegraphs*, the excess of expenditure over receipts will, this year, be only £6,000; there has been a satisfactory growth of revenue, amounting to £145,000, of which, however, £50,000 is attributed to the war.

"*Stationery and Printing.*—Decrease of expenditure £99,000; this is to some extent nominal. Supplies will, in future, be largely bought in India, instead of in England.

"*Superannuations.*—Increase of net expenditure, £168,000; this is owing to the reduction of Public Works establishments, to which I shall have again to refer.

"Including an expenditure of £230,000 on the Jhelum and Rawal Pindi line, *Railways* are worse by £204,000, of which, however, £150,000 appears as a transfer under *Gain by Exchange*. If these adjustments are made, the Railways show an improvement of £176,000. But the Railways, and especially the Great Indian Peninsula and the Oudh and Rohilkund lines, have not been as prosperous as, at one time, we hoped they would be.

"*Public Works.*—There has been a saving of £747,000, to which I shall refer again.

"*Provincial and Local Surpluses.*—Net surplus £265,000. Improvement £456,000.

"There was a like improvement of £469,000 in the accounts of 1878-79, as compared with the regular estimates. The provincial and local balances at the end of 1879-80 are now expected to exceed the sums last estimated as follows:—

	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	£	£	£
Now estimated	1,331,800	1,336,700	2,668,500
Estimated last year	837,000	716,900	1,553,900
Better	494,800	619,800	1,114,600

"This result is the more remarkable and satisfactory in that, during the year, the Local Governments agreed to contribute from their balances in special aid of the imperial treasury the sum of £670,000, half of which, £335,000, is charged in the accounts of the current year. The other half will be charged in 1880-81. The reduction of their expenditure on public works and the general improvement of their provincial resources has enabled the Local Governments to afford this timely help to the general finances with little apparent difficulty.

"The *Army* shows an increase of £2,768,000; which I have already noticed. Apart from the war, the regular estimate is for a net expenditure of £15,487,000; the excess of £112,000 over the original estimate being due to high prices.

"*Exchange* shows an improvement of £1,010,000; the original estimate was for the remittance to the Home Treasury of £15,000,000 at an exchange of 1*s.* 7*d.*; it is now hoped that £15,750,000 will be remitted at an average rate of 1*s.* 8*d.*

"*Productive Public Works*, on which £3,700,000 was spent, show a small increase; 511 miles of railways have been opened for traffic during the year. At the end of the year there will be 8,724 miles in use and 1,462 under construction. I shall speak again of the frontier railways. Great progress has been made during the year with the Rajputana Line. The Lines in Bengal have been completed, and fair progress has been made on the Line from Nágpúr to Ráipúr.

"*Irrigation Works* show an expenditure of £797,000. In Madras, much progress was made with the Godaveri and Kistna Delta and other works. In Bengal, the Orissa project, so far as the works have been sanctioned, approaches completion. In the North-Western Provinces and Punjab, much useful work has been done on the Upper and Lower Ganges Canals, and on the Western Jumna and Sirhind Canals.

"Satisfactory progress has been made with the Madras Harbour Works.

"*Revenue and Working expenses of Productive Public Works* show an improvement of £638,000, due mainly to the inclusion, so long desired, of the land revenue in the Madras Presidency attributable to these works.

"12. The details of the Loan operations of the year are as follows:—

"*Debt incurred.*—Net £5,131,000. More than estimate £804,500, of which £540,700 was in India, where less was paid off than was expected, and £263,800 in England, where £270,016 less than was estimated in March last was raised at the close of 1878-79.

"The loan of £5,000,000, which was notified on the 13th March 1879, was subscribed at an average of 95-0-6 per cent. The discount upon it charged in the accounts of 1879-80 was £247,239. Of the outstanding portion of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60, £1,123,900 will be paid off during the year, leaving £105,600 still due. Other outstanding notes, amounting to £2,400, have been discharged. The net sum borrowed is thus £3,850,000.

"13. A Local Debenture Loan of £45,020 was raised for the Cawnpore-Farakhábad Light Railway at 4 per cent. interest with share of profits.

"A Local Debenture Loan of £50,000 was offered at Nágpúr in November at par at 4½ per cent. interest, with half the percentage of surplus profits on the Nágpúr-Ráipúr Railway. The subscriptions amounted to £42,700, of which £17,300 is payable this year and £25,400 next year.

"The Secretary of State received £2,000,000 without interest from Her Majesty's Imperial Government under the Indian Advance Act, 1879: but on the other hand he repaid sterling debt amounting to £736,200.

"14. Thus the net debt incurred amounted to £5,131,000, or, excluding the loan from Her Majesty's Government, £3,131,000. Including railway capital transactions, savings bank deposits, service funds, loans to native states, &c., and the repayment of such loans, the net amount borrowed in 1879-80 was, apart from the £2,000,000 advanced as aforesaid under the Indian Advance Act, £3,523,000.

"The equation of the year 1879-80 may accordingly be stated thus—

	£		£
Borrowed	5,523,000	Net expenditure ...	3,581,000
Net other receipts ...	148,000	Balances decreased ...	2,090,000
	5,671,000		5,671,000

"15. The price of public securities has risen rapidly during the year. The price of 4½ per cent. paper has for some time been more than 101, and that of 4 per cents. now exceeds 94.

"16. I come now to the Budget Estimates for the coming year 1880-81.

"The revenues are estimated at £66,746,000. The ordinary expenditure is estimated at £66,329,000; we expect therefore a surplus of £417,000.

"17. The estimated expenditure includes excess military charges, amounting to £4,360,000, of which £2,090,000 is for military operations proper, and £2,270,000 for the frontier railways; against this, there will be a set-off on account of improvement in the Railway and Telegraph revenues, estimated to £300,000, leaving the net charge for the war on the estimates of 1880-81 at £4,060,000.

"But for the war expenditure, the true surplus of the year, to compare, as before, with the standard surplus of £2,000,000, would not have been less than £4,000,000.

"The estimated revenue includes £982,000 obtained from the taxes imposed in 1877 and 1878, to enable the Government to meet its famine obligations.

"18. The estimates for 1880-81 thus show an extraordinarily satisfactory result, far surpassing the standard at which two years ago the Government of India aimed. The result is the more satisfactory, because the total estimated expenditure on the productive public works of a doubtful character, to which I have before referred, is only £398,000.

"19. I will notice a few only of the heads in which the Budget Estimate differs from the Regular Estimate of the present year.

"20. *Assessed Taxes* and *Customs* show a decrease of revenue, to which I shall refer later on. I may, however, notice here that, in February 1879, the Hon'ble Mr. Hope and Mr. J. D. Maclean were appointed Commissioners to report *inter alia* whether it was desirable to revise the tariff valuations yearly, and, if so, how such revision should be made. The Commissioners recommended a yearly revision

of the tariff values, and advised that the materials for such revision should be systematically collected throughout the year at the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, and Kurrachee, and collated in Calcutta, in February of each year, by a Committee of three persons to be appointed by the Government of India, one of them being *ex-officio* the Collector of Customs at Calcutta. The first Committee of revision was accordingly appointed in January last; the Hon'ble Mr. Hope, and, on the nomination of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Mr. J. W. O'Keefe, a member of the firm of Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen, and Company. consented to serve upon it, with Mr. J. D. Maclean, Collector of Customs, Calcutta. The Committee has just completed its revision, which is estimated to produce an increase of £15,000 to the Customs revenue.

"21. *Salt* shows an increase, of which also I shall speak separately.

"22. The net revenue from *Opium* is estimated at £7,250,000; this estimate, although £1,150,000 less than the amount we expect to receive in 1879-80, is largely in excess of any estimate made in any previous year. Although the actual net revenue of the last two years has been more, it is not thought prudent to take the estimate for the coming year at a larger amount than that which I have stated.

"The Bengal crop of 1878-79 yielded 29,876 chests 75 °/₀ consistence and 20,175 chests 70 °/₀ consistence. Thus the stock in hand on the 1st January 1880 was 38,179 chests 75 °/₀ consistence, and 43,404 chests 70 °/₀ consistence, total 81,583 chests. The provision for sale during 1880 is 28,200 chests of each consistence, so that the reserve on the 1st January 1881 will be 9,979 chests 75 °/₀ consistence, and 15,204 chests 70 °/₀ consistence, total 25,183 chests.

"23. Under *Telegraphs* we estimate for the first time that the revenue will exceed the expenditure.

"24. *Railways.*—Net revenue £794,000, of which £250,000 is attributed to the military operations in Afghanistan. Improvement £1,080,000.

"Of this large amount, £268,337 is nominal, owing to only three-quarters of the East Indian Railway annuity falling due in the financial year 1880-81, against which, however, may be set a payment of £235,000 due to the Company under the old contract for the second half of 1879. The purchase of the East Indian Railway is expected, upon the estimates of 1880-81, to produce a net revenue of £300,000 in excess of what it would have yielded under the old system. The guaranteed Railways will, it is hoped, in the prosperous season which we anticipate, yield £405,000 more than this year.

"From the State Railways an improvement of £231,000 is expected from increased mileage open and from development of traffic.

"There is no doubt always an element of speculation in the estimates of Railway revenues; but an increasing return may fairly be expected from the constantly increasing capital expenditure on the construction of these works, which by the end of 1880-81 will amount to £130,000,000, or 144 crores of rupees.

"The chief event of the year is the purchase of the East Indian Railway for the State with effect from the 1st January 1880. The price paid was £37,200,000. I need not repeat the details of the new arrangements under which the line has been purchased, and under which it is to be worked.

"On the expenditure side of the account an improvement is expected of £242,000 under *Interest;* this partly arises from the proposed conversion of the 5 per cent. sterling loan, and is partly nominal.

"25. Under *Administration* there is a decrease of £30,000, in consequence of various reductions in Imperial Establishments.

"26. The grants for 1880-81 for *Ordinary Public Works* are less than those for 1879-80 by £597,000; the grants for *Productive Public Works* have been reduced by £1,000,000. There is thus a total gross reduction in Public Works expenditure of £1,597,000, of which the saving in establishments is estimated at £247,000. Against this, however, must be set the special grant of £230,000 under *Railways* on the Jhelum and Rawal Pindi line.

"The reduction in the ordinary expenditure on Public Works, apart from establishments, is more apparent than real; for the actual expenditure in past years has never exceeded the amount granted for 1880-81. I shall again refer to the question of expenditure on Public Works.

"27. I have already spoken of the *Army* expenditure. Apart from the war, the estimate stands at £15,330,000. According to our present accounts and estimates, the net cost of the war from 1878-79 to the end of 1880-81 will be about 9¼ millions, of which about 3¾ millions is for the railways, and 5½ millions for military operations. The estimates of the cost of the war must of course be to a great extent speculative; but they have been prepared with much care; and their accuracy up to the present time is highly creditable to Major Newmarch and the Military Department. There is no reason to suppose that they err on the side of being too low.

"To what extent it will be found hereafter that stores, chiefly camp equipage, have been expended and wasted and lost, we cannot possibly know accurately until the war is over; but every thing bought for the war is included in the estimates, and the reserves in our arsenals are being maintained at their proper standard, the cost being charged, for the present, as current expenditure.

"28. Our estimates show under *Loss by Exchange* a net loss of £3,174,000, being an increase on the regular estimate for the present year of £310,000; in 1880-81 it is proposed to remit £16,900,000; the expenditure of the Home Treasury will be largely increased by the payments for stores for the frontier railways. We assume that the average rate of exchange will be the same as that of the present year, or 1*s.* 8*d.*

"29. The rate of exchange for the adjustment of the public accounts between the English Treasury and India has been fixed at 1*s.* 8½*d.*

"30. *Productive Public Works* (*Capital expenditure*).—Grant £3,312,000. Decrease £388,000. The grant is thus distributed :—

		£
Irrigation and Navigation	...	630,000
Madras Harbour (besides £50,000 granted under 34, *Other Public Works*)	... ...	70,000
East Indian Railway ...	... ...	630,000
Other State Railways ...	... ...	1,982,000
	TOTAL ...	3,312,000

"This grant is made in strict accordance with the conditions prescribed by the Secretary of State as follows :—

	£
Fixed grant...	2,500,000
Saving in 1879-80 re-granted	182,000
Capital expenditure on the East Indian Railway	630,000
TOTAL ...	3,312,000

"It is hoped that 988 miles of railway will be opened for traffic in 1880-81. This will complete the communication between Bombay and the North-Western Provinces through Rajputana. Good progress will be made towards the completion of railways and works of irrigation already begun, but the funds at our disposal for productive works are now so small that we cannot commence in the coming year any new works of magnitude. In Madras the chief outlay on irrigation works will be in the Godaveri Delta. In Bombay and Bengal the sanctioned works will be nearly all completed. In the North-Western Provinces the principal work will be on the Lower Ganges Canal. In the Punjab the weir at the head of the Sirhind Canal and the remaining large masonry works will be nearly finished; the new main line of the Western Jumna Canal will probably be opened, and the new Delhi branch will be well advanced.

"It is hoped that the Madras Harbour works will be finished in 1880-81. It was not possible to grant on this account more than £70,000 under the head of *Productive Public Works*, but the completion of the work being very important, this amount has been supplemented by a grant of £50,000 under the ordinary head.

"31. *Revenue and Working expenses, Public Works.*—Net revenue £318,000. The improvement is under Railways.

"32. I now come to the important subject of the provision of the Ways and Means for the service of the ensuing year.

"33. In this respect the responsibility of the Government of India is confined chiefly to the requirements of the public service in India. Its direct concern with the provision of Ways and Means to meet the demands of the Home Treasury is limited to the remittance of the amount for which the Secretary of State intimates his intention of drawing bills during the year. The Secretary of State has resolved to raise, in this way, during 1880-81, the sum of £16,900,000. Owing to the heavy estimated expenditure at home for the frontier railways (£360,000 in 1879-80, and £1,070,000 in 1880-81), this large sum will not much exceed the current requirements of the Home Treasury. The Secretary of State could not therefore frame his requisition upon us for less than £16,900,000; but he has authorised the Government of India to state that his drawings may be reduced if the demand for his bills upon India proves insufficient.

"34. According to present prospects, the balances in the treasuries in India on the 31st March 1880 are expected to amount to Rs. 14,19,00,000. The surplus of Imperial revenue in India during 1880-81 is estimated at Rs. 12,88,68,000, or, deducting from the expenditure the loss by exchange on the Secretary of State's bills, Rs. 16,26,68,000. We expect to receive in India the sum of Rs. 1,01,38,000 for remittance to England, and, in the shape of Savings Banks and Service Funds Deposits and recoveries of Railway Capital, Rs. 56,15,000. Besides the Secretary of State's bills, provision must be made for the estimated deficit in the Provincial and Local revenues of Rs. 11,60,000 and for the net disbursement of Rs. 19,50,000 on the Remittance and Deposit Accounts. Thus, including Rs. 20,28,00,000 for the Secretary of State's bills, we have to contemplate a liability of net Rs. 20,59,10,000, against which we have net assets amounting to Rs. 17,84,21,000, showing a deficiency of Rs. 2,74,89,000.

"35. The Government of India has had to consider whether the whole or any part of this sum should be provided from the balances, or whether it shall raise the whole or any part of it by a loan. After due deliberation we have resolved to adopt the former alternative, and to endeavour to meet all the expected demands in India, during the coming year, without recourse to the money market for a loan.

"36. In consequence of this resolution the balances in the treasuries in India on the 31st March 1881 are expected to fall somewhat below 11½ crores of rupees, a sum considerably less than the minimum sum which the Government of India usually estimates.

"37. The estimates of the Home remittance and Loan Transactions are habitually presented with expressed reserve; and this reserve must be understood to be this year greater than usual. But while thus emphatically reserving to ourselves the freest discretion to raise, during the year, any loan which actual events may render necessary, we consider the prospects of our being able to dispense with a loan during the year sufficiently substantial to make it unnecessary for us to enter any loan upon the estimates. We shall not in any case hesitate to raise any small Local Debenture Loans which may seem expedient during the year.

"38. The year 1878-79 was one of restricted and depressed trade as compared with the trade of the year immediately preceding it, though the value of the merchandise imported and exported (excluding gold and silver) was hardly below the average of the four years ending with 1877-78. When it is considered that famine still afflicted extensive provinces, that the war with Afghanistan was in progress, interfering with ordinary traffic on railway lines, causing a scarcity of carriage, and increasing the effects of drought and floods on the prices of food, and that trade generally in Europe and America was passing through a prolonged period of depression, it is a matter for congratulation that the industry of the country was able to bear up so well against adverse influences.

"The value of the exports of raw cotton, oilseeds, hides and skins, indigo, silk, wheat, saltpetre, lac, teakwood, and sugar, exhibited a sensible decline, most strongly marked in cotton, seeds, indigo, wheat, and sugar. The fall in cotton followed on a continuous decline of some years; the crops of seeds failed exten-

sively, and at the same time the European and American demand for them fell off; the wheat trade was for the time almost annihilated, the low range of prices and enormous supplies from America forbidding the competition of Indian wheat; and sugar, after a large trade in the two previous years, suffered from the increase of prices caused by exhaustion of stocks and a failure of the sugarcane crop in the North-Western Provinces. Large quantities in excess of the imports of the previous year were imported to supply the deficiency.

"But while the trade in these articles diminished, owing to what we may hope were in most cases temporary causes, the exports of cotton twist and piece goods, rice, jute and jute manufactures, tea, coffee, and wool, afforded indications of prosperity in some of our chief staples.

"The value of the cotton manufactures imported was smaller than it had been for many years. Metals, railway materials, liquors, coal, and apparel all declined, and there was an increase in silk, sugar, provisions, woollen goods, machinery, and spices.

"The net imports of silver were nearly £10¾ millions less than those of 1877-78, and gold was sent out of the country to the value of nearly £900,000.

"The trade of the ten months of the current year for which figures are available shows a marked recovery from the depression of 1878-79, a recovery which, with abundant harvests, a decline in the prices of food stuffs, and renewed vitality in European and American trade, may reasonably be expected to continue.

"Even raw cotton has shared in the recovery, both quantities and values having, for the first time for years, increased instead of diminished. Twist, rice, jute, hides and skins, tea, indigo, wheat, and saltpetre, have all increased, in some cases remarkably. The recovery of the rice trade, with the fall of prices and the reduced demand for consumption in India, is very satisfactory. So also is the increase in the trade in tea, although it is said that the planting interest has not been a gainer by the increased exports.

"The imports of merchandise also, like the exports, are much larger than in 1878-79. A large and active trade is being done in cotton goods, in the development of which there is reason to believe that the remission of duty on the coarser kinds of grey goods has aided. On the whole, the prospects of trade are satisfactory.

"39. I have now, my Lord, stated the general facts and figures for the past and present years, and for the year that is about to commence. The result must be considered highly satisfactory. The aggregate actual and estimated surpluses of the three years amount to £2,580,000. Let it be remembered that this will be arrived at after spending, out of our ordinary revenue, 5¾ millions on the war, 3½ millions on frontier railways, and £400,000 on famine relief; let it be remembered that the amount charged in these three years under the head *Loss by Exchange* has been nearly 10 millions; let it also be remembered that we have given up £340,000 from the License tax; £150,000 from Salt; £150,000 from the Inland sugar duties; £300,000 on cotton goods, and a multitude of other articles; and that the sum raised by taxation is thus less than the sum raised at the beginning of 1878, by more than £900,000.

"40. I shall now, My Lord, proceed to notice some of the more important questions of policy which the Government has had to consider. And first I may refer to that question which, at the present time, chiefly occupies our thoughts, the war in Afghanistan.

"My Lord, I do not now propose to discuss the reasons which led the Government to undertake this war. The discussion by me of such questions on the present occasion would be irrelevant to the matter before me. Whether the war has been just and necessary, or iniquitous and foolish, it has now to be carried on and paid for, and my present duty is confined to showing how the Government proposes to meet the obligations which, whether rightly or wrongly incurred, cannot now be avoided.

"41. There is, however, one question to which I must refer. It has been maintained by many persons that England, and not India, ought to bear the cost of the war in Afghanistan. I must explain why I consider this opinion incorrect:

"Circumstances may be imagined under which it would be just that England should bear the whole cost of military operations carried on by the Government of India, even though the finances of India might be so prosperous that they could without difficulty dispense with such assistance. It is conceivable that a war might be undertaken for the maintenance or defence of purely English interests, real or imaginary does not matter, and that India might be called upon by England to co-operate in such a war, although no Indian interests could be possibly served by it. In such a case the liability of England could not justly be denied.

"It will be said by those who are opposed to the policy which the Government has followed, that the war in Afghanistan falls precisely within this category, and that this war has been entered upon in defence of no Indian interest whatever, but in furtherance of the so-called Imperial policy adopted by Her Majesty's Government. Persons who hold this opinion may reasonably object to throwing any part of the cost of this war upon India; but this is not the opinion of the Government.

"42. Her Majesty's Government, and the Government of India, and, I will make bold to say, the intelligent loyalty of the people of India itself, hold that the war in Afghanistan was undertaken for the protection of India from the menaces of foreign aggression, and for the maintenance within her borders of permanent domestic tranquillity. The Government believed that this war could not be avoided, unless we were prepared to acquiesce in the establishment on our North-West Frontier of new conditions, which would infallibly lead to a great increase of military expenditure, to intolerable financial burdens and difficulties, and to the disturbance throughout India of the very foundations of our power. Great as is the interest of England in preventing such consequences, the questions at issue were primarily and essentially Indian questions.

"Believing that the true interests of India are indissolubly bound up with the peaceful maintenance of our own dominion, we say that this war was undertaken with the conviction that justice to India herself rendered it unavoidable. If it be right to expend the revenues of India in maintaining the armies by which British supremacy is ordinarily secured, in giving to her internal peace and good administration, in the development of her wealth and civilization, and on the thousand other beneficial objects which we desire to promote, it is right to spend those revenues in rendering it impossible that any hostile influence should grow up on her borders, to threaten the existence of everything which the duty of England to India makes us most desirous to develop.

"43. I can imagine few greater misfortunes to India than the loss of her financial independence, and the acceptance by England of financial responsibility for her Indian Empire. It would signify to India the loss of control over her own affairs in every department of her administration, the possible subordination of her interests to those of a foreign country, and the substitution of ignorance for knowledge in her Government. Although some rare instances may be quoted in which, when there seemed to be a conflict between English and Indian interests, it may perhaps be doubted whether India has been treated with perfect fairness, there can be no question that, on the whole, the government of India has been carried on with as honest and thorough a regard for Indian interests as if India had a separate national existence of her own. England may rightly be proud of the way in which she has treated her great dependency. These fortunate results have, however, been due not only to her justice, but also to the wisdom with which she has left to India a separate financial responsibility. England has felt that it would be no kindness to take upon herself burdens which India now bears, to guarantee Indian debts, pay for Indian wars, and relieve Indian famines. England has also felt that it was wise, in her own true interest, to refuse to take into her own hands the control of the £67,000,000 which now constitutes the revenue of India. England does not choose that there should be grounds for even a suspicion in regard to the purity of her motives. I say this in the belief that India has before her a future of increasing wealth and prosperity; but if this anticipation should not be verified, and her future should be one of financial embarrassment, the loss of her financial independence would bring with it other misfortunes. I trust that the people of England may never find cause for believ-

ing that the maintenance of their Indian Empire means the imposition of heavy burdens on themselves.

"44. If, My Lord, India is ever to have a separate national existence, she must have self-respect and self-reliance, and I am sure that Indian patriots, who, with perfect loyalty to British rule, may nevertheless have, as they may rightly have, visions and aspirations of a distant future of another kind, ought to be the first to declare that their magnificent country shall bear its own burdens. India expects justice from England, but does not ask for charity. She feels that, with her ample and splendid resources, her two hundred millions of people, her revenue, which is surpassed by that of two only of the greatest European nations, she is a source of strength, not of weakness, to the British Empire. Whether we look to the extent of her territory, or to the numbers and character of her population, her military strength and capabilities, her public revenue and credit, India is one of the great powers of the world, ready at all times to stand side by side with England, and to fulfil every obligation which she owes to the common interest. If England be wise, she will not suffer either her own people, or her friends, and still less will she suffer her enemies, to be ignorant of the fact that her Indian Empire possesses almost inexhaustible resources. I repudiate, as unworthy of India and of England, the notion that India requires help to protect herself against the hostility of an Afghan Chieftain, encouraged though he may have been by a great power beyond. Nor does the fact that English as well as Indian interests are at stake, afford any reason for asking England to help us with her money. Everything which conduces to the safety and prosperity and progress of India, is a matter of concern to England; but there is no more reason that England should help us to pay for a local war, necessary for the protection of the interests of India, than that she should help us in the relief of our famines, or in meeting the ordinary charges of our administration.

"45. Holding, my Lord, these views, it was, I confess, with some regret that I saw India, a year ago, accepting from England even the small amount of assistance which was given to us in the shape of a loan of £2,000,000, to be repaid without interest in seven years. But the circumstances of the time were peculiar. India had been suffering from a succession of famines and other unavoidable misfortunes, which had thrown enormous burdens on her finances, and there was a strong feeling in England, shared by men of all classes and parties, that, when the new calamity of war was added to the calamities which had gone before, England should help India in her difficulties. Although the course prompted by this generous feeling may not have been politically wise, its motives were so honourable to the people of England that I cannot cavil at it.

"46. But, whatever may be thought of the action taken in the past, when we were in a position of temporary embarrassment, no reasons exist at the present time for asking England to help us to meet the charges of the war. The figures which I have stated to the Council show that we have in our possession ample means of defraying all expenditure which it is likely we shall have to incur. We have obtained these means not only without the imposition of fresh burdens on the people, but at a time when we are relieving important industries, and freeing from taxation a vast number of persons, who, if not actually, are still relatively poor. To say that when we are reducing the pressure of taxation, when the general condition of the people of India is one of great prosperity, when every branch of our revenue is flourishing, and when we have actually got all the money that we want, we ought nevertheless to ask England to tax herself, and relieve us from a burden which we are perfectly able to bear, does not seem to me reasonable.

"47. But it will be said that, even if India must bear the cost of the Afghan war, and must pay for the frontier railways, the construction of which the war has made inevitable, all these charges ought not to be thrown on the present generation of tax-payers; that this expenditure is undertaken for the future, rather than for the present protection of India; that posterity should pay its share of burdens imposed for its benefit; and that these charges should be met by loans, not out of the income of the year.

"The question thus raised is an old one; but I think I may be allowed, without disrespect to those who think differently, to say that, in England at least, statesmen of all parties have agreed about the principles on which such questions are to be decided. Those principles are, that, especially in a country with a heavy public debt, and not able to reckon confidently on a large and constantly recurring surplus, by means of which new debt can certainly and speedily be cleared off, the wise course is undoubtedly to provide for war expenditure out of the revenue of the year, so far, but so far only, as this is possible without throwing excessive burdens on the taxpayers, and overloading (to use Sir Stafford Northcote's words) the springs of industry and commerce; and that, if the expenditure cannot thus be covered, the deficiency may properly be made good by loans or other temporary resources not included within the regular revenue of the year. This is the doctrine which I understand to be held by that great authority in matters of finance, Mr. Gladstone, and I have partly stated it in his own words, although at one time he went further in his advocacy of meeting such expenditure without recourse to loans. In India there may undoubtedly be special reasons for charging heavy war expenditure against loans, in preference to placing new burdens on the country. Not only is it difficult to make a very large and sudden addition to our existing taxation, but it may be politically unwise to do so. There would therefore be no cause for surprise if, in the case of having to meet a large expenditure on war, we were unable to contribute from current revenue as large a proportion of the cost as in England would be thought right. Nevertheless, the general principle is as true in India as in England,—that, to the utmost of our ability, we ought to provide for the expenses of every year out of the year's income, and to allow no borrowing that is not really unavoidable. As the late Prince Consort, contrasting these two plans of meeting war charges, observed:—"The former course is manly, statesmanlike, honest; the latter is convenient, cowardly, perhaps popular."

"48. For the reasons which I have given, it is improbable that the Government would, if our finances had been less prosperous, have thought it right to propose the imposition of fresh taxation to meet the expenses of the present war; but it is fortunate that no such question now arises. We can carry out the wise principles which I have quoted, not only without any fresh demand upon the resources of the country, but while we are giving relief from present taxation. I can hardly conceive that it can seriously be maintained that, having in our possession all the money that we are likely to require for the prosecution of the war, we should not spend it on that object, that we should abandon existing income, and then borrow to supply the loss.

"49. The reasons for which it is right to provide for the charges of the war out of current income apply equally, and indeed with greater force, to the charges for the frontier railways. Although they will permanently benefit the country, it is plain that we could not construct them with borrowed money on the grounds on which we borrow for productive public works, and that their cost must be included among our ordinary charges. If, however, we could not have paid for them out of our ordinary revenue, it would have been quite right to borrow for their construction. I should have said this because the works are absolutely necessary, and because the political and financial evils of borrowing would be less serious than those involved by fresh taxation. I should not have defended borrowing for these railways on the ground that they will benefit posterity as well as the present generation. That is a matter about which I know nothing; but I know that posterity will have quite enough to do in bearing its own burdens.

"50. I may add, with reference to these railways, that the urgent necessity for pushing on their construction is not likely to be denied even by those who have opposed the policy under which the war in Afghanistan was undertaken. The estimates show a probable expenditure on this account of £1,440,000 in the present year, and of £2,270,000 next year. The Council is aware of the great and unprecedented speed with which the Railway from the Indus to the foot of the Biluchistan hills, on the line towards Kandahar, has been pushed on. The extension of the Punjab Northern Railway from Jhelam to Rawalpindi and Peshawar, and to Khushalgarh, is making rapid pro-

gress. In less than four months from the commencement of operations, trains were running for 140 miles towards Kandahar; while on the Peshawar line, where the rails have to be carried over viaducts 100 feet high and through cuttings of rocks 60 feet deep, the engines are expected to reach the banks of the Indus before the end of 1880. Independently of military considerations, which possess, of course, at the present time, extreme importance, the completion of these lines, within the shortest practicable time, has become very urgent. As the Government of India has written on this subject, "it is obvious that immediate outlay upon the early and effectual improvement of our means of transport would be amply repaid by reduction in the excessive, and, to a great extent, wasteful expenditure which must otherwise be prolonged throughout the course of our present military operations, with the certainty of its recurrence on the first occasion of their renewal. The financial and economical interests affected by the inadequacy of our present Frontier communications are far-reaching, and the injury they sustain can scarcely be exaggerated."

"51. I have now, my Lord, to state to the Council the course which the Government proposes to take in regard to the Bill for amending the License Acts. It will be remembered that, when this measure last came before us, I announced, on behalf of the Government, that it was not proposed to take any further steps in the matter, until after the publication of the Financial Statement.

"The changes proposed in the existing law, when the Bill was introduced in November last, would, if they had been adopted, have had no appreciable effect upon the revenues, the amount surrendered by the exemption from taxation of the lower classes of traders being just made good by the extension of taxation to the official and professional classes. The effect of the further modifications subsequently proposed, and of the additional exemptions in favour of the poorer traders, would have been a loss on the one hand of £340,000 a year, and a gain on the other hand of £240,000, thus leaving us, as the general result, with £100,000 less revenue than we get now. The measure was essentially one which had for its object the equitable re-adjustment of taxation, and it had no financial importance.

"52. Before going further, I wish to ask the Council to recall the circumstances under which fresh taxation was imposed two years ago.

"The object of the new taxes was described in the preamble of the License Act passed by this Council; and nearly the same words were used in the other similar Acts passed for the various provinces of the Empire. It was stated that—'in order to provide means for defraying the public expenditure from time to time incurred, and to be incurred, for the relief and prevention of famine in British India, it is necessary to effect a permanent increase of the revenue.'

"In making this quotation, I do not attach any exaggerated importance to the declaration that these taxes were intended to give a 'permanent increase' to the revenues. It is, of course, competent to the Legislature to alter its policy in regard to this, as to any other matter. The declaration, nevertheless, has this value, that it shows the intention of the Legislature, when these measures were enacted two years ago; and since the object for which they were enacted—the protection of the country against famine—is undoubtedly as important now as it was then, and as earnestly desired by the Government, it is reasonable to say that very good cause ought to be shown, before we consent to give up taxes avowedly imposed to make a 'permanent increase' to the revenues.

"53. I may remind the Council what this increase really was. Taking together the measures adopted in the two years 1877 and 1878, the first new taxation was the Public Works cess, imposed on the land in Bengal: this yielded in 1878-79 £355,590. In 1878, new cesses were also imposed on the land in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces, yielding about £170,000. The total amount of new taxation on the land was therefore about £525,000; the actual receipts during the last two years have, however, not been so large, because it was thought right to postpone for a time the collection of the cess in parts of Northern India which had suffered from drought. Similar taxation was not imposed on the land in Madras and Bombay: the principal reason for this exemption was, that the salt duties had just been increased in those presidencies, and it was held to be inexpedient to impose cesses on the land at a time when the effects of the famine were still

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE O

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1878-79.	Budget Estimates, 1879-80.	Regular Estimates, 1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81.	Budget Estimates compared with Estimates. Increase.
CIVIL.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue ...	22,323,869	21,778,000	21,679,000	...	99,000	21,359,000	...
II.—Tributes	703,660	703,000	714,000	11,000	...	698,000	...
III.—Forest	603,939	670,100	660,600	...	9,800	688,400	27,800
IV.—Excise	2,619,349	2,742,000	2,765,000	23,000	...	2,782,000	17,000
V.—Assessed Taxes ...	900,920	896,000	797,000	...	99,000	535,000	...
VI.—Provincial Rates ...	2,638,835	2,740,000	2,706,000	...	34,000	2,764,000	58,000
VII.—Customs	2,326,561	2,248,000	2,231,000	...	17,000	2,175,000	...
VIII.—Salt	6,941,120	7,000,000	7,335,000	335,000	...	7,541,000	206,000
IX.—Opium	9,399,401	9,000,000	10,159,000	1,159,000	...	9,410,000	...
X.—Stamps	3,110,540	3,087,000	3,203,000	116,000	...	3,134,000	...
XI.—Registration ...	266,360	267,000	262,000	..	5,000	265,000	3,000
XII.—Mint	172,283	180,000	254,000	74,000	...	196,000	...
XIII.—Post Office ...	911,806	983,000	968,000	.	15,000	1,008,000	40,000
XIV.—Telegraph ...	403,627	357,000	460,300	103,300	...	403,200	2,800
XV.—Minor Departments ...	60,142	32,400	59,500	27,100	...	61,700	2,200
XVI.—Law and Justice ...	647,130	649,000	663,000	14,000	...	680,000	17,000
XVII.—Police	211,108	233,000	221,000	...	12,000	232,000	11,000
XVIII.—Marine	250,595	206,000	203,000	...	3,000	226,000	23,000
XIX.—Education	147,425	139,000	137,000	...	2,000	137,000	...
XX.—Medical ...	42,419	37,500	52,000	14,500	...	38,200	...
XXI.—Stationery and Printing	47,096	46,000	52,000	6,000	...	45,000	...
XXII.—Interest	612,934	624,000	701,500	77,500	...	611,000	...
XXIII.—Superannuation Contributions	571,871	430,500	430,500	...	...	291,700	...
XXIV.—Miscellaneous ...	334,693	306,100	315,000	8,900	...	262,000	...
XXV.—Railways	10,822	10,000	...	...	10,000	...	...
XXVI.—Irrigation and Navigation	168,619	184,000	192,000	8,000	.	181,000	...
XXVII.—Other Public Works ...	554,295	461,000	464,600	3,600	...	456,700	...
XXVIII.—Provincial and Local Deficit ..	973	208,000	59,000		149,000	247,000	188,000
XXIX.—Army	926,962	844,500	858,300	13,800	..	800,200	...
XXX.—Gain by Exchange ...	133,313	78,000	324,000	246,000	...	237,000	
TOTAL ...	58,042,667	57,140,900	59,226,300	2,085,400		57,615,000	1,0
Revenue from Productive Public Works.							
I.—Land Revenue ...	126,934	161,000	710,000	549,000	.	703,000	.
XXV.—Railways	6,167,312	6,444,000	6,701,000	257,000	...	7,545,000	844,000
XXVI.—Irrigation and Navigation	621,604	603,500	678,000	74,500	...	679,200	1,200
Total ...	6,915,850	7,208,500	8,089,000	880,500	..	8,927,200	838,200
GRAND TOTAL ...	64,958,517	64,348,900	67,315,300	2,966,400	...	66,542,200	... 7

Fort William;
DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
The 24th February 1880.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

'ERNMENT OF INDIA IN INDIA.

81.

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1878-79.	Budget Estimates, 1879-80.	Regular Estimates, 1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81, compared with Regular Estimates, 1879-80. Increase.	Decrease.
CIVIL.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Interest on Debt ...	1,981,957	2,089,500	1,862,600	...	226,900	1,644,100	...	218,500
Interest, other Accounts	377,827	385,000	380,600	...	4,400	398,400	17,800	...
Refunds and Drawbacks ...	406,562	356,000	350,000	...	6,000	318,000	...	32,000
'and Revenue ...	2,958,216	3,025,300	2,944,100	...	81,200	2,994,400	50,300	...
'orest	451,106	505,300	516,200	10,300	...	527,600	11,400	...
Excise	87,879	118,000	110,000	...	8,000	111,000	1,000	...
'ssessed Taxes ...	37,617	29,000	35,000	6,000	...	20,000	...	15,000
'rovincial Rates ...	64,431	53,000	50,000	...	3,000	53,000	3,000	...
'ustoms	200,417	203,000	201,000	...	2,000	204,000	3,000	...
alt	404,743	383,000	356,000	...	27,000	368,000	12,000	...
'pium ...	1,697,792	2,199,100	2,058,700	...	440,400	2,159,500	100,800	...
tamps	73,807	74,900	76,900	2,000	...	77,500	600	...
'gistration	160,801	155,000	162,000	7,000	...	166,000	4,000	...
int	94,607	87,300	83,300	...	4,000	91,500	8,200	...
ost Office	941,971	983,300	1,005,600	22,300	...	1,043,800	38,200	...
elegraph	388,313	392,200	385,200	...	7,000	380,900	...	4,300
dministration ...	1,269,500	1,279,600	1,271,900	...	7,700	1,245,500	...	26,400
inor Departments ...	328,265	346,600	336,100	...	10,500	415,100	79,000	...
aw and Justice ...	3,295,968	3,234,500	3,290,100	55,600	...	3,350,900	60,800	...
olice	2,419,119	2,472,000	2,485,000	13,000	...	2,513,000	28,000	...
arine	404,700	396,900	385,800	...	11,100	419,000	33,200	...
ducation	977,100	1,024,500	971,600	...	52,900	1,015,800	44,200	...
ccleslastical	153,562	159,900	154,700	...	5,200	158,600	3,900	...
edical	661,851	679,000	665,000	...	14,000	701,400	36,400	...
ationery and Printing...	283,416	345,900	328,700	...	17,200	415,700	87,000	...
olitical	435,858	375,700	428,200	52,500	...	393,000	...	35,200
llowances and Assignts....	1,792,419	1,887,900	1,878,900	...	9,000	1,824,900	...	54,000
vil Furlo. Allowances	4,182	2,000	4,000	2,000	...	3,000	...	1,000
eranuations ...	683,269	634,000	764,200	130,200	...	646,300	...	117,900
iscellaneous ..	266,220	245,000	294,000	49,000	...	243,300	...	50,700
mine Relief... ..	312,823	10,000	99,000	89,000	...	5,000	...	94,000
ilways ...	226,846	94,000	360,000	266,000	...	304,000	...	56,000
rigation and Navigation	629,308	643,800	710,800	67,000	...	633,800	...	77,000
her Public Works ...	4,220,707	4,752,200	4,006,400	...	745,800	4,216,500	210,100	
ovincial & Local Surplus	716,378	17,000	324,000	307,000	...	131,000	...	193,000
my	13,109,553	14,135,300	16,448,600	2,313,300	...	15,171,900	...	1,276,700
ss by Exchange ...	3,359,141	3,052,000	3,188,000	...	764,000	3,411,000	223,000	...
TOTAL ...	45,878,521	48,027,300	48,972,200	944,900	...	47,776,400	...	1,195,800
enditure on Productive Works (Working expenses and Interest).								
'erest on Debt ..	1,407,824	1,595,000	1,587,000	...	8,000	1,725,000	138,000	...
lways	1,645,795	1,697,500	1,890,200	192,700	...	1,855,200	...	35,200
igation and Navigation	382,007	391,000	412,000	21,000	...	393,000	...	19,000
Total ...	3,435,536	3,683,500	3,889,200	205,700	...	3,973,000	83,800	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	49,314,060	51,710,800	52,861,400	1,150,600	...	51,749,400	...	1,112,000
oductive Public Works	3,689,029	2,720,700	3,066,700	346,000	...	1,906,000	...	1,160,700

WATERFIELD, R. B. CHAPMAN

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE HC

Estim

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1878-79.	Budget Estimates, 1879-80.	Regular Estimates, 1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81.	Budget Estimates, 188 compared with Regu Estimates, 1879-80. Increase.	Decr
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
III.—Forest	1,494	1,600	1,400	...	200	1,600	200	..
XII.—Mint	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
XIV.—Telegraph ...	23,067	23,000	25,700	2,700	...	22,900	...	
XV.—Minor Departments	24,826	25,600	38,500	12,900	...	19,300	...	
XVII.—Marine ...	...	...	3,000	3,000	...	..	...	
XX.—Medical ...	1,913	1,500	2,000	500	...	1,800	...	
XXII.—Interest ...	15,433	10,000	7,500	...	2,500	10,000	2,500	.
XXIII.—Superannuation Contributions ...	103,387	95,500	98,500	3,000	...	94,300	...	
XXIV.—Miscellaneous ...	13,861	3,900	9,000	5,100	...	6,000	...	
XXVII.—Other Public Works ...	16,781	16,000	15,400	...	600	14,300	...	
XXIX.—Army ...	47,811	35,500	65,700	30,200	...	32,800	...	
TOTAL ...	248,625	212,600	266,700	54,100	...	203,000	...	
Revenue from Productive Public Works.								
XXVI.—Irrigation ...	552	500	1,000	500	.	800	...	
TOTAL ...	249,177	213,100	267,700	54,600	...	203,800	...	

Fort William;
FINANCE AND COMMERCE

E. W KELLNER.

SURY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

1.

XPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1878-79.	Budget Estimates, 1879-80.	Regular Estimates, 1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81, compared with Regular Estimates, 1879-80. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
IREST ON DEBT ...	2,593,112	2,668,500	2,589,400	...	79,100	2,369,900	...	219,500
IREST, OTHER ACOUNTS	876	1,000	1,400	400	...	1,600	200	...
D REVENUE ...	1,794	2,700	900	...	1,800	600	...	300
EST	3,828	4,100	4,800	700	...	4,400	...	400
M	938	900	300	...	600	500	200	...
IPS	41,646	36,100	36,100	...	...	27,500	...	8,600
T	9,384	25,700	20,700	...	5,000	19,500	...	1,200
OFFICE ...	91,356	99,700	125,400	25,700	...	98,200	...	27,200
GRAPH ...	82,477	138,800	106,800	...	32,000	86,100	...	20,700
INISTRATION ...	218,164	218,400	213,100	...	5,300	220,500	7,400	...
OR DEPARTMENTS ...	27,061	28,400	30,900	2,500	...	21,900	...	9,000
AND JUSTICE ...	1,095	1,500	1,900	400	...	2,100	200	...
NE	144,003	149,100	172,200	23,100	...	149,000	...	23,200
ATION	1,154	500	400	...	100	200	...	200
ESIASTICAL ...	1,638	1,100	1,300	200	...	400	...	900
CAL	7,208	...	8,000	8,000	...	7,600	...	400
ONERY AND PRINTG	188,024	190,100	114,300	...	75,800	66,300	...	48,000
ICAL	12,935	50,300	42,800	...	7,500	43,000	200	...
WANCES AND ASSIGNINTS	34,065	21,100	21,100	...	...	21,100	...	...
FURLOUGH ALLOWCES	227,079	230,000	216,000	...	14,000	230,000	14,000	...
ANNUATIONS ...	1,312,251	1,289,000	1,329,800	40,800	...	1,335,700	5,900	...
LLANEOUS ...	27,148	32,000	20,000	...	12,000	20,700	700	...
IN RELIEF ...	597	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ATION ...	1,611	200	200	...	...	200	...	...
S WORKS ...	97,540	142,800	139,600	...	3,200	89,500	...	50,100
... ...	3,982,872	4,119,700	4,618,400	498,700	...	5,121,100	502,700	...
TOTAL ...	9,109,856	9,451,700	9,815,800	364,100	...	9,937,600	121,800	...
re on Productive lic Works.								
AYS	4,689,276	4,744,500	4,736,800	...	7,700	4,592,000	...	144,800
ATION ...	50,111	50,000	50,000	...	...	50,000	...	...
TOTAL ...	4,739,387	4,794,500	4,786,800	...	7,700	4,642,000	...	144,800
TOTAL ...	13,849,243	14,246,200	14,602,600	356,400	...	14,579,600	...	23,000
TIVE PUBLIC KS	692,869	779,300	633,300	...	146,000	1,406,000	772,700	...

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT THE TREAS

RECEIPTS.	Accounts, 1878-79.	Budget Estimates, 1879-80.	Regular Estimates, 1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81.	Budget Estima compared wit Estimates, Increase.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Balance	14,498,302	12,988,800	12,792,153	...	196,647	14,193,075	1,400,922
II.—Imperial revenue ...	64,958,517	64,348,900	67,315,300	2,966,400	...	66,542,200	...
III.—Provincial and Local surplus... ...	716,378	17,000	324,000	307,000	...	131,000	...
IV.—Service funds, civil ...	616,401	603,000	591,000	...	12,000	603,000	12,000
V.—Service funds, military	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI.—Loans to native states, corporations and individuals repaid ...	228,361	216,000	1,078,000	862,000	...	213,000	...
VII.—Savings banks' deposits...	677,946	730,000	765,000	35,000	...	793,000	28,000
VIII.—Other deposits received & advances recovered	16,825,797	12,429,000	12,670,900	241,900	...	12,602,500	...
IX.—Local remittances ...	167,330	456,000	178,000	...	278,000	86,000	...
X.—Inter-provincial and inter-departmental transactions ...	17,967,362	25,000,000	25,663,000	663,000	...	26,019,000	356,000
XI.—Remittance account with the Home Treasury ...	1,389,859	1,089,000	1,335,600	246,600	...	1,054,000	...
XIII.—Political and Trust Funds ...	267,380	384,000	74,000	...	310,000	83,000	9,000
XIV.—Public debt incurred*	4,344,174	5,000,000	9,264,500	4,264,500	...	819,700	...
XV.—Treasury Notes ...	262,636	218,000	195,000	...	23,000	308,000	113,000
XVI.—Guaranteed railway capital received ...	2,310,878	2,149,700	2,022,600	...	127,100	1,459,000	...
TOTAL ...	125,231,321	125,629,400	134,269,053	8,639,653	...	124,906,475	...

* The Estimates in this Statement of the amounts to be borrowed and to be supplied to the Home Treasury by Bills in 188 that the Secretary of State will raise by Bills the exact amount stated; or that the exact an

Abstract of the above showing

ACCOUNTS, 1878-79.	£		£	REGU
Surplus of Imperial revenue ...	11,955,428	Service funds, military ...	349,940	Surplus of Imperial revenue ...
Surplus of Provincial and local revenue ...	715,405	Loans to native states, corporations and individuals	1,048,705	Do. of Provincial and Local ...
Service funds, civil ...	96,375	Savings banks' deposits withdrawn	12,934	Service funds, civil ...
Political and Trust Funds	6,924	Secretary of state's bills paid	15,464,758	Savings banks' deposits ...
Public debt incurred ...	3,817,184	Deposits repaid ...	1,649,656	Deposits ...
Treasury Notes ...	122,750	Remittances ...	695,236	Remittances ...
Guaranteed railway capital received ...	771,014			Public debt incurred ...
Balance reduced ...	1,706,149			Treasury Notes ...
				Guaranteed railway capital received ...
TOTAL ...	19,221,229	TOTAL ...	19,221,229	TOTAL ...

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN INDIA.

DISBURSEMENTS.	Accounts, 1878-79.	Budget Estimates, 1879-80.	Regular Estimates, 1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81 compared with Regular Estimates, 1879-80. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
—Imperial expenditure ...	53,003,089	54,431,500	55,928,100	1,496,600	...	53,655,400	...	2,272,700
—Provincial and Local deficits	973	208,000	59,000	...	149,000	247,000	188,000	...
—Service funds, civil ...	520,026	453,000	421,000	...	32,000	451,000	30,000	...
—Service funds, military ...	349,940	214,000	220,000	6,000	—	32,000	...	188,000
—Loans advanced to native states, corporations and individuals ...	1,277,066	416,000	1,251,000	835,000	...	232,000	...	1,019,000
—Savings banks' deposits withdrawn ...	690,880	700,000	648,000	...	52,000	669,000	21,000	...
—Other deposits repaid and advances made ...	18,475,453	12,243,000	12,432,500	189,500	...	12,166,500	...	266,000
—Local remittances ...	42,079	837,000	...	...	837,000	...	...	...
—Inter-provincial and inter-departmental transactions ...	19,566,018	24,525,000	25,539,078	1,014,078	...	26,667,000	1,127,922	...
—Remittance account with the home treasury ...	611,690	256,500	908,500	652,000	...	109,200	...	799,300
—Secretary of state's bills on India paid* ...	15,464,758	15,000,000	15,750,000	750,000	...	16,900,000	1,150,000	...
—Political and Trust Funds	260,456	368,000	134,000	...	234,000	151,000	17,000	...
—Public debt discharged ...	496,990	1,673,500	5,397,300	3,723,800	...	836,700	...	4,560,600
—Treasury Notes ...	139,886	126,500	39,000	...	87,500	33,000	...	6,000
—Guaranteed railway capital withdrawn ...	1,539,864	1,608,900	1,348,500	...	260,400	1,312,500	...	36,000
—Balance ...	12,792,153	12,568,500	14,193,075	1,624,575	...	11,444,175	...	2,748,900
TOTAL ...	125,231,321	125,629,400	134,269,053	8,639,653	...	124,906,475	...	9,362,578

that can now be made; but they are subject to modification as the year goes on; the Government must not be understood to pledge itsel be borrowed during the year; or that it will be borrowed in India or in England as the case may be.

ys and Means are provided.

TES, 1879-80.

	£
RVICE FUNDS, MILITARY ...	220,000
ANS TO NATIVE STATES, CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS	173,000
LITICAL AND TRUST FUNDS	60,000
CRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS PAID ...	15,750,000
LANCE INCREASED ...	1,40 ,922
TOTAL ...	17,603,922

BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1880-81.

	£
SURPLUS OF IMPERIAL REVENUE	12,886,800
SERVICE FUNDS, CIVIL ...	152,000
SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS ...	124,000
DEPOSITS ...	436,000
REMITTANCES ...	382,800
TREASURY NOTES ...	275,000
GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL RECEIVED ...	146,500
BALANCE REDUCED ...	2,748,900
TOTAL ...	17,152,000

	£
DEFICIT OF PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL EXPENDITURE ...	116,000
SERVICE FUNDS, MILITARY ...	32,000
LOANS TO NATIVE STATES, CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS	19,000
POLITICAL AND TRUST FUNDS	68,000
DEBT DISCHARGED ...	17,000
SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS PAID ..	16,900,000
TOTAL ...	17,152,000

V

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT THE E

RECEIPTS.	Accounts, 1878-79.	Budget Estimates, 1879-80.	Regular Estimates, 1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81.	Budget Estimates compared with Regular Estimates.	
							Increase.	De
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
I.—Balance	1,076,657	1,211,200	1,117,925	...	93,275	1,806,925	689,000	
II.—Public revenue ...	249,177	213,100	267,700	54,600	...	203,800	...	
VIII.—Deposits received and advances recovered ...	28,070	4,000	30,100	26,100	...	3,500	...	
XI.—Secretary of State's Bills on India sold and bills bought in India	15,464,758	15,000,000	15,750,000	750,000	...	16,900,000	1,150,000	
XII.—Other miscellaneous remittances from India ...	501,249	107,000	150,400	43,400	...	129,000	...	
XIV.—Public debt incurred* ...	3,726,584	3,009,500	3,873,500	864,000	...	2,013,300	...	1,8
XV.—Guaranteed railway capital received	873,799	923,300	819,400	...	103,900	250,000	...	5
TOTAL ...	21,920,294	20,468,100	22,009,025	1,540,925	...	21,306,525	...	7

* The Estimates in this Statement of the amount to be supplied to the Home Treasury by Bills in 1880-81 and of the Debt transactions the Secretary of State will raise by Bills the exact amount stated

Abstract of the above showing ho

ACCOUNTS, 1878-79.				REGULAI	
	£		£		
Net Deposits received and advances recovered ...	18,780	Deficit of Revenue ...	14,292,935	Net Deposits received and Advances recovered ...	2
Secretary of State's Bills ...	15,464,758	Net Miscellaneous Remittances	575,874	Secretary of State's Bills ...	15,7
Net Public Debt incurred ...	352,084	Net Guaranteed Railway Capital withdrawn ...	925,545	Net Public Debt incurred ...	1,2
		Balance increased ...	41,268		
TOTAL ...	15,835,622	TOTAL ...	15,835,622	TOTAL ...	17,0

Fort William;
DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,

;ASURY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DISBURSEMENTS.	Accounts, 1878-79.	Budget Estimates, 1879-80.	Regular Estimates, 1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81.	Budget Estimates, 1880-8 compared with the Regular Estimates, 1879-80. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
-Public Expenditure ...	14,542,112	15,025,500	15,235,900	210,400	...	15,985,600	749,700	...
-Deposits repaid and advances made	9,290	4,000	4,500	500	...	3,500	...	1,000
-Miscellaneous remittances to India	1,077,123	1,033,500	1,040,500	7,000	...	1,142,800	102,300	...
-Public debt discharged ...	3,374,500	2,009,500	2,609,700	600,200	...	1,290,300	...	1,319,400
-Guaranteed railway capital withdrawn	1,799,344	1,464,100	1,311,500	...	152,600	1,078,500	...	233,000
-Balance	1,117,925	931,500	1,806,925	875,425	...	1,805,825	...	1,100
TOTAL ...	21,920,294	20,468,100	22,009,025	1,540,925	...	21,306,525	...	702,500

at can now be made; but they are subject to modification as the year goes on; the Government must not be understood to pledge itself tha bt transactions will be carried out as estimated.

ys and Means are provided.

ES, 1879-80.

	£
ICIT OF REVENUE ...	14,968,200
MISCELLANEOUS REMIT-ANCES TO INDIA ...	890,100
GUARANTEED RAILWAY APITAL WITHDRAWN ...	492,100
ANCES INCREASED .	689,000
TOTAL ...	17,039,400

BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1880-81.

	£
SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS	16,900,000
NET DEBT INCURRED ...	723,000
BALANCE REDUCED ...	1,100
TOTAL ...	17,624,100

	£
DEFICIT OF REVENUE ...	15,781,80
NET MISCELLANEOUS REMIT-TANCES TO INDIA ...	1,013,80
NET GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL WITHDRAWN ...	828,50
TOTAL ...	17,624,1

E. B. CHAPMAN

IX.

CLOSING BALANCES OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

	Regular Estimate, 1879-80.			Budget Estimate, 1880-81.		
	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
India	...	4,900	4,900	...	3,000	3,000
Central Provinces	64,500	40,700	105,200	59,400	34,100	93,500
British Burmah	166,900	49,800	216,700	122,300	47,800	170,100
Assam	16,300	2,600	18,900	25,800	4,300	30,100
Bengal	524,900	256,500	781,400	561,700	324,400	886,100
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	337,200	430,700	767,900	195,600	474,200	669,800
Punjab	86,700	54,400	141,100	98,100	58,500	156,600
Madras	44,100	372,500	416,600	76,200	306,600	382,800
Bombay	91,200	124,600	215,800	32,400	97,300	129,700
Total ...	1,331,800	1,336,700	2,668,500	1,171,500	1,350,200	2,521,700

	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
DEFICIT of recorded Revenue compared with whole recorded Expenditure ...	3,930,374	2,601,684	5,992,062	8,334,139	2,337,507	3,581,000	2,895,000
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS, Capital Expenditure ...	4,249,571	4,270,629	3,809,284	4,791,052	4,381,898	3,700,000	3,312,000
Recorded Revenue compared with the recorded Expenditure, excluding Expenditure on Productive Public Works—							
SURPLUS ...	319,197	1,668,945	...	...	2,044,391	119,000	417,000
DEFICIT ...	...	...	2,182,778	3,543,087			
Net Public Debt incurred ...	8,398,168	4,109,522	4,750,145	7,345,416	4,199,263	5,131,000	706,000
NET PUBLIC DEBT incurred, including Capital transactions with Guaranteed Railway and other Companies and Native States, &c. ...	4,382,300	2,878,300	3,317,000	6,496,200	3,209,100	5,523,300	488,000
Value of commodities exported, excluding Gold and Silver ...	56,359,000	58,000,000	61,014,000	65,222,000	60,937,000		
Value of commodities imported, excluding Gold and Silver ...	36,222,000	38,887,000	37,428,000	41,464,000	37,800,000		
EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS, excluding Gold and Silver ...	20,137,000	19,204,000	23,586,000	23,758,000	23,137,000		
Net imports of Gold ...	1,874,000	1,545,000	207,000	468,000	(Exports) 896,000		
Net imports of Silver ...	4,642,000	1,553,000	7,199,000	14,676,000	3,970,000		
TOTAL NET IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER ...	6,516,000	3,098,000	7,406,000	15,144,000	3,074,000		
Excess of Exports over Imports, including Gold and Silver ...	13,621,000	16,106,000	16,180,000	8,614,000	20,063,000		
Grand total value of Imports and Exports of all kinds ...	102,348,000	104,480,000	113,908,000	126,252,000	109,777,000		
SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS sold (Rupees) ... Rs.	11,74,37,000	13,75,00,000	14,85,70,000	11,69,85,000	16,91,24,000	18,90,00,000	20,28,00,000
Sterling Equivalent received ... £	10,841,600	12,390,000	12,696,000	10,134,000	13,949,000	15,750,000	16,900,000
SILVER coined at the Indian Mints ...	4,897,000	2,550,000	6,271,000	16,180,000	7,210,770	8,421,902	
Gold coined in Germany ...	...	12,756,000	2,873,000	7,112,000	5,475,340	1,509,877	
Silver coined in Germany ...	...	6,602,000	9,523,000	1,669,000	88,498	...	
Maximum PRICE OF AN OZ. TROY STANDARD SILVER IN LONDON ...	59¼d. (25th April)	57⅜d. (27th April)	58⅝d. (18th Jan)	55⅝ (8th Oct.)	54¼d. (2nd April)	53¾ (Nov.)	
Minimum ditto ...	57d. (9th March)	52¼d. (22nd March)	47d. (7th July)	53⅛ (21st June)	48½d. (21st Dec.)	49⅝ (April)	
Maximum price of a sovereign in Calcutta ... Rs.	10 12 0	11 12 0	13 (7th July)	11 14 0 (5th Sept.)	12 11 (March)	12 11 (May)	
Minimum ditto ... "	10 9 0	11	11 Rs. 3as. (6th Feb.)	11 4 0 (10th April)	11 11 (11th June)	11 15 (Jan.)	
AVERAGE EXCHANGE upon Secretary of State's Bills sold per rupee ... £	1s. 10·22d.	1s. 9·64d.	1s. 8·49d.	1s. 8·79d.	1s. 7·761d.	1s. 8d.	1s. 8d.
Fixed RATE OF EXCHANGE for the ADJUSTMENT of transactions between the Indian and Imperial Treasuries ...	1s. 10d.	1s. 10¼d.	1s 9¾d.	1s. 9½d.	1s. 9d.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 8½d.
Maximum RATE OF DISCOUNT ON LOANS on demand at the BANK OF BENGAL, Calcutta ...	11 (11th April)	9 (May)	11 (April)	12 (May)	9 (1st April)	9 (April)	
Minimum ditto ...	3½ (July to Nov.)	4 (Nov. and Dec.)	5 (Aug. and Sept.)	(Dec. and Jan.)	3 (7th Nov.)	3 (Jan.)	
Maximum RATE OF DISCOUNT at the BANK OF ENGLAND ...	6 (Dec.)	4 (Oct. and Jan.	2 throughout the year.	5 (Oct. and Nov.)	6 (Oct. and Nov.)	3 (April to Oct.)	
Minimum ditto ...	2½ (July)	2 (Aug.)		2 (subsequently.)	2½ (30th May)	2 (Nov. to Feb.)	
Maximum MONEY BALANCES of the three PRESIDENCY BANKS ...	6,927,800 (July)	7,041,800 (July)	6,382,700 (July)	7,574,900 (Jan.)	6,978,500 (July)	7,703,600 (Febr.)	
Minimum ditto ...	4,359,200 (May)	4,762,300 (May)	4,132,500 (Oct.)	3,672,200 (April)	4,589,300 (Jan.)	4,150,400 (April)	
Maximum price in Calcutta of Govt. FOUR PER CENT. RUPEE SECURITIES ...	104¾ (15th July)	102⅞ (3rd June)	102⅜ (25th July)	98¼ (27th June)	97 (July and Aug.)	95½ (July)	
Minimum ditto ...	101½ (25th March)	99 (21st March)	96¼ (13th Jan.)	92 (5th Sept.)	91⅞ (March)	91¼ (May)	
Maximum amount outstanding on London Register, of RUPEE SECURITIES ENFACED FOR INTEREST DRAFTS ...	14,214,617 (Nov.)	14,407,861 (Oct.)	14,125,982 (April)	14,588,744	15,950,002 (Feb.)	19,210,709 (Jan.)	
Minimum ditto ...	13,098,988 (May)	14,111,441 (April)	12,655,322 (Dec.)	13,057,964	13,826,493 (Oct.)	15,908,182 (May)	
Maximum price in London of such securities (in Gold) ...	98	93½ (7th April)	92 (15th Dec.)	84½ (5th April)	81¾ (1st April)	80¾ (Oct.)	
Minimum ditto ...	93½	82 (4th March)	77 (8th July)	81¼ (23rd Jan.)	72 (23rd Oct.)	71¼ (May)	
Maximum price in London of Secretary of State's FOUR PER CENT. STERLING BONDS	104⅞ (Feb.)	106½ (5th Aug.)	104¾ (22nd Feb.)	104½ (30th Aug.)	104¼ (July & Aug.)	105¼	
Minimum ditto ...	100½ (April)	102¾ (3rd June)	101 (20th Oct.)	100½ (21st Mar.)	97 (Oct.)	100⅜	
Maximum GOVERNMENT PAPER CURRENCY outstanding ...	11,327,607 (7th Feb.)	12,161,224 (22nd Oct.)	12,551,185 (7th Feb.)	15,757,790 (15th Jan.)	14,584,900 (Sept.)	14,329,700 (Jan.)	
Minimum ditto ...	9,221,438 (7th April)	10,668,628 (7th May)	10,532,294 (15th May)	11,130,528 (30th April)	11,423,600 (March)	11,113,800 (June)	
Number of SAVINGS BANKS ...	326	330	340	343	338	339	
Number of Depositors in Savings Banks ...	67,316	73,401	80,004	83,518	84,503	90,584	
Amount deposited in Savings Banks ...	1,746,793	1,895,452	1,936,193	1,925,335	1,912,401	2,057,639	
Average of each Deposit ...	25	25	24	23	22	22	
Net addition to Deposits ...	9,936	148,659	40,741	10,858 (Decrease.)	12,934 (Decrease.)	145,238	
Cash Reserve at the BANK OF FRANCE in December of each year—in 000's of							

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE II.—*Sea-borne Trade for the year (Principal articles arranged in order of their declared*

No.	EXPORTS.		1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1
1	OPIUM—						
	Quantity	Chests.	94,746	88,350	96,870	92,820	
	Value	£	11,956,972	11,148,426	12,404,748	12,374,355	12,
	Average declared value per chest, in Rupees	Rs.	1,262	1,261	1,281	1,333	
2	COTTON—						
	Raw—						
	Quantity	Cwt.	5,600,086	5,009,788	4,557,914	3,459,077	2
	Value	£	15,257,342	13,278,964	11,746,184	9,383,534	7
	Average declared value per lb.— Annas		As. 3 11	As. 3 9	As. 3 8	As. 3 10	A
	Average declared value per lb.— Pence, at average exchange		5·40	5·13	4·71	4·98	
	Twist and Yarn—						
	Quantity	Lbs.	2,834,725	6,228,511	7,926,710	15,600,291	21
	Value	£	147,562	266,951	367,303	682,059	
	Average declared value per lb.	Annas.	As. 8 4	As. 6 10	As. 7 5	As. 7 0	
	Other manufactures—Value ..	£	364,812	396,472	445,079	460,674	
	Average declared value per yard— Grey or unbleached... ...	Annas.	...	As. 2 6	As. 2 6	As. 2 3	
	Average declared value per yard— Coloured, printed, or dyed	"	...	As. 4 9	As. 5 3	As. 4 10	
	Percentage of manufactures on whole value exported		3·25	4·76	6·47	10·85	
3	RICE AND PADDY—						
	Quantity	Cwt.	17,392,938	20,416,032	19,914,334	18,428,386	21
	Value	£	4,765,334	5,311,095	5,815,221	6,950,276	8
	Average declared value of husked rice per cwt.— Rupees		2 0 10	2 2 3	2 15 1	3 12 6	
	Average declared value of husked rice per cwt.— Shillings, at average exchange		5·11	4·70	5·02	6·55	
4	JUTE—						
	Raw and manufactured—Value	£	3,485,522	3,294,521	3,356,124	4,289,241	
	Average declared value of raw jute per cwt.— Rupees		5 14 7	5 6 2	5 13 1	6 7 3	
	Average declared value of raw jute per cwt.— Shillings, at average exchange		10·94	9·72	9·94	11·18	
	Percentage of manufactures on whole value exported		6·85	14·85	21·43	17·97	
5	SEEDS—						
	Quantity	Cwt.	6,074,756	10,506,822	9,582,865	12,187,020	
	Value	£	3,235,950	5,461,982	5,319,124	7,360,284	
	Average declared value of linseed per cwt.— Rupees		5 0 0	5 4 6	5 5 11	5 13 10	
	Average declared value of linseed per cwt.— Shillings, at average exchange		9·27	9·52	9·17	10·16	
6	TEA—						
	Quantity	Lbs.	21,137,087	24,361,599	27,784,124	33,459,075	3
	Value	£	1,937,429	2,166,417	2,607,425	3,044,571	
	Average declared value per lb.— Annas		As. 14 8	As. 14 3	As. 15 0	As. 14 6	A
	Average declared value per lb.— Shillings, at average exchange		1·70	1·60	1·60	1·57	
7	HIDES AND SKINS—						
	Quantity	No.	18,162,851	19,433,332	19,792,877	22,916,317	2
	Value	£	2,677,767	2,943,575	2,998,684	3,756,888	
	Percentage of dressed or manufactured to whole value		18·87	40·44	49·77	48·29	
8	INDIGO—						
	Quantity	Cwts.	81,466	110,392	100,384	120,605	
	Value	£	2,576,302	2,875,062	2,962,785	3,494,334	
	Average declared value per cwt.— Rupees		316 3 10	260 7 0	295 2 4	289 11 9	2
	Average declared value per cwt.— Sterling, at average exchange	£	29·27	23·48	25·19	25·09	
9	COFFEE—						
	Quantity	Cwts.	311,831	371,986	362,489	297,327	
	Value	£	1,305,335	1,627,027	1,345,822	1,338,499	
	Average declared value per cwt.— Rupees		41 13 9	43 11 10	44 7 10	45 0 3	
	Average declared value per cwt.— Shillings, at average exchange		77·51	78·88	75·97	77·98	
10	WOOL—						
	Raw and manufactured—Value	£	1,159,086	1,295,193	1,293,490	1,151,518	
	Average declared value of raw wool per lb.— Annas		As. 7 2	As. 7 4	As. 7 2	As. 6 6	
	Average declared value of raw wool per lb.— Pence, at average exchange		9·90	9·95	9·22	8·44	
11	SILK—						
	Raw and manufactured—Value	£	998,450	656,728	1,000,566	854,629	
	Average declared value of raw silk per lb.— Rupees		4 10 1	3 2 9	5 7 8	4 10 5	
	Average declared value of raw silk per lb.— Shillings, at average exchange		8·57	5·72	9·25	8·06	
12	WHEAT—						
	Quantity	Cwts.	1,069,076	2,498,185	5,583,336	6,340,150	
	Value	£	490,435	901,026	1,956,332	2,856,990	
	Average declared value per cwt.— Rupees		4 9 5	3 9 8	3 8 0	4 8 1	
	Average declared value per cwt.— Shillings, at average exchange		8·50	6·51	5·98	7·80	
13	SALTPETRE—						
	Quantity	Cwts.	553,330	415,080	466,218	389,002	
	Value	£	501,468	348,949	381,706	379,002	
	Average declared value per cwt.— Rupees		9 1 0	8 6 7	8 3 0	9 11 11	
	Average declared value per cwt.— Shillings, at average exchange		16·78	15·16	13·96	16·88	
14	LAC—						
	Value	£	254,011	755,747	536,976	362,048	
15	TEAK WOOD—						
	Quantity	Cubic Tons.	42,868	60,612	45,108	56 939	
	Value	£	328,564	440,618	332,764	406,652	
	Average declared value per cubic ton— Rupees		76 10 4	72 11 1	73 12 4	71 6 8	
	Average declared value per cubic ton— Sterling, at average exchange	£	7·09	6·83	6·29	6·19	
16	SUGAR—						
	Value	£	319,238	253,937	925,196	745,851	

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

Sea-borne Trade for the year, &c.—continued.

No.	IMPORTS.		1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
1	COTTON—						
	Twist and Yarn—						
	Quantity	Lbs.	37,097,260	31,927,340	33,270,208	36,196,661	33,145,651
	Value	£	3,157,780	2,794,769	2,733,535	2,850,616	2,779,774
	Average declared value per lb. ... ... Annas		...	11·00	13·14	12·60	13·42
	Average declared value per lb. ... ... Pence at average exchange ...		...	1*s.* 6·93*d.*	1*s.* 4·83*d.*	1*s.* 4·37*d.*	1*s.* 4·57*d.*
	Other manufactures—						
	Value	£	16,263,560	16,463,875	16,012,932	17,332,639	14,137,694
	TOTAL COTTON GOODS.—Gross Imports ...	£	19,421,340	19,258,644	18,746,467	20,183,255	16,917,468
	Re-exports—						
	Twist and Yarn—						
	Quantity	*Lbs.*	*781,220*	*792,668*	*839,539*	*934,437*	*754,648*
	Value	£	*56,249*	*57,424*	*58,123*	*62,733*	*51,217*
	Other manufactures—						
	Value	£	*1,061,727*	*984,105*	*1,064,392*	*1,089,614*	*1,132,627*
	Total Re-exports ...	£	*1,117,976*	*1,041,529*	*1,122,815*	*1,152,347*	*1,183,844*
	TOTAL COTTON GOODS.—Net Imports ...	£	18,303,364	18,217,115	17,623,652	19,030,908	15,733,624
2	METALS	Value £	2,607,122	3,310,452	3,721,007	3,736,958	3,372,903
3	SILK, (Raw and Manufactured)	" "	1,583,405	1,404,235	1,037,957	1,485,550	1,496,487
4	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK	" "	780,867	1,079,105	1,194,145	1,727,560	1,491,831
5	SUGAR	" "	516,564	895,929	403,607	798,036	1,180,880
6	LIQUORS	" "	1,636,568	1,702,197	1,585,345	1,683,655	1,372,487
7	PROVISIONS	" "	363,727	717,234	664,938	861,116	990,530
8	WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES	" "	557,585	1,119,274	911,890	955,142	961,666
9	MACHINERY AND MILL-WORK	" "	1,185,943	1,439,921	963,504	873,960	893,875
10	COAL, (excluding coke and patent fuel)—						
	Quantity	Tons	360,252	388,480	523,384	603,731	473,027
	Value	£	685,720	647,562	918,309	1,001,942	881,444
	Average declared value per ton— Rupees		19·03	16·67	17·54	16·64	18·63
	Average declared value per ton— Shillings, at average exchange ...		34·94	31·01	30·34	28·83	30·68
11	SALT—						
	Quantity	Tons.	277,085	365,254	298,776	251,231	274,182
	Value	£	755,771	601,116	430,895	401,366	593,621
	Average declared value per ton— Rupees		27·28	16·45	14·42	15·78	21·65
	Average declared value per ton— Shillings, at average exchange ...		50·51	29·66	24·62	27·35	35·65
12	APPAREL	Value £	620,456	634,256	512,860	579,106	546,089
13	SPICES	" "	179,126	395,988	432,991	488,884	509,043

TABLE III.—*Sea-borne Trade for the first ten months (Principal articles arranged in order of their declared value).*

	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	£	£	£	£	£
Value of commodities exported, excluding gold and silver ...	16,309,370	18,265,519	52,210,342	47,821,206	51,522,819
Value of commodities imported, excluding gold and silver ...	30,830,219	30,408,746	34,457,474	32,426,305	33,557,0[illegible]5
Excess Exports ...	15,479,151	17,856,773	17,752,868	15,394,901	17,965,724
Net imports of silver	966,336	5,628,814	13,117,467	2,187,577	6,680,763
Net imports of gold	1,186,222	110,234	278,765	—482,078	1,388,535
TOTAL NET IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER ...	2,152,558	5,218,580	13,396,232	1,705,499	8,069,298
GRAND TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF ALL KINDS ..	83,124,766	91,365,735	101,112,057	88,090,522	96,944,010

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE III.—*Sea-borne Trade for the first Ten months, &c.*—continued.

No.	EXPORTS.			Ten Months, 1st April to 31st January.				
				1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
1	OPIUM ...	Quantity	Chests	73,095	81,613	77,387	76,165	91,081
		Value	£	9,186,788	10,490,687	10,264,066	10,917,614	12,299,004
		Average value per chest ...	Rs.	1,256-13-3	1,285-6-8	1,326-5-3	1,433-6-8	1,350-5-5
2	COTTON, RAW	Quantity	Cwts.	4,295,871	3,561,477	2,585,377	2,281,507	2,895,909
		Value	£	11,476,987	8,968,014	6,949,554	6,149,132	7,992,393
		Average value per lb. ...	Rs.	0-3-9	0-3-7	0-3-10	0-3-10	0-3-11
	„ MANUFACTURES—							
	Twist and Yarn	Quantity ...	lbs.	4,587,225	6,817,270	12,779,989	18,306,631	20,415,445
		Value	£	196,768	316,636	558,913	767,675	854,667
		Average value per lb. ...	Rs.	0-6-10	0-7-5	0-6-11	0-6-8	0-6-8
	Other manufactures—Value		£	326,201	375,860	392,895	431,844	420,624
	TOTAL COTTON (RAW AND MANUFACTURED)...		£	11,999,956	9,660,510	7,901,362	7,348,651	9,267,684
3	RICE AND PADDY.	Quantity	Cwts.	13,045,994	11,658,224	10,186,650	12,420,606	12,507,197
		Value	£	3,549,719	3,397,812	4,017,310	5,699,274	5,149,989
		Average value per cwt. ...	Rs.	2-11-6	2-14-8	3-15-1	4-9-5	4-1-11
4	JUTE (Raw and Manufactured)—Value ...		£	2,639,630	2,895,432	3,679,332	4,076,573	4,539,642
5	SEEDS ...	Quantity	Cwts.	8,514,379	8,559,142	11,239,493	6,357,815	5,767,116
		Value	£	4,414,518	4,688,529	6,758,930	4,089,485	3,764,594
		Average value per cwt. ...	Rs.	5-2-11	5-7-8	6-0-2	6-6-11	6-8-5
6	HIDES AND SKINS.	Quantity	Cwts.	534,504	495,367	709,852	630,278	709,755
		Value	£	2,378,801	2,309,783	2,990,696	2,455,043	2,786,059
		Average value per cwt. ...	Rs.	44-8-1	46-10-0	42-2-1	38-15-2	39-4-1
7	TEA ...	Quantity	lbs.	21,254,915	25,186,248	30,306,610	30,692,313	34,243,539
		Value	£	1,899,961	2,361,799	2,770,735	2,808,432	2,746,782
		Average value per lb. ...	Rs.	0-14-4	0-15-0	0-14-7	0-14-8	0-12-10
8	INDIGO ...	Quantity	Cwts.	78,004	83,443	90,577	64,514	78,538
		Value	£	2,037,990	2,450,385	2,632,728	1,767,026	2,256,421
		Average value per cwt. ...	Rs.	261-4-3	293-10-7	290-10-7	273-15-0	287-6-11
9	WOOL (Raw and Manufactured)—Value ...		£	1,061,452	1,079,667	939,198	1,049,930	1,007,621
10	WHEAT ...	Quantity	Cwts.	2,155,626	4,839,290	6,206,669	1,095,857	1,814,566
		Value	£	775,554	1,673,400	2,790,304	508,125	918,918
		Average value per cwt. ...	Rs.	3-9-6	3-7-4	4-7-11	4-14-6	5-1-0
11	COFFEE ...	Quantity	Cwts.	164,692	168,552	191,693	201,626	188,080
		Value	£	662,275	722,544	846,358	885,939	833,670
		Average value per cwt. ...	Rs.	40-3-5	42-13-11	44-2-5	43-15-0	44-5-2
12	SILK (Raw and Manufactured)—Value ..		£	531,870	801,388	766,098	607,139	584,575
13	SALTPETRE ...	Quantity	Cwts.	300,501	369,887	311,682	311,091	421,268
		Value	£	254,955	302,734	304,068	296,222	386,482
		Average value per cwt. ...	Rs.	8-7-9	8-2-11	9-12-1	9-8-4	9-2-9
14	TEAK ...	Quantity	C. tons	48,776	35,771	44,153	34,115	30,810
		Value	£	356,332	263,504	311,678	247,752	222,878
		Average value per ton ...	Rs.	73-0-11	73-10-8	70-2-9	72-9-11	72-5-5
15	LAC		£	593,588	425,327	299,599	234,712	220,105
16	SUGAR		£	94,465	425,940	447,616	184,724	156,533

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE III.—*Sea-borne Trade for the first ten months*—concluded.

D.	IMPORTS.			Ten Months, 1st April to 31st January.				
				1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	COTTON—							
1	Twist and yarn ...	Quantity	lbs.	25,923,585	26,724,669	30,872,371	29,736,857	27,309,866
		Value	£	2,286,139	2,230,376	2,425,336	2,480,030	2,248,408
		Average value per lb. ...	Rs	0-14-1	0-13-4	0-12-7	0-13-4	0-13-2
		Ditto in sterling average exchange	...	1*s.* 7*d.*	1*s.* 5*d.*	1*s.* 4½*d.*	1*s.* 4½*d.*	1*s.* 4½*d.*
	Other manufactures ..	Value	£	13,097,382	13,056,417	14,512,524	12,274,502	13,819,200
		TOTAL COTTON GOODS ...	£	15,383,521	15,286,793	16,937,860	14,754,532	16,067,608
	Re-exports							
	Twist and yarn ...	*Quantity* ...	*lbs.*	*701,646*	*614,051*	*736,160*	*651,373*	*730,075*
		Value ...	£	*50,656*	*43,119*	*49,811*	*44,508*	*47,715*
		Average value per lb.	*Rs.*	*0-11-7*	*0-11-3*	*0-10-10*	*0-10-11*	*0-10-5*
	Other manufactures—Value	...	£	*819,803*	*859,708*	*875,357*	*966,712*	*857,852*
	Total Re-exports	...	£	*870,459*	*902,827*	*925,168*	*1,011,220*	*905,567*
	TOTAL COTTON GOODS—Net Imports	...	£	14,513,062	14,383,966	16,012,692	13,743,312	15,162,041
2	METALS	Value	£	2,533,767	2,893,993	3,008,118	2,919,762	2,849,539
3	SILK (Raw and Manufactured) ...	„	„	1,126,453	831,428	1,271,782	1,313,717	1,263,602
4	LIQUORS	„	„	1,194,828	1,286,521	1,431,367	1,113,119	1,250,897
5	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK ...	„	„	931,228	1,013,812	1,227,159	1,249,238	1,104,248
6	WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES	„	„	856,225	823,119	849,529	846,254	901,642
7	PROVISIONS	„	„	560,436	539,059	716,939	834,573	882,062
8	COAL (excluding Coke and Patent Fuel)—	Quantity	Tons	262,999	347,716	469,270	377,684	446,226
		Value	£	428,858	643,794	764,610	708,320	860,491
		Average value per ton	Rs.	16-4-10	18-8-2	16-4-8	18-12-1	19-4-6
9	SUGAR	Value	£	618,833	349,806	657,043	1,137,030	853,951
10	SALT ...	Quantity	Ton	302,897	255,501	217,202	223,565	277,279
		Value	£	505,238	363,684	324,628	477,384	611,322
		Average value per ton	Rs	16-10-10	14-3-9	14-15-1	21-5-7	22-0-9
11	MACHINERY AND MILL-WORK ...	Value	£	1,243,685	803,705	724,078	781,963	549,049
12	APPAREL	„	„	548,970	460,767	491,306	464,159	466,922
13	SPICES	„	„	315,656	367,877	389,649	430,862	406,197

ABLE IV.—*Wholesale Prices of typical commodities in Gold and Silver in London and Calcutta in December of each year.*

(*Prices of March 1873=100.*)

	Measured in Gold.							Measured in Silver.*						
LONDON—(*prices quoted from the* LONDON ECONOMIST.)	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
tch Pig Iron (Warrants) ...	91	68	54	49	43	36	55	95	71	58	51	48	44	63
als, Hetton, Wallsend (London)	94	90	75	57	55	60	50	97	94	79	59	61	72	57
per, Chili Bars	93	93	92	85	74	64	74	96	97	98	90	82	77	85
aits Tin	79	65	56	52	45	42	62	82	67	60	54	50	50	71
eat	112	81	83	91	94	72	85	115	84	88	96	104	87	97
ur, town-made	111	82	90	82	98	69	86	114	85	96	86	109	83	98
f, inferior	125	110	128	98	85	90	85	129	115	136	102	94	108	97
tton, No. 40, Mule Twist ...	95	83	86	80	71	61	77	97	88	91	84	78	73	87
ol, Southdown Hogs ...	96	89	85	80	76	65	71	99	93	91	85	84	78	81
gar, Foreign Muscovado ...	92	87	77	113	74	80	95	95	91	82	119	82	96	108
ffee	124	97	105	101	98	73	83	128	101	111	106	109	88	94
pper	126	95	78	69	63	N.	...	109	100	83	73	70	N.	...
tpetre	86	80	83	87	98	89	96	86	82	88	92	109	108	110
ld	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	103	104	106	105	117	120	114
ver	97	96	94	95	90	83	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IN CALCUTTA (*prices quoted from the* CALCUTTA PRICE CURRENT.)														
ey Shirtings (8¼ lbs.)								93	84	84	78	73	74	81
ale Twist, white, good, No. 40								96	91	87	87	75	75	88
„ Turkey red, No. 40 (12 lbs.)								115	104	94	85	85	78	77
„ Orange, No. 40—60								107	93	87	90	83	73	87
pper, Sheathing								102	100	102	93	83	80	87
n, flat, bolt, bar and square								115	89	78	68	60	56	76
elter, hard								114	118	148	143	130	107	121
ides, buffalo, slaughtered								92	88	75	104	75	69	96
ligo, good								110	N/I.	90	110	86	100	119
ice, picked								144	137	125	150	147	153	169
edye, fine								87	60	55	69	58	54	73
ell Lac, fine orange								129	183	119	68	49	56	153
iseed, fine bold clean								111	110	92	102	106	N.	120
ce, Ballam								165	153	135	159	168	259	153
k, raw, Cossimbazar								80	58	40	98	80	69	87
gar, Benares								94	87	87	88	N/I.	...	...
a, good Souchong								114	123	104	123	100	77	82
eat, Doodiah								115	96	78	96	104	109	109
ld								102	100	102	103	105	109	110

* The values measured in silver in London have been calculated from the values in gold on the basis of the price of standard silver in London.

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE V.—*Actual CAPITAL EXPENDITURE on RAILWAYS in 1878-79, and estimated Expenditure on such works in 1879-80 and 1880-81, and to the end of 1880-81.*

	1878-79, Accounts.	1879-80, Regular Estimate.	1880-81, Budget-Estimate.	To end of 1880-81.	Sanctioned Estimate.	Balance remaining to be spent.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
East Indian	297,314	58,700	630,000	(a) 38,266,981	...	...
Rajputana	359,296	248,000	172,000	3,545,000	3,267,000	—278,000
Western Rajputana	344,633	681,000	385,000	1,619,000	1,604,000	—45,000
Sindia	241,264	130,000	190,000	893,000	904,000	11,000
Holkar	—73,865	36,000	19,000	1,260,000	1,246,000	—14,000
Neemuch	226,255	278,000	339,000	1,780,000	2,202,000	416,000
Wurdah Coal	11,027	15,000	...	501,000	541,000	40,000
Nagpur and Chattisgarh	146,300	250,000	217,000	593,000	837,000	244,000
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	121,375	40,000	10,000	1,262,000	1,261,000	—1,000
Northern Bengal	386,180	129,000	60,000	2,139,000	1,945,000	—194,000
Tirhoot	20,850	27,000	15,000	565,000	600,000	35,000
Patna and Gya	250,105	73,000	25,000	350,000	404,000	54,000
Nalhati	6,968	1,000	1,000	32,000	36,000	4,000
Calcutta and South-Eastern	14,069	—1,000	—2,000	672,000	739,000	67,000
Cawnpore and Furruckabad...	59,745	154,000	68,000	482,000	522,000	40,000
Ghazipur and Dildarnaggar	2,653	44,000	5,000	55,000	65,000	10,000
Muttra-Hathras...	3,740	1,000	...	110,000	125,000	15,000
Muttra-Achneyra	5,311	...	55,000	60,000	90,000	30,000
Dhond and Manmad	359,469	112,000	100,000	1,124,000	1,350,000	226,000
Indus Valley	846,105	301,000	200,000	6,295,000	7,180,000	885,000
Punjab Northern	369,905	663,000	303,000	4,053,000	3,808,000	—245,000
Fluctuations in Store Balances	—166,725	—243,000	—80,000	155,000	...	—155,000
Reserve	...	..	242,000	242,000	...	—242,000
	3,464,630	2,940,000	2,232,000	27,623,000	28,526,000	903,000
Deduct PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS OUTLAY included in the above	3,327,888	2,608,000	1,982,000	26,533,000	...	...
Balance ORDINARY OUTLAY ...	136,742	332,000	250,000	1,090,000	...	...
Railways constructed wholly from Ordinary Funds—						
Patri Salt Railway	...	...	...	81,000	90,000	9,000
Frontier Railways chargeable to Army ..	...	1,440,000	2,040,000	3,480,000	...	...
Total ORDINARY ...	136,742	1,772,000	2,290,000	4,651,000	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,464,630	4,380,000	4,272,000	31,184,000	...	...

(a).—£6,550,000 added on account of premium added to the Capital of the East Indian Railway on the purchase being effected.

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE VI.—*Actual Capital Expenditure on works of Irrigation, &c., for which Capita and Revenue Accounts are kept, in 1878-79, and estimated expenditure on such work in 1879-80, 1880-81, and to the end of 1880-81, &c.*

	1878-79 Actuals.	1879-80 Regular Estimates.	1880-81 Budget-Estimates.	To end of 1880-81. Outlay against current sanctions.	Outlay against sanctions that have expired.	Total.	Estimated cost (current sanctions).	Balance of current sanctions remaining to be spent.
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Orissa Canals	56,266	78,000	44,000	1,953,300	...	1,953,300	1,931,000	...
Midnapore Canal	27,817	7,300	15,500	755,800	...	755,800	768,000	12,200
Tidal Canal	...	...	...	177,300	...	177,300	177,000	...
Sone Canals	171,768	139,700	80,500	2,298,500	...	2,298,500	2,736,000	437,500
Ganges Canal	61,798	39,000	59,500	743,825	2,343,275	3,087,100	1,021,000	277,175
Agra "	6,597	5,000	7,500	786,800	...	786,800	801,000	14,200
Lower Ganges Canal	157,693	151,100	133,000	1,688,100	...	1,688,100	2,473,000	784,900
Western Jumna "	79,438	58,100	65,000	462,000	312,000	774,000	722,000	260,000
Bari Doab "	11,376	10,000	5,000	1,509,600	...	1,509,600	1,652,000	142,400
Other projects	233,945	318,200	220,000	...	...	4,955,600	...	...
TOTAL ...	806,638	797,400	630,000	...	...	17,986,100	...	...
Deduct Ordinary outlay on Productive Public Works included above.	11,984	...	...	...	...	5,306,300	...	...
NET TOTAL ...	794,654	797,400	630,000	...	...	12,679,800	...	...
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS. (*Not classed as Productive Public Works*).								
Eastern Jumna Canal	1,511	9,700	10,000	69,000	204,000	273,000	139,000	70,000
Other projects	105,653	134,600	95,800	...	...	2,294,900	...	...
Ordinary outlay on Productive Public Works ...	11,984	...	...	...	...	5,306,300	...	...
TOTAL ...	119,148	144,300	105,800	...	...	7,874,200	...	...
Deduct Outlay against the grant for Productive Public Works or works not admitted to the category of Productive Public Works	—3	...	...	...	...	255,200	...	...
NET TOTAL ...	119,151	144,300	105,800	...	...	7,619,000	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	913,805	941,700	735,800	...	...	20,298,800	...	...

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE VII.—*Gross earnings, Working expenses and net traffic earnings of Guaranteed and State Railways to end of 1878-79, with Regular Estimates for 1879-80 and Budget-Estimates for 1880-81.*

	Actuals.					Regular Estimates, 1879-80.	Budget-Estimates, 1880-81.
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.		
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.							
OPEN MILEAGE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	4,057	4,093	4,308	4,495	4,532	4,541	4,562
Gross Earnings.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Eastern Bengal	365,956	323,889	376,650	507,641	439,942	460,000	470,000
Madras	591,955	644,832	806,164	930,759	643,615	675,000	675,000
South Indian	97,401	129,578	221,266	335,118	318,131	350,000	370,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	603,398	646,577	704,747	786,775	698,533	700,000	780,000
Great Indian Peninsula	2,052,012	2,103,261	2,679,511	3,270,167	2,719,740	2,450,000	2,750,000
Oudh and Rohilkhund	225,691	288,164	369,638	437,013	433,685	400,000	480,000
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	680,318	697,041	835,540	1,014,304	903,396	1,100,000	1,000,000
Total	4,617,754	4,833,315	5,991,516	7,281,777	6,224,537	6,135,000	6,525,000
Working Expenses.							
Eastern Bengal	205,462	206,842	172,357	200,090	198,317	220,000	215,000
Madras	397,268	454,362	475,576	600,831	481,040	470,000	450,000
South Indian	56,101	56,795	118,537	186,407	2[illegible],098	265,000	240,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	301,545	372,720	366,380	311,786	[illegible]	330,000	350,000
Great Indian Peninsula	1,143,102	1,001,679	1,235,797	1,567,671	1,147,744	1,480,000	1,500,000
Oudh and Rohilkhund	141,082	175,733	216,565	258,022	257,560	260,000	275,000
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	439,718	452,104	549,777	582,259	584,783	700,000	600,000
Total	2,687,308	2,720,235	3,134,989	3,687,666	3,552,500	3,765,000	3,630,000
Net Traffic Earnings.							
Eastern Bengal	160,494	117,047	204,293	306,951	241,625	240,000	255,000
Madras	194,687	190,470	330,588	329,928	163,633	225,000	225,000
South Indian	41,300	72,783	102,729	148,711	85,537	85,000	130,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	298,853	273,857	338,367	474,989	37[illegible]	370,000	430,000
Great Indian Peninsula	908,910	1,101,585	1,443,714	1,702,496	1,27[illegible]	970,000	1,250,000
Oudh and Rohilkhund	85,612	112,431	153,073	178,991	25[illegible]	140,000	205,000
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	240,570	244,937	285,763	4[illegible]2,045	3[illegible]	400,000	400,000
Total	1,930,426	2,113,110	2,856,527	3,594,111	2,690,[illegible]17	2,450,000	2,895,000
STATE RAILWAYS.							
East Indian.							
OPEN MILEAGE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	1,503	1,503	1,503	1,503	1,503	1,503	1,503
Gross Earnings	3,451,465	3,011,412	3,818,147	4,562,143	4,0[illegible]	4,250,000	4,250,000
Working Expenses	1,317,081	1,140,861	1,313,676	1,396,032	1,165,9[illegible]	1,500,000	1,500,000
Net Traffic Earnings	2,134,384	1,870,551	2,504,471	3,166,111	2,780,516	2,750,000	2,750,000
Other State Railways.							
OPEN MILEAGE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	221	485	683	806	1,287	2,011	2,493
Gross Earnings.							
Rajputana and Western Rajputana (Northern Section)	93,819	203,102	239,349	261,474	33[illegible],677	382,000	450,000
Western Rajputana (Southern Section)						[illegible]	55,000
Holkar and Neemuch	16,702	38,349	39,272	62,665	93,[illegible]	12[illegible]	152,500
Sindia				1,319	10,8[illegible]	11,500	20,000
Wurdah Coal	2,112	2,936	3,685	10,6[illegible]	11,[illegible]	32,000	55,000
Punjab Northern		22,657	50,1[illegible]	76,112	108,[illegible]	19[illegible]	240,000
Indus Valley					11,[illegible]	3,000	450,000
Dhond and Manmad					2,[illegible]	50,000	67,000
Nagpur and Chattisgarh							10,000
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley				62,876	97,561	100,000	120,000
Patna and Gya						35,000	40,000
Northern Bengal				17,111	109,289	140,000	160,000
Tirhoot		4,804	21,358	34,321	14,281	4[illegible]	47,500
Calcutta and South-Eastern	9,861	10,486	9,775	12,616	12,5[illegible]	15,000	15,500
Nalhati	8,492	7,178	8,[illegible]98	9,140	8,[illegible]	9,000	9,000
Cawnpore and Furruckabad							11,000
Hattras-Muttra			8,977	9,533	10,822	12,500	12,500
Ghazipore and Dildarnagur							4,000
	130,986	289,512	380,068	557,890	976,828	1,[illegible],000	1,917,000
Working Expenses.							
Rajputana and Western Rajputana (Northern Section)	57,836	119,658	159,082	181,831	203,816	250,000	275,000
Western Rajputana (Southern Section)						[illegible]	50,000
Holkar and Neemuch	11,078	35,715	39,04[illegible]	39,319	67,[illegible]	9[illegible]	102,500
Sindia				2,157	12,[illegible]	14,000	18,500
Wurdah Coal	2,403	3,150	[illegible]	[illegible],043	11,[illegible]	23,[illegible]	27,500
Punjab Northern		15,757	45,95[illegible]	70,439	80,[illegible]	1[illegible]	140,000
Indus Valley					109,861	300,000	350,000
Dhond and Manmad					24,[illegible]	50,000	57,000
Nagpur and Chattisgarh							10,000
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley				59,991	92,561	80,000	80,000
Patna and Gya						19,[illegible]	20,000
Northern Bengal				16,402	89,573	120,000	110,000
Tirhoot		4,006	14,189	25,[illegible]	32,[illegible]	31,000	27,500
Calcutta and South-Eastern	7,320	9,303	12,8[illegible]	8,226	1,748	9,000	9,500
Nalhati	7,967	7,936	8,[illegible]	8,702	4,[illegible]	6,000	7,000
Cawnpore and Furruckabad							7,000
Hattras-Muttra			4,919	5,251	5,936	6,700	6,500
Ghazipore and Dildarnagur							3,000
	86,004	195,485	287,988	426,006	749,347	1,166,200	1,321,000
Net Traffic Earnings.							
Rajputana and Western Rajputana (Northern Section)	35,983	83,444	80,267	70,[illegible]	126,261	132,500	175,000
Western Rajputana (Southern Section)							5,000
Holkar and Neemuch	5,624	2,634	225	23,347	25,508	30,000	50,000
Sindia				−818	−1,922	−2,500	1,500
Wurdah Coal	−291	−214	27	3,[illegible]	269	2,500	27,500
Punjab Northern		8,920	4,196	5,013	21,8[illegible]	35,000	80,000
Indus Valley					4,[illegible]	70,000	100,000
Dhond and Manmad					472		10,000
Nagpur and Chattisgarh							
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley				2,882	5,000	20,000	40,000
Patna and Gya						14,000	20,000
Northern Bengal				700	19,716	20,000	50,000
Tirhoot		798	7,169	10,752	11,988	11,000	20,000
Calcutta and South-Eastern	2,541	1,183	−3,045	4,[illegible]	14,257	4,000	4,000
Nalhati	1,125	−758	217	398	4,0[illegible]2	2,500	2,000
Cawnpore and Furruckabad							4,000
Hattras-Muttra			4,058	4,112	4,820	5,800	6,000
Ghazipore and Dildarnagur							1,000
	44,982	96,027	92,640	131,884	236,481	364,800	596,000

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TABLE VIII.—*Gross earnings, working expenses and net earnings of works of Irrigation, &c., for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, to end of 1878-79, with Regular Estimates for 1879-80 and Budget-Estimates for 1880-81.*

	Actuals.					Regular Estimates, 1879-80.	Budget-Estimates, 1880-81.
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.		
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
GROSS DIRECT REVENUE.							
Orissa Canals	4,818	4,549	7,156	16,110	18,200	27,000	28,500
Midnapore Canal	11,622	11,111	13,639	17,009	17,071	22,100	26,000
Tidal Canal	5,289	2,265	4,503	6,228	6,079	6,100	6,100
Sone Canals	...	5,039	7,318	10,130	43,763	51,500	56,000
Ganges Canal	201,988	212,882	220,154	250,453	261,114	271,500	245,000
Agra ,,	55	3,703	8,952	21,157	42,633	35,900	43,500
Lower Ganges Canal	...	...	...	...	...	9,100	18,000
Western Jumna ,,	91,290	100,872	87,813	99,210	118,056	117,100	114,000
Bari Doab ,,	61,668	77,189	59,270	56,903	80,656	98,400	108,400
Other projects	10,162	11,584	16,036	25,372	25,718	27,900	35,100
TOTAL	390,222	429,679	425,201	502,882	613,270	666,900	680,600
INDIRECT REVENUE.							
Ganges Canal	41,915	62,580	61,279	72,290	67,181	66,900	66,900
Agra ,,	...	...	...	1,509	...	...	...
Western Jumna Canal	37,256	40,128	38,593	37,376	10,937	21,700	11,700
Bari Doab ,,	14,625	16,623	4,679	11,263	17,748	14,700	10,000
Other projects	24,291	20,345	25,666	27,789	31,078	606,200	614,000
TOTAL	118,087	139,706	133,217	153,867	126,934	709,500	702,600
TOTAL DIRECT AND INDIRECT REVENUE.							
Orissa Canals	4,818	4,549	7,156	16,110	18,200	27,000	28,500
Midnapore Canal	11,622	11,111	13,639	17,009	17,071	22,100	26,000
Tidal Canal	5,289	2,265	4,503	6,228	6,079	6,100	6,100
Sone Canals	...	5,039	7,318	10,130	43,763	51,500	56,000
Ganges Canal	243,903	275,462	281,433	322,743	328,295	338,400	311,900
Agra ,,	55	3,703	8,952	22,666	42,633	35,900	43,500
Lower Ganges Canal	...	...	...	...	...	9,100	18,000
Western Jumna Canal	128,546	141,000	126,404	136,586	128,993	139,100	125,700
Bari Doab ,,	76,293	93,812	63,949	68,806	98,344	113,100	118,400
Other projects	34,453	32,529	41,702	53,161	56,826	634,100	649,100
TOTAL	508,309	570,385	558,718	655,749	719,201	1,375,400	1,383,200
WORKING EXPENSES.							
Orissa Canals	19,643	20,762	21,153	21,607	23,909	25,100	29,700
Midnapore Canal	13,913	16,719	17,12	2[illegible]82	17,283	12,900	12,900
Tidal Canal	3,153	5,904	4,413	3,956	2,318	2,700	2,400
Sone Canals	...	11,[illegible]	19,074	27,211	37,051	41,500	32,800
Ganges Canal	97,393	1[illegible]162	105,041	97,870	96,[illegible]	102,100	91,600
Agra ,,	4,576	8,519	11,613	15,792	18,879	19,700	20,100
Lower Ganges Canal	...	...	...	...	450	9,100	21,100
Western Jumna ,,	37,874	37,516	38,937	41,873	51,456	46,100	49,100
Bari Doab ,,	35,746	48,021	53,365	52,328	41,143	43,500	46,700
Other projects	11,837	98,118	92,[illegible]	86,359	91,710	106,300	92,600
TOTAL	247,196	340,758	364,356	361,158	381,550	411,800	393,000
NET REVENUE.							
Orissa Canals	−14,795	−16,213	−14,010	−5,497	5,709	1,900	−1,200
Midnapore Canal	−1,291	5,629	4,129	−2,373	−212	9,200	13,100
Tidal Canal	1,836	1,611	3,960	3,172	3,761	3,400	3,700
Sone Canals	...	−6,153	−12,641	−17,111	6,712	10,000	23,200
Ganges Canal	146,580	170,000	175,393	224,853	231,204	236,300	217,300
Agra ,,	−1,521	−1,610	−2,661	10,184	23,754	16,200	23,400
Lower Ganges Canal	...	...	...	...	−450	...	−3,100
Western Jumna Canal	91,672	103,484	87,469	94,713	77,537	93,000	85,600
Bari Doab Canal	45,547	45,791	8,584	16,478	56,861	66,600	71,700
Other projects	7,084	−66,589	−50,603	−23,078	−34,884	527,800	556,500
TOTAL	260,814	248,627	195,362	292,291	358,654	964,600	990,200
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS. *(Not classed as Productive Public Works.)*							
GROSS DIRECT REVENUE.							
Eastern Jumna Canal	61,111	59,249	56,541	57,563	63,198	72,900	60,300
Other projects	22,171	20,053	29,596	19,353	23,908	29,300	30,200
TOTAL	83,282	79,302	86,137	76,916	87,106	102,200	90,500
INDIRECT REVENUE.							
Eastern Jumna Canal	16,989	22,152	22,153	29,680	22,153	22,200	22,900
Other projects	95,825	1[illegible]	123,180	125,387	134,131	187,000	222,900
TOTAL	112,814	155,760	145,633	148,067	156,284	209,200	245,100
TOTAL DIRECT AND INDIRECT REVENUE.							
Eastern Jumna Canal	78,100	81,401	78,694	80,243	85,351	95,100	82,500
Other projects	118,296	1[illegible]	153,676	145,340	158,039	216,300	253,100
TOTAL	196,396	233,062	231,770	225,583	243,390	311,400	335,600
WORKING EXPENSES.							
Eastern Jumna Canal	20,171	23,057	21,474	20,357	20,415	18,700	19,600
Other projects	95,933	108,917	108,189	109,822	95,925	91,500	94,300
TOTAL	116,104	131,974	129,963	130,179	116,340	110,200	113,900
NET REVENUE.							
Eastern Jumna Canal	57,929	58,374	57,220	59,886	64,936	76,400	62,900
Other projects	22,363	12,711	44,587	35,518	62,114	124,800	158,800
TOTAL	80,292	101,088	101,807	95,404	127,050	201,200	221,700

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 14th February 1880.

No. 68.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under the Act 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67, Section 26, to grant to Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., C.B., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, leave of absence on medical certificate for a period of four months, with effect from the 21st instant, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the leave.

The 18th February 1880.

No. 71.—With reference to Home Department Notification No. 581, dated the 21st October 1879, the services of Mr. C. L. Tupper, C.S., are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 14th ultimo.

PORT BLAIR.

The 20th February 1880.

No. 37.—Surgeon J. Reid, M.B., Officiating Senior Medical Officer at Port Blair and the Nico-

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 17th February 1880.

No. 41.—The Reverend S. B. Taylor to be Chaplain of Gauhati and Shillong in Assam, with effect from the date on which he may have taken charge of his duties.

The 19th February 1880.

No. 44.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has granted an extension of leave on medical certificate for six months to the Reverend J. W. Young, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment.

No. 45.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has appointed the Reverend Lionel Freemantle Phillips, M.A., to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Reverend W. Brock.

Mr. Phillips' appointment will take effect from the 7th February 1880.

No. 46.—The special leave granted to the Reverend W. C. Bell, Chaplain of Mhow, in Notification No. 262, dated the 31st July last, has been commuted by Her Majesty's Secretary

EMIGRATION.

The 19th February 1880.

No. 51.—Under the provisions of Section 56 of the Indian Emigration Act (VII of 1871), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the substitution of the following for Rules 1 and 7 of Schedule B of the Rules relating to emigration from the Port of Bombay published under Notification of the Government of India, No. 111, dated the 18th May 1875 :—

Rule 1.—Ventilation of the between-decks.—Besides hatches, there must be provided air-shafts, cowl-headed funnels or tubes and one of Thiers' automatic ventilators with 10-inch cylinder, and such other additional means for affording light and ventilation to the space intended for the accommodation of the emigrants as the Protector and Medical Inspector of Emigrants may consider necessary. If there are any stern-ports or side scuttles provided between decks, they must be glazed, well fitted, about 14 inches apart, and as close to the upper deck as possible.

Rule 7.—Ventilation of the hold.—Except in vessels fitted with ventilating masts, in which case a proportionate reduction may be allowed, there should be five steam-pipes solidly and strongly put together, of stout metal or wood and air-tight, each at least 9 inches in diameter, fitted with cowl-heads and leading from the hold to the open air on the upper-deck. There must also be a Thiers' automatic ventilator with 10-inch cylinder for the ventilation of the hold; and the automatic ventilator, as well as the ventilating masts, and steam-pipes, must be conveniently placed, and so arranged as to carry off the steam from the cargo quite clear of the between-decks.

FORESTS.

The 19th February 1880.

No. 110 *F.*—Mr. G. Greig, Conservator of Forests of the 4th Class, in the North-Western Provinces, and officiating as Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Class, will revert to his substantive appointment, with effect from the 26th January 1880, the date on which Dr. W. Schlich returned to duty from furlough.

The 20th February 1880.

No. 119 *F.*—The services of Mr. L. A. W. Rind, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department, for employment in Biluchistan.

No. 123 *F.*—Major H. C. T. Jarrett, V.C., Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 2nd Grade, is transferred from the North-Western Provinces to the Central Provinces.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MILITARY.

Fort William, the 20th February 1880.

No. 13 *G.-M.*—The following promotions made in the Mhairwarra Battalion, with effect from 1st December 1879, are confirmed :—

Jemadar Unna, to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Bheema, invalided.

Jemadar Umra, to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Khooma, invalided

Havildar Jawana, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Unna, promoted.

Havildar Bhayra, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Umra, promoted.

POLITICAL.

The 17th February 1880.

No. 33 *G.-P.*—In supersession of Foreign Department Notification No. 1276 G.-P., dated 2nd September 1879, it is hereby notified that, in recognition of the high rank and reputation enjoyed by Lachmessar Singh of Darbhanga, and the good services rendered by his family, the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon him the title of "Maharaja Bahadur" as a personal distinction.

GENERAL.

The 13th February 1880.

No. 368 *G.-G.*—The services of Mr. M. L. Dames, C.S., employed on special political duty under the Foreign Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his duties.

The 17th February 1880.

No. 388 *G.-G.*—Muhammad Hyat Khan, C.S.I., on special political duty under the Foreign Department, is granted privilege leave from the 21th July to the 7th September 1879.

The Foreign Department Notification No. 1715 G.-G., dated 5th September 1879, is hereby cancelled.

No. 396 *G.-G.*—Mr. P. J. C. Robertson, Officiating Political Assistant, 1st Class, and Assistant Political Agent at Basreh, is placed temporarily in charge of the Turkish Arabia Agency, with effect from the 13th December 1879, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Miles, employed on special duty.

Surgeon-Major R. Bowman, Officiating Medical Officer of the Turkish Arabia Agency, is appointed to officiate as Political Assistant, 1st Class, and Assistant Political Agent at Basreh, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 11th January 1880, *vice* Mr. Robertson.

The 20th February 1880.

No. 411 *G.-G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Second Lieutenant R. A. Cole, Her Majesty's 2-17th Foot, is appointed to be Wing Officer, Deoli Irregular Force, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Foreign Department Notification No. 186 G.-G., dated 23rd January 1880, is cancelled.

No. 414 *G.-G.*—The following Brigade Order issued by the Commandant, Central India Horse, dated 17th January 1880, is confirmed :—

1st Regiment.

Lieutenant H. E. Ravenshaw, Officiating Squadron Officer, having rejoined on the 14th January, is appointed to officiate as 3rd Squadron Commander from that date, during

No. 425 *G.-G.*—The services of Captain C. E. Yate, Officiating Political Assistant, 1st Class, and Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana at Banswarra and Pertabgurh, are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

No. 432 *G.-G.*—Mr. J. D. Gordon, C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of Mysore, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 1st March 1880.

Mr. J. D. Sandford, Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, is appointed to officiate as Chief Commissioner of Mysore, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 1st March 1880, *vice* Mr. Gordon.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 20th February 1880.

No. 909.—Read again—

Resolution No. 2037, dated 20th December 1879, publishing the Rules for District and Presidency Savings Banks.

Resolution No. 385, dated 24th January 1880, providing that the above Resolution does not apply to Military Savings Banks.

Resolution No. 561, dated 5th February 1880, permitting the Comptroller General to receive and hold in trust Government Paper for any Depositor.

RESOLUTION.—Sundry additions having been made to the Savings Banks Rules published on the 20th December 1879, the Governor General in Council considers it expedient to issue the following revised Rules for District and Presidency Savings Banks, revoking all previous Rules :—

I.—In these Rules—

"Depositor," "Deposit," and "Secretary" bear the meaning which they bear in *The Government Savings Bank Act, 1873.*

"Account" means the account of a Depositor in a Government Savings Bank.

"Balance" means the balance at credit of an account.

II.—Any person may become a Depositor on his own behalf, or on behalf of any other named person dependent upon him. Deposits may also be made by the managers of benevolent or other public Associations, or by public officers of money deposited with them *ex-officio* as security for the discharge of any public duty or for the fidelity of any public officer, or for the accomplishment of any public object.

III.—Subject to the provisions of these Rules, the Government of India guarantees the repayment of every deposit with interest.

IV.—Without the sanction of the Comptroller General, no account will be opened for less than One Rupee; and no person may deposit more than Five Thousand Rupees, in all, between any 1st of April and the 31st March next following.

V.—Interest will not be allowed upon a smaller balance than $1\frac{1}{2}$ Rupee, or upon the excess in any balance over the highest multiple of $1\frac{1}{2}$ Rupee.

VI.—Interest will be allowed for each calendar month upon the minimum balance of the account between the close of the fourth day and the end of the month.

VII.—From the 1st January 1880, till further notice, interest will be allowed upon deposits at the rate of one pie a month for every $1\frac{1}{2}$ Rupee, which is equal to one anna for every Rs. 18 or one Rupee for every Rs. 288, being at the rate of Rs. $4\frac{1}{6}$ per centum per annum. Without the sanction of the Comptroller General, no higher monthly interest will be allowed upon any balance than Rs. $17\frac{1}{3}$.

VIII.—On the written request of any Depositor, his balance, or any part of it, will be invested by the Comptroller General in his own name in trust for, and at the risk of, the Depositor at current market rates, in stock of any Loan which he may specify; if no particular loan is specified, then stock of one of the Four Per Cent. Loans will be bought. And stock or notes of any Government Loan, to a moderate amount, may be received by the Comptroller General from or on behalf of any Depositor and converted into stock. The stock thus bought will be held by the Comptroller General on the Depositor's

account, the interest thereon, less a commission of one-quarter per cent., being added to his deposit, on advice from the Comptroller General, and entered in his Deposit Book, the first time that it is subsequently presented. Stock held on account of a Depositor will, on his written request, be sold, and the proceeds added to his Deposit, or, if he desires it, will be converted into notes and delivered to him. A commission of ¼ per cent., besides the Bank's fees, will be charged upon such purchases, sales, and deliveries.

IX.—Every account will be made up on the 31st March, and the interest then due, calculated under these Rules, added to the balance upon which future interest will accrue. If an account is closed on any other date, interest due to the end of the preceding calendar month will be paid to the Depositor: but a Depositor who closes an account should not, ordinarily, be permitted immediately to re-open it, except on payment of a fine varying at the discretion of the Secretary from One to Ten Rupees.

X.—An account may be transferred free of charge to any other Government Savings Bank.

XI.—A Deposit Book will be supplied to each Depositor in which the Secretary or, if the Savings Bank is at a public Treasury, the Treasury Officer, will acknowledge every deposit. The personal attendance of a Depositor is not required; but no deposit will be received or payment made without the Depositor's Deposit Book, and the Government will not be responsible for any deposit the receipt of which is not acknowledged in a Deposit Book. The interest due to date will be entered in each Deposit Book the first time that it is produced after the 31st March. The first Deposit Book will be supplied free of charge; but if a Deposit Book is lost or injured, or if a closed account is re-opened, One Rupee will be charged for a new book.

XII.—A Depositor may not operate frequently upon his account as if it were an ordinary banking account, or open more than one account in his own name or in the name of any member of his family, or for his own benefit or the benefit of any member of his family. The Comptroller General must take precautions to prevent any transgression of this Rule and, in particular, any employment of an account as an ordinary drawing account. This Rule is not meant to prevent any one from opening more than one *ex-officio* or public account.

XIII.—The Secretary may refuse to open any account or may close any account, for any sufficient reason, as, for example, because he thinks that the account is likely to be used or is being used contrary to the object with which Government Savings Banks are established, namely, the encouragement of saving. But every such refusal or closure, and the reasons for it, should be reported to the Comptroller General.

XIV.—When the Secretary thinks it proper to close any account, he shall give notice, in writing, to the Depositor, of such closure. After the date of such notice, no deposit shall be accepted on the account so closed, and no interest shall be allowed upon the balance of the closed account after the end of the calendar month then current.

XV.—The Comptroller General should report to the Governor General in Council any refusal to sanction an application under Rule IV or VII with his reasons for such refusal.

XVI.—These Rules apply as well to accounts opened before as after their publication.

XVII.—The Governor General in Council reserves the right to alter or add to these Rules at any time.

XVIII.—A copy of the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873, and of these Rules, shall be printed in each deposit book, and the signature, or, if he cannot write, mark of the Depositor, obtained to the annexed declaration before any deposit is accepted from him.

Declaration to be recorded in accordance with Rule XVIII.

I acknowledge that I have read these Rules (or, if he cannot read, that these Rules have been read to me).

Dated

Table of monthly interest.

Principal. Rs.	Monthly interest.	Principal. Rs.	Monthly interest.	Principal. Rs.	Monthly interest.
1½	Pie 1	15	Pie 10	144	Annas 8
3	2	16½	11	162	9
4½	3	18	Annas 1	180	10
6	4	36	2	198	11
7½	5	54	3	216	12
9	6	72	4	234	13
10½	7	90	5	252	14
12	8	108	6	270	15
13½	9	126	7	288	One Rupee.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be communicated to the Comptroller General who will issue any needful supplementary instructions.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be published, for general information, in the *Gazette of India.*

The 21st February 1880.

No. 913.—The rate of exchange for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments, for the year 1880-81, has been fixed by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, at one shilling and eight pence half penny (1*s.* 8½*d.*) the rupee.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 20th February 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 100.—STAFF CORPS—

The under-mentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Francis Macdonald Drury, 1st Battalion, 3rd Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 38th (The Agra) Regiment of Native Infantry,—31st May, 1878.

No. 101.—ARMY EDUCATION DEPARTMENT—

Sub-Inspector E. Shipman, to be Assistant Superintendent of British Army Schools, Bengal, *vice*-Local Lieutenant S. Purdon, deceased.

No. 102.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

3rd Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. N. Money, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command and Officiating Commandant, to be Commandant, *vice* Colonel D. Mocatta, retired.

Major C. J. Griffiths, Wing Commander and Officiating 2nd-in-Command, to be 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Money.

Major W. B. Aislabie, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, *vice* Major Griffiths.

Lieutenant W. Cook, Officiating Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer, *vice* Major Aislabie.

1st Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant W. G. Carter, 44th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, *vice* Lieutenant T. C. Pears, on special political duty in Afghanistan.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 103.—The under-mentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Major-General A. Cadell, R.E., Chief Engineer, 1st class, and Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department (p.a.), for 273 days, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) H. Rose, S.C. (p.a.), for 2 years, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) E. G. Clark, S.C., Deputy Commissioner, 2nd grade, officiating 1st grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh (p.a.), for 1 year 159 days, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Home, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, Public Works Department (p.a.), for 1 year 243 days, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major G. Alexander, S.C., Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 4th grade, Town Magistrate, 2nd class, Tavoy, British Burmah (p.a.), for 273 days, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major A. P. Broome, General List, Infantry, Squadron Commander, 12th Bengal Cavalry (m.c.), for 1 year, under rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant G. A. Collins, S.C., Wing Officer and Adjutant, 13th (The Shekhawattee) Regiment of Native Infantry (m.c.), for 1 year, under rule I of the Regulations of 1875.

Conductor J. Kirk, Ordnance Department (m.c.), for 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 104.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. V. Hunt, C.B., S.C., Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, is allowed leave in India (m.c.), for 182 days, under rule XXV of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 105.—In G. G. O. No. 79 of 1880, granting furlough to Conductor Keane, for "Sub-Engineer, 2nd grade," read *Sub-Engineer, 1st grade.*

PENSIONS.

No. 106.—Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary James Parker, Ordnance Department, is transferred to the Pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 107.—LONDON GAZETTE—

The following extract is published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 13th January, 1880, page 147.

ERRATUM.

The date of Lieutenancy of Sub-Lieutenant Walter Cook, 89th Foot, whose admission to the Bengal Staff Corps is notified in the *London Gazette* of 14th November, 1879, is the 10th and not the 18th September, 1875, as stated in the Gazette of the 9th December 1879.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the following officers of Her Majetsy's Indian Military Forces :—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Ford Sherer, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 30th October, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Thomas McGrigor, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st November, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Erskine Nimmo Sandilands, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 22nd November, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Daniel Mocatta, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 10th December, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John James Dansey, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 11th December, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin Archibald Chester Lambert, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 12th December, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Augustus William Ritherdon, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 9th December, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Richard Short Couchman, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 12th December, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel James Gordon, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 31st December, 1879.

Captain George Henry Jackson, of the Bengal Infantry. Dated 20th November, 1879.

Deputy Surgeon-General James Irving, M.D., of the Bengal Army. Dated 13th December, 1879.

Deputy Surgeon-General George Hutchinson Ray, M.D., of the Bengal Army. Dated 17th December, 1879.

BREVET.

The under-mentioned officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement :—

To be Major-Generals.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Ford Sherer, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 30th October, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Thomas McGrigor, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st November, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Erskine Nimmo Sandilands, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 22nd November, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Daniel Mocatta, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 10th December, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John James Dansey, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 11th December, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Augustus William Ritherdon, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 9th December, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Richard Short Couchman, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 12th December, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel James Gordon, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 31st December, 1879.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin Archibald Chester Lambert, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 12th December, 1879.

No. 108.—STAFF CORPS—

The under-mentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel :—

Major Harry Dawkins Eardley Wilmot Chester,—20th February 1880.

No. 109.—The under-mentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major :—

Captain (Brevet Major) Thomas Oliver Wingate.—16th February 1880.

No. 110.—The under-mentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, is promoted to the rank of Captain :—

Lieutenant Henry Alexius Abbott, Bengal Staff Corps,—15th February 1880.

No. 111.—INDIAN ARMY—

The under-mentioned officer having completed twenty years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major :—

Captain James Hector Charles Greenhill Lassalle, General List, Infantry,—20th February 1880.

No. 112.—BREVET—

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Lamont Robertson Glasfurd, Bombay Staff Corps,—20th February 1880.

The above promotions are subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 113.—NATIVE ARMY—

2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Goorkha Regiment (The Sirmoor Rifles.)

Havildar Mahabeer Jhankree, to be Jemadar, *vice* Bahadoor Sing, invalided; Havildar Surrupjeet Doorah, to be Jemadar, *vice* Bagdul Groon, invalided,—1st November 1879.

No. 114.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

4th Punjab Infantry.

Jemadar Abdul Rahim, to be Subadar, *vice* Atr Sing, deceased; Havildar Jowan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Abdul Rahim, promoted,—26th September 1879.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 115.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 73 of 1880, the under-mentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1188 of 1879, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Harvey Tuckett Duncan, C.S.I., Madras S.C.,—1st February 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Cadell, Bengal S.C.,—20th February 1880.

No. 116.—Captain (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Thomas Chadwick Graham, late 4th European Light Cavalry, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 12th February, 1880, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

No. 117.—ORDER OF MERIT—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit Jemadar Fuzl Achmud, 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry in charging the enemy single-handed during the assault on Zawa, in the Zaimúkht Country, on the 13th December 1879.

SPECIAL.

No. 118.—Subject to the approval of Her Majesty, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to confer the local and temporary rank of Lieutenant on the under-mentioned gentlemen, and to post them to the Transport Department:—

Mr. Jack Francis Needham.
" Rivett Francis Guise.
" Oswald Bell Wood.
" Charles Henry Chisholm Sevenoaks.
" Henry Samuel Scburr.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 19th February 1880.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 13th to 19th February 1880.

On whose account	Rank	Corps	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
BRITISH MILITARY SERVICE					Rs. A. P.		
1 W. H. Crofton	Captain	60th Rifles	10th October 1879	Not known ...	717 4 9	...	10th April 1880.
INDIAN MILITARY SERVICE							
8 W. T. Roberts (a)	Lieutenant	Bengal Staff Corps ..	16th June 1879	Intestate ...	142 5 10	..	Ditto.

(a)—*Next-of-kin* Mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Roberts, Knaresbro', Yorkshire, England.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 17th February 1880.

No. 57.—Lieutenant A. Mason, R.E., is temporarily appointed to the Public Works Department as Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and posted to the Military Works Branch.

The 20th February 1880.

No. 58.—Major T. F. Dowden, R.E., Officiating Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Lucknow, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer in Biluchistan, and Secretary to the Agent, Governor General, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel R. deBourbel, R.E., who will, on relief, rejoin his permanent appointment as Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Lucknow.

No. 59.—Captain H. S. F. Haynes, R.E., Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Lucknow, will officiate as Consulting Engineer, from the date of Major Dowden's departure till Lieutenant-Colonel deBourbel can take up the duties of the office.

No. 60.—Mr. Hartley and Mr. D. F. Powell are appointed Assistant Traffic Superintendents, Class IV of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and placed, the former under the orders of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and the latter under the orders of the Director General of Railways.

No. 61.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 423 of 17th October 1879, Captain R. P. Tickell, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, was employed temporarily in the Punjab Provincial Branch from 8th October to 1st November 1879.

No. 62.—Mr. J. M. Rutherford, of the Telegraph Department, is appointed to the Traffic Department of State Railways in Class III of the Revenue Scale, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, and placed under the orders of the Director General of Railways.

No. 64.—Referring to Notification of the Government of Bombay, No. 12 of 11th February 1880, Major E. N. Peters, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Biluchistan, is transferred to the Establishment under the Director General of Railways.

No. 65.—Mr. E. F. Jacob, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Traffic Department of the Rajputana State Railway, is appointed an Assistant Traffic Superintendent in Class III of the Revenue Scale of Establishment, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State.

No. 66.—Mr. P. D. Barclay, Traffic Superintendent, Rangoon and Irrawaddie Valley State Railway, is promoted to Class II of the Revenue Scale, with effect from 15th January 1880, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State.

Mr. Barclay is transferred from the Rangoon and Irrawaddie Valley State Railway to the Rajputana State Railway, to officiate as Traffic Superintendent in place of Mr. O'Callaghan, proceeding on leave.

No. 67.—Mr. A. E. Adie, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Rangoon and Irrawaddie Valley State Railway, will officiate as Traffic Superintendent during the absence of Mr. Barclay, or until further orders.

TELEGRAPH.

The 20th February 1880.

No. 63.—Mr. W. R. Brooke, Superintendent, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Director of Traffic, with effect from the afternoon of the 7th February 1880, *vice* Mr. J. H. Lane, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

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E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 13th February 1880.

No. 26.—Mr. J. H. Lane, Director of Traffic, is allowed privilege leave for sixty days, under Section 44 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 9th February 1880.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*

Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 18th February 1880.

No. 24.—The under-mentioned transfers are made :—

Name.	From	To
Mr. F. Wolly Dod, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Punjab Northern State Railway, Pindi-Kohat Section.	Punjab Northern State Railway, Open Line.
Mr. A. Bewley, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Sindia-Neemuch State Railway.	Ditto.

No. 25.—CORRIGENDUM —In Notification No. 16, dated 26th ultimo, by the Director General of Railways, for "Major H. J. Nuthall, S.C., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade," read "Captain J. A. Little, S.C., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade."

No. 26.—The under-mentioned Officer passed the professional examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, Section i, paragraphs 16 to 18, on the 20th January 1880 :—

Mr. R. Sivewright, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

The 20th February 1880.

No. 27.—Mr. J. Rickie, Chief Foreman of Shops, Punjab Northern State Railway, is transferred to the Kandahar Railway, and appointed to act as Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Jacobabad Section, Class III of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

No. 28.—The 1st and 2nd Divisions comprising the Southern Section of the Neemuch-Nusseerabad State Railway are transferred from the charge of the Engineer-in-Chief of that line to that of

the Engineer-in-Chief, Sindia-Neemuch State Railway.

No. 29.—Mr. H. F. Storey, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is transferred to the Kandahar State Railway and appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Jacobabad Section, with head-quarters at Jacobabad.

No. 30.—Mr. J. R. Bell, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, and Superintendent of Works, Kandahar State Railway, is transferred on special duty to the Sukkur Bridge.

This cancels Director General's Notification No. 17 of 29th January 1880.

No. 31.—Captain A. J. Little, S.C., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Peshawar-Jellalabad State Railway, is transferred to the Indus Valley State Railway.

No. 32.—Mr. J. P. Vansittart, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Pindi-Peshawar Section, Punjab Northern State Railway, is transferred to the Kandahar State Railway.

No. 33.—With reference to Government of India Notification No. 60, dated 20th February 1880, Mr. D. F. Powell, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Class IV of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is posted to the Indus Valley State Railway, for employment on the Sukkur Ferry.

No. 34.—Colonel J. G. Lindsay, R.E., took over charge of the Kandahar Railway from Colonel R. deBourbel, R.E., on the afternoon of the 12th February 1880, and is appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Harnai and Gulistan-Karez Section of that Railway.

No. 35.—With reference to Government of India Notification No. 62, dated 20th February 1880, Mr. J. M. Rutherford, appointed to the Traffic Department of State Railways in Class III of the Revenue Scale, is posted to the Rajputana State Railway, as Assistant Traffic Superintendent.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Director General.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY,
Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATION.

The 14th February 1880.

No. 2.—With reference to Notification No. 14, dated 23rd January 1880, of the Director General of Railways, Mr. N. M. Carnell joined the Traffic Department of the Indus Valley State Railway on the afternoon of the 13th January 1880.

T. B. B. SAVI, *Captain, R.E.,*
Offg. Manager.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY,
Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Rawalpindi, the 11th February 1880.

No. 14.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 15, dated 28th October 1879, Mr. D. F. Hogarth, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), reported his arrival at Rawalpindi on 7th October 1879, and is posted to the executive charge of Margalla Division.

No. 15.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 15, dated 28th October 1879, Mr. G. P. Rose, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Rawalpindi on 9th October 1879, and is posted to Margalla Division.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY,
Rattial-Pindi Section.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Rawalpindi, the 12th February 1880.

No. 1.—Referring to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 11 of 21st January 1880, Mr. P. T. Large, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, reported his departure to join the Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section on forenoon of 24th December 1879.

No. 2.—Referring to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 11 of 21st January 1880, Mr. J. W. Parry, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival on forenoon of 24th December 1879, and is posted to the Sohan Division, which he joined on same date.

H. LAMBERT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

SINDIA-NEEMUCH AND NEEMUCH-NUSSEERABAD STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Neemuch, the 9th February 1880.

No. 3.—Mr. C. Thompson, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, returned to duty from the two months and twenty-seven days' privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notifications Nos. 23 and 32, dated, respectively, the 10th November and 29th December 1879, on the afternoon of the 7th instant. The unexpired portion of his leave, *viz.*, one day, is hereby cancelled.

The 13th February 1880.

No. 4.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 3, dated 9th instant, Mr. Mooneelala, Sub-Storekeeper, 1st Grade, made over, and Mr. C. Thompson, Storekeeper, 2nd Grade, took over, charge of the Rutlam Depôt on the forenoon of the 9th instant.

HORACE BELL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA,

Published at the Offices of the Surveyor General of India, Calcutta and Dehra Dún, for the Quarter ending 31st December 1879.

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Do. do. „ 2	Ditto	1	4	1	8
Do. do. „ 3	Ditto	1	12	2	0
Do. do. „ 4	Ditto	1	0	1	4

* Published and available at the Surveyor General's Office, Dehra Dun.

J. O. N. JAMES,
Assistant Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Calcutta, the 24th January 1880.

COMPTROLLER GE

No. 2210.—*Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the*

N. B.—Amounts are converted into

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	Estimates, 1879-80.	April to Sept. 1878.	April to Sept. 1879.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue	21,945,000	9,110,557	8,965,708	...	144,849
II.—Tributes	703,000	308,726	337,098	28,372	...
III.—Forest	670,400	125,213	177,679	52,466	...
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	2,742,000	1,261,520	1,369,428	107,908	...
V.—Assessed Taxes	896,000	158,447	595,237	436,790	...
VI.—Provincial Rates	2,740,000	1,161,745	1,109,886	...	51,859
VII.—Customs	2,248,000	1,034,225	1,012,039	...	22,186
VIII.—Salt	7,000,000	3,127,236	3,306,300	179,064	...
IX.—Opium	9,000,000	4,745,653	4,959,266	213,613	...
X.—Stamps	3,087,000	1,624,733	1,686,194	61,461	...
XI.—Mint	180,000	103,683	114,740	11,057	...
XII.—Post Office	983,000	86,893	485,327	398,434	...
XIII.—Telegraph	357,000	53,993	170,398	116,405	...
XIV.—Minor Departments	32,400	8,961	28,185	19,224	...
XV.—Law and Justice	888,000	422,842	431,359	8,517	...
XVI.—Police	233,000	34,059	109,994	75,935	...
XVII.—Marine	206,000	75,809	67,609	...	8,200
XVIII.—Education	139,000	55,802	74,162	18,360	...
XIX.—Medical	37,500	24,614	28,814	4,170	...
XX.—Stationery and Printing	46,000	11,553	22,028	10,475	...
XXI.—Interest	624,000	305,824	365,069	59,245	...
XXII.—Pensions	430,500	79,984	83,309	3,325	...
XXIII.—Miscellaneous	328,100	72,451	137,836	65,382	...
XXXI.—Gain by Exchange	431,000	156,212	284,131	127,919	...
TOTAL ...	55,946,900	24,150,768	25,921,796	1,771,028	...
XXX.—Army	844,500	415,168	480,26[illegible]	65,100	...
XXIV.—Public Works Ordinary	461,000	104,085	179,5[illegible]	75,484	...
XXV.—Irrigation	785,500	197,728	140,778	...	56,950
XXVI.—Traffic Receipts (Guaranteed Railways) less Gain by Exchange.	10,305,700	4,314,147	1,644,683	330,536	...
XXVII.—State Railways	1,240,000	365,173	536,780	171,607	...
XXIX.—Provincial and Local Deficits	201,600	...	...	...	...
XXVIII.—Madras Canal	2,000	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	69,787,200	29,547,069	31,903,874	2,356,805	..
England, including Army and Public Works Ordinary...	213,100	108,036	116,107	8,071	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	70,000,300	29,655,105	32,019,981	2,364,876	...

COMPTROLLER GENL.'S OFFICE;
CALCUTTA,
The 20th February 1880.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

AL'S OFFICE.

l month of the year 1879-80, as compared with the corresponding period of 1878-79.

ing @ Rs. 10 to the pound sterling.

Expenditure.	Estimates, 1879-80.	April to Sept. 1878.	April to Sept. 1879.	Comparison of two Years. Increase.	Decrease
	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Debt	3,684,500	1,414,238	1,595,326	181,088	...
2.—Interest on Service Funds	385,000	154,015	167,749	13,734	...
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	356,000	180,610	176,642	...	3,968
4.—Land Revenue	3,035,300	1,324,735	1,429,270	104,535	...
5.—Forest	505,900	121,666	152,827	31,161	...
6.—Excise	118,000	48,520	58,636	10,116	...
7.—Assessed Taxes	29,000	13,795	18,640	4,845	...
8.—Provincial Rates	53,000	79,922	19,047	...	60,875
9.—Customs	203,000	103,061	98,789	...	4,272
10.—Salt	383,000	259,995	168,714	...	91,281
11.—Opium	2,499,100	1,401,824	1,745,315	343,491	...
12.—Stamps	74,900	38,976	40,240	1,264	...
13.—Mint	87,300	57,188	42,340	...	14,848
14.—Post Office	983,300	112,325	497,947	385,622	...
15.—Telegraph	392,200	116,591	181,893	65,302	...
16.—Administration	1,279,600	618,721	630,380	11,659	...
17.—Minor Departments	346,600	140,270	158,527	18,257	...
18.—Law and Justice	3,379,500	1,756,086	1,695,189	...	60,597
19.—Police	2,472,000	1,177,111	1,176,491	...	620
20.—Marine	396,900	180,580	143,404	...	37,176
21.—Education	1,024,500	454,061	463,338	9,277	...
22.—Ecclesiastical	159,900	76,414	76,117	...	297
23.—Medical	679,900	297,967	305,439	7,472	...
24. Stationery and Printing	345,900	129,698	149,444	19,746	...
25.—Political	375,700	165,803	192,686	26,883	...
26.—Allowances	1,887,900	596,702	658,269	61,567	...
27.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	2,000	1,578	1,636	58	...
28.—Superannuation	634,000	339,415	367,984	28,569	...
29.—Miscellaneous	245,900	104,165	132,680	28,215	...
30.—Famine Relief	10,000	86,019	35,064	...	50,955
38.—Loss by Exchange	3,952,000	1,533,385	1,377,457	...	155,928
Total ...	29,980,000	13,085,736	13,957,780	872,044	...
37.—Army	14,135,300	5,913,664	6,739,222	825,558	...
31.—Public Works Ordinary	4,752,200	1,590,498	1,101,792	...	488,706
32.—Irrigation	1,034,800	456,309	448,638	...	7,671
33 Working Expenses (Guaranteed Railways), less Loss by Exchange.	5,444,700	2,213,275	2,324,367	111,092	...
33 Surplus Profit paid to Railway Companies, less Loss ...	706,800	366,858	192,070	...	174,788
33 Guaranteed Interest in India, less Loss	14,000	10,972	6,893	...	4,079
33 Land and Supervision	75,700	29,186	30,678	1,192	...
34.—State Railways	995,000	361,707	505,564	143,857	...
36.—Provincial and Local Surpluses	16,800	...	...	...	...
35.—Madras Canal	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	57,155,300	24,028,505	25,307,004	1,278,499	...
England, including Army, Public Works Ordinary, and Guaranteed Interest.	14,246,200	6,511,123	6,829,951	318,828	...
Total ...	71,401,500	30,539,628	32,136,955	1,597,327	...
Productive Public Works.					
Capital Expenditure in India	2,720,700	1,274,551	1,033,179	...	241,372
Ditto ditto in England	779,300	277,609	268,481	...	9,128
Total ...	3,500,000	1,552,160	1,301,660	...	250,500
GRAND TOTAL ...	74,901,500	32,091,788	33,438,615	1,346,827	...

W. WATERFIELD,
Comptroller General.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 17th February 1880.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	22,90,090	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 65,11,820 2 4)	1,87,14,513	12	5
Public Deposits at Branches (Rs. 1,22,02,693 10 1)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	3,29,56,235	9	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	8,03,319	15	9
Sundries	11,33,770	13	7
RUPEES	7,58,97,930	2	9

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	93,59,506	0	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	73,32,565	4	3
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	63,44,263	9	5
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1,78,81,769	8	2
Balances with other Banks	4,82,183	13	2
Bullion	27,242	3	0
Dead Stock	10,04,598	6	7
Stamps	10,554	9	6
Sundries	4,91,226	5	5
	4,29,33,909	11	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 1,33,42,169 4 5)	3,29,64,020	7	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs. 1,96,21,851 2 10)			
RUPEES	7,58,97,930	2	9

By order of the Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL, *Calcutta, 19th Feb. 1880.*

W. WESTLAND, *Offg. Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.*

R. HARDIE, *Secy. & Treasurer.*

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 19th February 1880 ... Rs. 1,56,09,095-14-10

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA, *The 20th February 1880.*

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1880.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Feb. 9	...	69,163	1,870	4,40,682	66,22,545	14,04,934
" 10	...	1,41,300	2,43,328	2,11,595	68,09,570	15,00,559
" 11	...	1,62,613	2,25,088	221	69,57,936	15,59,000
" 12	...	1,89,141	11	210	68,72,866	13,78,779
" 13	...	1,52,212	...	...	67,01,482	12,35,871
" 14	...	77,763	...	...	66,09,703	11,62,987

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 17th Feb. 1880.*

J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E., Mint Master.*

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of "The Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878)," that on the 10th January 1880, treasure consisting of ten copper idols, valued at Rs. 429, and jewels and utensils valued at Rs. 23, were found in the village of Kuppachi Kattlai, Mannargudy Taluq, Tanjore District, Madras Presidency.

2. All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are requested to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore, at his Office, on the 15th June 1880, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

W. AUSTIN,
Sub-Collector in charge.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The under-mentioned Students have passed the B. L. Examination :—

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1	Mitra, Surendranath ...	Presidency College.
2	Mazhar-ul-Anwar ...	Hugli College.
3	Fuzlul Karim ...	Dacca College.
4	Chattopadhyay, Sripati ...	Presidency College.
	Sitalprasad ...	Patna College.
6	Datta, Asvinikumar ...	Krishnaghur College.
7	Ghosh, Saradaprasad ...	Presidency College.
8	Ray, Sitanath ...	Ditto.
9	Maitra, Kasinath ...	Ditto.
10	Chattopadhyay, Dwarkanath ...	Patna College.
	Datta, Kamalkrishna ...	Presidency College.
12	Sil, Kanailal ...	Ditto.
13	Mallik, Ramcharan ...	Ditto.
14	Batavyal, Atulchandra ...	Ditto.
	Ghosh, Manmathakumar	Ditto.
16	Basu, Asvinikumar ...	Dacca College.
17	Mitra, Prasannakumar...	Krishnaghur College.
18	Chattopadhyay, Banamali ...	Presidency College.
19	Sarkar, Ramnarayan ...	Patna College.
20	Ghosh, Chandidas ...	Presidency College.
21	Sarkar, Narendranath ...	Ditto.
22	Ray, Nabadwipchandra	Ditto.
23	Mukhopadhyay, Hemchandra ...	Ditto.
24	Chaudhuri, Jadabchandra	Ditto.
25	Sen, Kedarnath ...	Ditto.
26	Ghosh, Haranath ...	Ditto.
27	Basak, Rasbihari ...	Ditto.
	Ghosh, Akshaykumar ...	Hugli College.
	Chakrabarti, Jogendranath ...	Presidency College.
30	Palit, Umeschandra ...	Ditto.
31	Nag, Haradhan ...	Ditto.
32	Mukhopadhyay, Nilalohit	Krishnaghur College.
33	Kshetriya, Lakshminarayan ...	Presidency College.
34	Nag, Syamakanta ...	Dacca College.

35	Ghosh, Kalipada ...	Presidency College.
	Ray, Mukundanath ...	Ditto.
37	Chattopadhyay, Krishnalall ...	Ditto.
38	Ray, Kuladakinkar ...	Ditto.
39	Chaudhuri, Kaliram ...	Ditto.
40	Ghosh, Saratchandra ...	Dacca College.
41	Bandyopadhyay, Harinath ...	Presidency College.
42	Majumdar, Dakshinacharan ...	Ditto.
43	Chattopadhyay, Pramathanath ...	Patna College.
44	Datta, Lalbihari ...	Presidency College.
	Mitra, Purnachandra ...	Ditto.
	Biswas, Bhubanmohan ...	Ditto.
	Mitra, Girindranath ...	Ditto.

SENATE HOUSE, CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
The 10th February 1880. *Registrar.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
236	... D 12-07794 ...	5	Abdol Rahim Khan, Shahjehanpur.
	„ —17735 ...	5	
	D 11—83690 ...	10	
	D 17-00244 ...	50	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
183	... D 14—14307 ...	20	Baboo Gopal Chunder Ghose Howrah.
236	... D 11—48678 ...	10	Bhopal Rae, Roorkee.
237	... D 6—85132 ...	10	Baboo Sree Ram Banerjee, Calcutta.
238	... D 14—34620 ...	20	Shadee Ram, Allahabad.
239	.. D 16—09997 ...	10	Kannya Lall, Allahabad.

ALLAHABAD,
The 18th February 1880.

T. H. S. BIDDULPH, *A. A.-G.,*
for *Officer in charge of Paper Currency Office.*

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1880.		Rs.	
W12	... M37—22807 ...	100	Kally Persad Chuckerbutty, Rewah.
W13	... M48—56978 ...	10	E. M D. Guches, Chudder Ghaut.

BOMBAY,
The 17th February 1880

W. WELLS,
Asst. Commissioner.

Coconada Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
I 10—23727 ...	10	Kollipara Sriramulu, Venikonda, Kistna District.

COCONADA,
The 9th February 1880.

Actg. Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
405	... O 67—80530 ...	100	Baneshur Das, Madeer Chunder Sein.
	„ —81356 ...	100	
	„ —81357 ...	100	
407	... O 72—99531 ...	1,000	Soroop Sah, Baiznath Sah.
	O 70—44899 ...	500	
	O 67—54938 ...	100	
	„ —51465 ...	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
244	... L 26—15793 ...	5	Reotee Ram and Pragnarain Tewary.
	„ —15792 ...		
245	... O 8—66047 ...	10	Mr. J. Hutchinson.
	„ —16214 ...		
471	... L 96—96622 ...	10	Mr. W. Sandwell.
472	... O 56—78893 ...	20	Babu Joygopal Dutt.
	O 51—84718 ...	10	
473	... O 49—52444 ...	10	Nanuck Ram.
474	... O 67—61431 ...	100	Messrs. Williamson, Magor and Co.
	„ —61432 ...	100	
	„ —61433 ...	100	
	„ —61434 ...	100	
	„ —61435 ...	100	
	„ —61437 ...	100	
475	... L 55—25919 ...	5	Babu Kunja Kisore Dutt.
	„ —25914 ...	5	
476	.. L 15—12646 ...	5	Babu Srinath Banerjee.
477	... O 75—29274 ...	10	Babu Lalleen Chunder Biswas.
478	... O 76—03095 ...	10	Mr. N. Douglas.
479	... O 66—95575 ...	100	Babu Toolsee Ram Coondu.
	O 67—13439 ...	100	
	„ —69692 ...	100	
	O 57—44778 ...	20	
	O 58—25676 ..	20	
	O 56—33187 ...	20	
	O 51—75120 ...	10	
	„ —80784 ...	10	
	O 46—24664 ...	10	
	O 75—94001 ...	10	
	„ —93276 ...	10	
	O 50—32520 ...	10	
	„ —22954 ...	10	
	O 53—07017 ...	10	
	O 49—80271 ...	10	
	O 54—61996 ...	10	
	O 48—60218 ...	10	
	O 52—59472 ...	10	
	O 7—46819 ...	10	
	L 56—32425 ...	5	
	„ —59207 ...	5	
	„ —16068 ...	5	
	„ —62483 ...	5	
	L 54—45998 ...	5	
	O 36—06330 ...	5	

CALCUTTA,
The 20th February 1880.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 9—28382 ...	50	C. E. Pitman, Esq., Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, Calcutta.
G 12—26376 ...	1,000	Mr. Mungumul Nundram, Merchant, Bombay.
G 8—56822 ...	20	Mr. J. J. Freitas, Accountant, Public Works Department, Dadur.
G 14—11324 ...	10	
G 13—37862 ...	5	

KURRACHEE,
The 12th February 1880.

W. PATTON,
Asstt. Depy. Commr., P. C., K. C.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
10	E 13—55100	100	Ghafoor Bux, Kurrum Valley Field Force, Kurrum.
11	E 10—46785 E 16—39226	10 10	Abdool Roheem Khan, Shahjehanpur.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
5	E 16—60500 „ —60523	*10	Mrs E. Smith, Jullundher.

* Wrongly joined.

LAHORE,
The 14th February 1880.

T. W. RAWLINS,
Deputy Commr. of Paper Currency.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
102	B 46—97277	5	P. S. Balakrishna Mudali Assistant Station Master M. R. C., Nagari.
103	B 57—53448	20	C. Subraya Aiyar, Black Town, Madras.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
211	B 54—44834	20	S. Ragava Charlu, Tondiarpett, Madras.
212	B 53—05273	10	S. Arumugam, care of Major Cotton, 25th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, Bellary.
213	B 57—31261 „ —47947	20 20	P. Pedda Venkataraugam Chetti, Madras.
214	B 61—25061	50	V. Kalugachellam Pillai, Madras.
215	B 51—31106	500	Dodamani Sidambara Chetti, Somavarpett.
216	B 61—22397	50	Subraya Kurukal, Tinnevelly.
217	B 55—81915	50	Mr. B. Sternselser, Bombay.
27	B 46—43892 „ —44073	* 5	Mutu Kumara, Sarraf, Bank of Madras.

* Wrongly joined.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 9th February 1880.

H. S. GROVES,
Offg. Asstt. to Acctt. Genl.,
in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for *Offg. Commissioner.*

Nagpur Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1879-80.		Rs.	
H36	F 7 89910	10	Laxmun Mahadeo, Bookseller, Nagpur.

NAGPUR,
The 12th February 1880.

W. D. COWLEY,
Asst. to Deputy Acctt. Genl.,
in charge of Currency Office.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 20th February 1880.

SEA AND OVERLAND MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1880.	
Persian Gulf	6 P. M.	21st Feb.	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	6 „	21st „	*Simla.**
Akyab	6 „	21st „	*Commilla.*
Chittagong, Sandoway and Bassin	6 „	21st „	*Busheer.*
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	6 „	23rd „	*Chanda.*
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai and Yokohama	6 „	24th „	From Bombay
Australian Colonies	6 „	25th „	Do. do. †
Foreign Mail *via* Bombay	6 „	25th „	Do. do.
Do. Book packets and pattern posts	6 „	24th „	Do. do.
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	6 „	26th „	———
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Bassin and Rangoon	6 „	27th „	———
Persian Gulf	6 „	28th „	From Bombay.

* Mail for Port Blair can be forwarded.

† Letters to Ceylon intended for despatch by the Australian Mail Steamer must be prepaid at the Indian packet rate, viz., 2 annas per ½ oz., the portion of the line from Bombay to Galle being non contract.

No Registered Letters to Ceylon will be received for despatch by the above opportunity.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 P. M. precisely, after which hour Foreign Letters fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover will be received up to 6·30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 20th February 1880.

Adlard, Gilbert Evan.
Aitken, S.
Alexander, A.
Alexander, William.
Albert, Mrs. E.
Baker, F. A.
Baldock, —
Ball, Mrs.
Barton, Lieut.-Col. W. H.
Beck, G. S.
Bernheim, Monsieur L.
Briggs, P. F.
Bryant, C.
Burland, Mrs.
Burke, F.
Camalet, A.
Charlius, T. E. M.
Collin, Messrs. Brother
Corbett, J. W.
Cullen, Mrs.
Dalam, —
David, B. A.
DeCruz, L.
DeFonseka, H.
D'Lascua, B.
Donaldson, H. F.
Doman, W. P.
Evan, F.
Fares, J. H.
Gomes, A. B. D.
Halden, B. T.
Heard, Charles.
Jones, Capt. H. (S. S. *Jumna*)
Kherun, Mrs
Mercado, Mrs.
Murray, J.
Sardie, Signore Jose.
Saunders, W. M.
Stuart, L. B.
Stuart, A
Williamson, F
Williamson, Miss.
Wilson, D
Wilson, Mrs.
Wuttle, Stanley.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

A. H. M.
Anderson, Capt. A. D.
Archer, Robert.
Bank, Thos.
Bath, Miss C.
Beames, H. B.
Leyme, Monsieur Fritz
Campbell, C.
Chuckerapany
Clare, Miss.
Clements, Miss Bella.
Coton, George.
Crodicto, Antonio E.
Cruise, Mrs. F.
C. A.
Davies, R. R.
D'Arcy, F.
D'Cruz, Emile.
Deardan, W.
Donovan, D.
Draeger, Miss B.
Durham, J.
Engel, Paul.
Ewing, Mrs.
Farmer, S.
Fitzgerald, T. S.
Flower, Marcus.
Forster, Capt. C.
Forster, Mrs. W. H.
Fortescue, H. A.
Foster, F. A.
Garden, Dr.
Gasper, E. (Police Inspr.)
Halewed, J. A.
Halt, [illegible] J.
Hammond, C. A.
Hawkins, Alfred.
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Abstract Statement of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the 4th quarter ending 30th April 1879, compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1878.

PARTICULARS	In the 4th quarter ending 30th April 1879. Rs	A.	P.	In the 4th quarter ending 30th April 1878 Rs	A.	P.	Increase. Rs.	A.	P.	Decrease. Rs	A.	P.
Balance at credit of the Fund in the Government books at the end of the previous quarter	60,70,489	15	4	56,79,292	12	0	3,91,197	3	4			
A.—Receipts—												
Subscription from February to April in the Widows' Fund	1,07,829	4	9	1,03,187	5	0	4,642	15	9			
Ditto ditto Children's Fund	73,636	11	10	70,799	10	8	2,837	1	2			
Entrance fees, &c. ditto	881	8	0	746	8	0	135	0	0			
Amount received with interest (Rs. 105-10-5) from the Government of India for sums advanced to Widows and Orphans on account of the mutiny, 1857	2,979	6	1	3,357	10	5				378	4	4
Interest received from the Government of India	3,70,943	0	11	*3,46,523	15	4	24,419	1	7			
Interest on Reserve Fund and Divisible Surplus, Widows' and Children's Fund passed to Debit of Subscribers at Rs. 5 each	10	8	0	57	12	0	...			47	4	0
TOTAL RECEIPTS	5,56,289	7	7	5,24,642	13	5	32,633	2	8	425	9	4
GRAND TOTAL	66,26,770	6	11	62,03,935	9	5	4,23,835	5	10	425	8	4
DEDUCT PAYMENTS												
Pensions paid to incumbents in the Widows' Fund	67,433	8	9	59,623	12	7	7,809	12	2			
Ditto ditto Children's Fund	47,375	2	7	40,090	7	1	7,284	11	6			
Cost of office establishment, including house-rent, &c.	20,378	3	0	15,564	8	0	4,813	11	0			
Amount written back on account of Entrance fees	11	8	0				11	8	0			
Ditto ditto of Divisible Surplus, Widows' and Children's Funds, and Interest on Reserve Fund to Widows' Fund Rs. 146-4 and Children's Fund Rs. 118-8.	261	12	0				261	12	0			
TOTAL PAYMENTS	1,35,466	2	4	1,15,278	11	8	20,187	6	8	...		
Net balance in favour of the Fund on 30th April	64,91,304	4	7	60,88,656	13	9	4,03,072	15	2	427	8	4
Proportion of interest on Reserve Fund payable to Subscribers	31,900	8	0	30,119	1	0	1,781	7	0	...		
Proportion of interest on Surplus payable to Subscribers	12,660	0	0	12,400	5	0	259	11	0	.		
TOTAL	44,560	8	0	42,519	6	0	2,041	2	0	..		

	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.
Number of Subscribers	1,407	928	1,352	903	55	25	.	.
Ditto of Incumbants	324	505	297	411	27	64	.	.
Ditto sharing interest on Reserve Fund	761	548	739	521	22	27	.	.
Ditto ditto ditto Surplus	958	664	927	624	31	40	.	..

a – Net increase . . . . . Rs. 4,22,834 13 6

b – Net increase . . . . . „ 4,02,617 6 10

* Adjusted in the books of 1877-78, after the issue of the 4th quarterly statement for that year.

H. ANDREWS,
Accountant and Collector.

G. W. MACLEOD,
H. RONALDSON, } *Auditors.*

FUND OFFICE,
The 26th January 1880.

Published by order of the Directors,
W. H. RYLAND,
Secretary.

East Indian Railway.

Goods lost or damaged.

All persons having claims against the East Indian Railway Company, in respect of any loss or damage to goods carried over the East Indian Railway previous to the 1st January of the present year, are requested to send particulars of such claims to the office of the undersigned within one month from this date.

BRADFORD LESLIE,
Agent.

CALCUTTA,
The 13th February 1880.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost, Stolen, or Mislaid

The Government Promissory Note No. A003906, of the reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Mucondass Tricomdass, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bombay, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

MUCONDASS TRICOMDASS,
Shroff at Messrs. Remington & Co.,
Kalbaderi Road, Bombay.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1880.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 20th February, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. V OF 1880.

THE BURMA BOUNDARIES ACT, 1880.

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PREAMBLE.

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Mode of publication.

An Act to provide for the demarcation of land, and for the establishment and maintenance of boundary-marks, in British Burma.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the demarcation of land and for the establishment and maintenance of boundary-marks in British Burma; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Burma Boundaries Act, 1880":

Local extent.

It extends to the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of British Burma;

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once.

Appointment of Demarcation and Boundary-officers.

2. The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint persons, by name or by virtue of their office, to be Demarcation-officers and Boundary-officers, and may suspend or remove any person so appointed.

Functions of Demarcation and Boundary-officers.

Every person so appointed shall, subject to the control of the Local Government and of any superior officer appointed by it in this behalf, exercise and perform, within such local limits as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct, the powers conferred, and the duties imposed, by this Act or the rules made hereunder on such officers respectively.

CHAPTER II.

DEMARCATION OF BOUNDARIES.

A.—Proceedings of Demarcation-officers.

Power to direct demarcation of boundaries.

3. The Local Government may, whenever it thinks fit, by a notification in the official Gazette, direct that the boundaries of any land shall be demarcated by a Demarcation-officer

Power to enter on land to effect demarcation.

4. On the publication of any such notification, a Demarcation-officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf may enter upon the land specified therein, and make all enquiries and do all other things necessary for demarcating the boundaries of the said land.

Demarcation-officers to publish general notice.

5. The Demarcation-officer shall cause to be published a general notice addressed to all persons owning, occupying or otherwise interested in the said land, and the land marching therewith, and to all persons employed on or connected with the management of such land, calling upon them to attend, either personally or by agent, before him, at such places and at such times as may be stated in such notice, for the purpose of pointing out the boundaries and of rendering such aid as may be necessary in setting up or repairing the boundary-marks, and of affording such other assistance and information as may be needed for the purposes of the demarcation.

The persons to whom such notice is addressed shall not be legally bound to attend.

Demarcation-officer may issue a special notice to procure attendance of individuals.

6. The Demarcation-officer may also cause a special notice to be served on any of the persons mentioned in section five requiring such person to attend, personally or by agent, before him on or before a specified date, at such places and for such of the purposes aforesaid as may be stated in such notice; and every person upon whom such special notice may be served shall be legally bound to attend as required by the notice, and, so far as he may be able, to do any of the things mentioned therein.

Clearing of boundary-lines.

7. The Demarcation-officer may cause a special notice to be served on any owner or occupier of the said land requiring such owner or occupier to clear any boundary or other line which it may be necessary to clear for the purposes of the demarcation of such land, by cutting down and removing any trees, jungle, fences or standing crops, or to provide labour by furnishing flag-holders, or otherwise to assist in the demarcation of such land; and, if it is necessary to employ hired labour for these or other similar objects incidental to the demarcation, the Demarcation-officer may assess and recover from such owner or occupier the cost of such labour.

Compensation for injury done by clearance of boundary-line.

8. If any demand for compensation is made in respect of the clearance of any line in accordance with a requisition under section seven, the Demarcation-officer shall determine and record the value of any trees, jungle, fences or standing crops which may have been cut down or removed, and shall pay or tender to the owners thereof the amount of compensation which in his opinion should be allowed therefor.

Any dispute arising concerning the sufficiency of the amount so paid or tendered shall be determined by the Deputy Commissioner upon application made to him for that purpose by either of the disputing parties.

Demarcation-officer may summon person to give information or produce document.

9. The Demarcation-officer may issue a special notice calling upon any person who he has reason to believe can give any information respecting the boundaries of the land or in

whose possession or power any document relating to such boundaries is alleged to be, to attend before him and give such information or produce such document, on a date and at a place to be mentioned in the notice.

Every person on whom any such notice is served shall be legally bound to attend and to give such information or to produce such document as required by the notice.

Demarcation-officer to mark out boundaries of land;

10. The Demarcation-officer shall, after making such inquiry as he thinks fit, mark out the boundaries of the land, and may cause boundary-marks, of such materials, in such number, and in such manner, as he thinks fit, to be erected by the owners or occupiers of the land, or may erect such marks and charge the cost of such erection to such owners or occupiers, and shall forward a report of his proceedings to the Boundary-officer:

and submit report to Boundary-officer.

Provided that, at any time before forwarding his report to the Boundary-officer, the Demarcation-officer may, for any sufficient reason to be stated in such report, alter any boundary marked out by him.

When Demarcation-officers may alter demarcation.

B.—Proceedings of Boundary-officers.

Boundary-officer to give general notice to persons affected.

11. The Boundary-officer shall, on receipt of the report of the Demarcation-officer, cause a general notice to be published, informing all persons concerned that such report is open to inspection, and requiring any person who may have any objections to make thereto to submit a written statement of such objections within one month from the date of the publication of such notice.

Boundary-officer to give special notice to persons likely to object.

Whenever the Boundary-officer has reason to believe that any person interested is likely to object to any boundary as laid down in such report, he shall cause a special notice to be served on such person requiring him to submit, within the said period of one month, a written statement of his objection.

No person shall be entitled as of right to submit any statement of objection after the expiration of the said period of one month; but it shall be in the discretion of the Boundary-officer to admit any such statement after the expiration of such period and before the order next hereinafter mentioned has been made.

Order of Boundary-officer.

12. When the said period of one month has expired and the objections (if any) made within it or subsequently admitted by the Boundary-officer have been inquired into by him, and any further inquiry which he may deem necessary has been made by him, the Boundary-officer shall pass such order as he thinks fit, confirming or modifying the boundaries as determined by the Demarcation-officer.

If any objection seems to him not to be well-founded, the Boundary-officer may direct that all expenses of the inquiry which have arisen from such objection shall be recovered from the person who made the same.

Objections subsequently made how dealt with.

13. When any person, within sixty days from the date of the order passed under section twelve, makes any objection to the correctness of the demarcation-proceedings, the Boundary-officer may, in his discretion, either refuse to inquire into such objection, or may require the person making the same to deposit, within a reasonable time, the estimated costs of any further inquiry which it may be necessary to make in respect thereof.

Boundary-officer to make further inquiry.

14. If the costs of such further inquiry are deposited, the Boundary-officer shall, after making such inquiry, pass an order rejecting such objection or admitting the same and amending the order passed under section twelve.

If, on such inquiry, the objection seems to the Boundary-officer not to be well-founded, he may pass such order as he thinks fit in respect of the recovery, from the person making the objection, of any sum expended on the inquiry in excess of the sum deposited, and of any necessary expenses incurred by any other person on account of such inquiry.

No person making an objection under section thirteen shall, unless the Boundary-officer specially so directs, recover any portion of the amount deposited by him under section thirteen.

Power of Boundary-officer to enforce attendance of witnesses, &c.

15. For the purposes of any inquiry under this Act, the Boundary-officer shall, in addition to the powers conferred specially by this Act, have all the powers of a Demarcation-officer and also power to summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel the production of documents, so far as may be, by the same means and in the same manner as is provided in the case of a civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Boundary-officer may refer dispute to arbitration.

16. The Boundary-officer, whenever he thinks fit, may, with the consent of the parties concerned, refer to arbitration any dispute as to a boundary.

The procedure laid down in chapter XXXVII of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply (so far as may be) to such references.

Effect of orders of Boundary-officer.

17. The order passed by the Boundary-officer under section twelve, or, when such order is amended under section fourteen, such amended order shall, unless and until it be reversed or modified in manner hereinafter provided, be conclusive.

C.—Appeals from Orders of Boundary-officers.

Appeals against orders of Boundary-officers.

18. An appeal shall lie to the Commissioner of the Division from every order passed by a Boundary-officer under section twelve, section thirteen or section fourteen.

If order confirmed on a matter of fact, decision final.

19. If the Commissioner confirms the order of the Boundary-officer on a matter of fact, such decision shall be final and conclusive.

If order reversed or modified, or if confirmed on a question of law, second appeal allowed.

In all other cases in which the Commissioner confirms the order of the Boundary-officer, and in all cases in which the Commissioner reverses or modifies the order of the Boundary-officer, an appeal shall lie to the Judicial Commissioner, or, when the land comprised in the order is situated within the local limits of the ordinary civil jurisdiction of the Recorder of Rangoon, to such Recorder.

Period of limitation.

20. The period of limitation for an appeal under section eighteen or section nineteen shall run from the

date of the order or decision appealed against, and shall be as follows, that is to say :—

(*a*) in the case of an appeal under section eighteen—sixty days;

(*b*) in the case of an appeal under section nineteen—ninety days.

In computing such periods of sixty and ninety days, and in all respects not herein specified, the limitation of such appeals shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

Powers of Commissioner, &c.

21. The Commissioner, the Judicial Commissioner and the Recorder of Rangoon shall in hearing and determining appeals presented under this Act have, as nearly as may be, the same powers as they have in the case of appeals from decrees and orders in civil suits.

D.—Boundary-marks.

When permanent boundary-marks are to be erected.

22. Whenever an order determining a boundary has become final, the Boundary-officer shall, unless permanent boundary-marks of a suitable description have already been erected along such boundary, cause to be erected permanent boundary-marks, of such materials, in such number, and in such manner, as he may consider sufficient to distinguish such boundary.

An order determining a boundary becomes final for the purposes of this section when it is not open to appeal.

Expense of erection of marks.

23. All expenses incurred by the Boundary-officer in erecting such boundary-marks for any land shall be apportioned amongst the owners or occupiers of such land, in such proportions as the Boundary-officer may think fit.

Notice to owners to pay share of expense.

24. When the expenses have been apportioned among such owners or occupiers, the Boundary-officer shall cause a notice to be served on each of them, specifying the amount payable by him in respect of such expenses, and requiring him to pay such amount to the Boundary-officer within one month from the service of such notice.

Owners and occupiers may be required—

25. The Boundary-officer may further cause a notice to be served on any owner or occupier, placing under his charge any boundary-marks erected on the boundary of his land, whether by order of such officer or otherwise.

to preserve boundary-marks;

Every owner or occupier shall preserve such boundary-marks as may be placed under his charge under this section, and shall give immediate notice to the nearest Magistrate or the officer in charge of the nearest Police-station if any such marks are injured, destroyed or removed, or require repairs.

to give notice of any injury occurring to them.

Magistrates may repair boundary-marks.

26. Whenever a Magistrate of the first or second class becomes aware that any mark erected under this Act within the local limits of his jurisdiction has been injured, destroyed or removed, or requires repairs, such Magistrate may cause such mark to be re-erected, restored or repaired, and may recover any expenses incurred in respect of such re-erection, restoration or repair from the owner or occupier who is bound under section twenty-five to preserve such mark.

Duties of village-officers.

27. It shall be the duty of every village-headman and thoogyee—

(*a*) to prevent the destruction, injury or alteration of any boundary-mark;

(*b*) whenever he becomes aware that any such mark has been destroyed, injured or altered, to report immediately to the officer in charge of the nearest Police-station or to the nearest Magistrate such destruction, injury or alteration.

CHAPTER III.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Survey-officer.

28. When any officer is appointed by the Government to make a survey of any land, the Chief Commissioner may invest such officer, for the purposes of such survey, with all or any of the powers conferred on Demarcation-officers by sections four to nine (both inclusive), and also with power to cause any boundary or other marks to be erected by the owners or occupiers of any land, or to erect such marks and to charge the cost of such erection to such owners or occupiers.

If owners, occupiers or other persons fail to obey lawful order, it may be carried out at their expense.

29. If any owner or occupier of any land, or any other person, being ordered in accordance with the provisions herein contained to perform any act, fails to perform such act within a reasonable time, the officer who gave the order may, after giving notice to such owner, occupier or other person of his intention so to do, cause the act to be performed; and the expenses incurred in such performance shall be payable by such owner, occupier or other person.

Penalty for refusing or neglecting to comply with orders or notice.

30. Whoever, being legally bound to comply with any lawful order under this Act, or with the requisition contained in any special notice served upon him under this Act, refuses or neglects to comply therewith, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Mode of recovery of amounts of money due under this Act.

31. Every amount due under the provisions of this Act may be recovered as if the same were an arrear of land-revenue.

Chief Commissioner may make rules.

32. The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act—

(*a*) for the collection and record of any information in respect of any land;

(*b*) prescribing and limiting the powers and duties of officers conducting proceedings under this Act;

(*c*) regulating the delegation by such officers to subordinate officers of the powers and duties conferred and imposed on them respectively by this Act or the rules made hereunder;

(*d*) for the proper performance of all things to be done, and for the regulation of all proceedings to be taken, under this Act;

(*e*) for the publication, issue and service of all notices, whether general or special, to be published, issued or served under this Act; and

(*f*) for carrying out generally the purposes of this Act.

Mode of publication.

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

D. FITZPATRICK,

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 13th February, 1880:—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to provide for the grant of Probates of Wills and Letters of Administration to the estates of certain deceased persons was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

Office Memorandum from Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 2110, dated 7th August, 1879 (Paper No. 1).
Extract from a Note by the Hon'ble Justice L. Broughton, dated 23rd August, 1879 (Paper No. 2).
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. 4602-13 J, dated 11th September, 1879, and enclosures (Papers No. 6).
„ Secretary for Birár to Resident, Haidarábád, No. 24, dated 13th September, 1879 (Papers No. 3).
„ Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 2403, dated 17th September, 1879, and enclosures (Papers No. 7).
„ Acting Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 5675, dated 19th September, 1879, and enclosures (Papers No. 4).
„ Chief Commissioner, Ajmer and Merwára, No. 785, dated 22nd September, 1879, and enclosure (Papers No. 5).
„ Officiating Under Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 4146, dated 2nd October, 1879, and enclosures (Papers No. 9).
„ Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 1045C, dated 15th October, 1879, and enclosures (Papers No. 8).
„ Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 4352-204, dated 29th October, 1879, and enclosure (Papers No. 10).
„ Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 1975, dated 3rd November, 1879, and enclosures (Papers No. 12).
„ Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 878, dated 12th November, 1879, and enclosures (Papers No. 11).
„ Junior Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 4515-637, dated 26th December, 1879, and enclosure (Papers No. 13).
„ Ditto ditto, No. 268, dated 14th January, 1880, and enclosure (Papers No. 14).

2. The Bill as introduced, following the course adopted in the Hindú Wills Act, incorporated by mere reference the sections of the Indian Succession Act which it was proposed to apply. This mode of legislation, it has been strongly urged by several of the authorities consulted, is likely to render the Act less intelligible to many of those who will have to use it; and we have accordingly set out at length in the amended Bill now submitted all the sections of the Succession Act which it is intended should apply, and thus made the measure complete and self-contained.

3. Apart from this, which, though it much alters the appearance of the Bill, is a change merely in form, the amendments we have made are few. The most important of these consists in the introduction in section 12 of the provision of the Indian Succession Act (omitted in the Bill as introduced) which bars the establishment of any right as executor or legatee until a grant of probate or letters of administration has been obtained; but in introducing this provision we have confined it to cases in which the property comprised in the will amounts to more than one thousand rupees.

We do not think that, in this very limited class of cases, the considerations which have been urged against making the obtaining of probate or letters of administration a condition precedent to the establishment of any right based on succession have any application; while, on the

other hand, the advantages of requiring the will to be proved in the manner prescribed are too obvious to call for comment.

4. The amendment next in order of importance to which we would direct attention will be found in section 91 of the Bill, where we have made the consent of the Court necessary to every disposition of the property made by an executor or administrator. This limitation has been considered necessary in the mufassal, where it is deemed unsafe to entrust to an executor or administrator the full powers conferred by the Succession Act. In the Presidency-towns, however, where executors and administrators at present are allowed these powers, and where, moreover, the expense attending an application to the Court would be considerable, we have given the Court power to exempt the executor or administrator from the necessity of applying for its consent in each case.

5. Coming now to minor amendments, we may mention that we have omitted in sections 8 and 14 of the Bill the words to be found in the corresponding sections of the Succession Act, making the consent of the husband a condition precedent to the grant of probate or letters of administration to a married woman. The imposition of such a condition would, we think, as has been urged in some of the opinions received, be inconsistent with the proprietary status accorded to married women among a large proportion of the persons for whom the Bill is intended, and would confer a power on the husband which would in many cases be likely to be abused.

6. We have in section 63 required an applicant for probate to insert in his application, as an applicant for letters of administration is bound to do under the Succession Act, an estimate of the amount of assets which are likely to come to his hands.

This amendment is required to complete the chain of securities at present provided by law for the protection of the revenue derived from Court-fees on probates and letters of administration, and it merely brings the Bill into conformity with the law of England (55 Geo. III, c. 184, s. 38) and the existing practice of one at least of the High Courts in this country (Belchambers' *Rules and Orders of the Calcutta High Court*, §700).

7. It has been suggested in the official memorandum from the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 2110, dated 7th August, 1879, that, as a further means of protecting the Court-fees revenue, we should introduce some penal provisions in order to secure the punctual submission by executors and administrators of the inventories and accounts which they are bound by law to furnish; but we observe that it is not the practice in England, save in very peculiar cases, to require the submission of such inventories or accounts except at the instance of some person interested (Williams' *Executors*, 7th edition, p. 975); and in paragraph 690 of his work, to which we have already referred, Mr. Belchambers states that no citation to compel the filing of inventories or accounts has been issued by the Calcutta High Court *ex officio* since the year 1848. This being so, and having regard to the useless trouble and expense involved in the filing of such documents in cases where there is no sort of dispute, we do not think that we should be warranted in recommending the alteration of the law proposed.

8. Section 305 of the Succession Act, which was incorporated in the Bill as introduced, provides that, where there is a bequest of the residue of an estate to a person for life, such residue shall be converted into money and invested. It seemed to us clearly undesirable, in dealing with the class of estates with which we are here concerned, to apply this rule in its full generality to all property alike, whether moveable or immoveable, and under all circumstances alike, without regard to any indications the will might present of an intention that the property should be enjoyed in specie. We were at first inclined to restrict the rule within somewhat the same limits as the English rule on which we suppose it to be based; but on further reflection we have determined to omit it altogether, as being one which rests on a presumption more or less artificial and which might not work satisfactorily in the cases for which this Bill provides.

9. In introducing section 276 of the Succession Act into the Bill we have, with a view to adapting it to the ideas and practices of the classes to which the measure will apply, limited the duty of the executor to providing the necessary funds for the performance of the funeral ceremonies, instead of requiring him to perform them himself, as the section as it stands in the Succession Act has been supposed by some to do.

10. We have excluded from the Bill sections 283 and 284 of the Succession Act, which provide that in the case of a deceased person whose domicile was not in British India the application of his moveable property to the payment of his debts shall be regulated by the law of the country in which he was domiciled. Such a provision, if applied to the classes of persons for whose benefit this Bill is intended, would, we apprehend, be the source of endless complications and difficulty. The vast majority of those persons, when not domiciled in British India, are domiciled in countries where either there is nothing that can be called law applicable to the matter in question, or, where such laws as there are, are merely personal laws; and, wherever this is so, we should, by withdrawing the matter from the operation of the Bill and relegating it to the territorial law of the domicile, be in effect removing it altogether from the sphere of ascertainable law, and leaving it to be determined according to some vague principle of equity and good conscience.

We think the only feasible plan in dealing with the class of persons to which this Bill applies is to subject the matter to our law in all cases without any reference to the domicile of the deceased; and we have the less hesitation in doing this, as we observe that the principle which allows the law of the domicile to prevail in this particular against the law of the situs of the assets is one which, though followed in a well-known English case, is far from being universally accepted, and has been condemned by writers of eminence as out of place in any system based on the English law.

11. The rate of interest (4 per cent.) prescribed by sections 307 and 313 of the Succession Act seems to us too low for the purposes of this Bill, and we have accordingly, in sections 127 and 133 of the Bill, raised it to 6 per cent., the ordinary Court rate.

12. We propose to repeal the proviso to section 13 of Act XXVII of 1860, as it will become unsuitable when the power to grant probate ceases to be limited to cases where there are assets within the local limits of the jurisdiction; and we propose to repeal sections 15 and 16 of the same Act, because we think that a grant of probate or letters of administration should, as we have provided in section 152 of the Bill, supersede a certificate previously granted.

13. The publication ordered by the Council has been made; we think the amendment we have referred to in paragraph 3 *supra* is of sufficient importance to make it desirable that the Bill be republished; but, as we do not anticipate that any objections will be made to that amendment, we recommend that this report should be taken into consideration before the end of the Calcutta sittings, so as to place the Council in a position to pass the Bill at Simla in the event of no valid objection being brought forward, say, within two months.

WHITLEY STOKES.
A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
SAYYAD AHMAD.
B. W. COLVIN.
C. GRANT.
J. PITT KENNEDY.
G. C. PAUL.

The 13th February, 1880.

No. II.

THE PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION BILL, 1880.

PREAMBLE.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

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1. Short title.
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2. Personal application.
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CHAPTER II.

OF GRANT OF PROBATE AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

4. Character and property of executor or administrator as such.
5. Administration with copy annexed of authenticated copy of will proved abroad.
6. Probate only to appointed executor.
7. Appointment express or implied.
8. Persons to whom probate cannot be granted.
9. Grant of probate to several executors simultaneously or at different times.
10. Separate probate of codicil discovered after grant of probate.
    Procedure when different executors appointed by codicil.
11. Accrual of representation to surviving executor.
12. Right as executor or legatee when established.
13. Effect of probate.
14. To whom administration may not be granted.
15. Effect of letters of administration.
16. Acts not validated by administration.
17. Grant of administration where executor has not renounced.
    Exception.
18. Form and effect of renunciation of executorship.
19. Procedure where executor renounces or fails to accept within time limited.
20. Grant of administration to universal or residuary legatee.

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21. Right to administration of representative of deceased residuary legatee.
22. Grant of administration where no executor, nor residuary legatee, nor representative of such legatee.
23. Citation before grant of administration to legatee other than universal or residuary.
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CHAPTER III.

OF LIMITED GRANTS.

(*a*).—*Grants limited in Duration.*

25. Probate of copy or draft of lost will.
26. Probate of contents of lost or destroyed will.
27. Probate of copy where original exists.
28. Administration until will produced.

(*b*).—*Grants for the Use and Benefit of Others having Right.*

29. Administration, with will annexed, to attorney of absent executor.
30. Administration, with will annexed, to attorney of absent person, who, if present, would be entitled to administer.
31. Administration to attorney of absent person entitled to administer in case of intestacy.
32. Administration during minority of sole executor or residuary legatee.
33. Administration during minority of several executors or residuary legatees.
34. Administration for use and benefit of lunatic.
35. Administration *pendente lite.*

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36. Probate limited to purpose specified in will.
37. Administration with will annexed limited to particular purpose.
38. Administration limited to trust-property.
39. Administration limited to suit.
40. Administration limited to purpose of becoming party to suit to be brought against administrator.
41. Administration limited to collection and preservation of deceased's property.
42. Appointment, as administrator, of person other than one who under ordinary circumstances would be entitled to administration.

(d).—*Grants with Exception.*

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43. Probate or administration with will annexed subject to exception.
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45. Probate or administration of rest.

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46 Grant of effects unadministered.
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ALTERATION AND REVOCATION OF GRANTS.

49. What errors may be rectified by Court.
50. Procedure where codicil discovered after grant of administration with will annexed.
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OF THE PRACTICE IN GRANTING AND REVOKING PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

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53. Power to appoint Delegate of District Judge to deal with non-contentious cases.
54. District Judge's powers as to grant of probate and administration.
55. District Judge may order person to produce testamentary papers.
56. Proceedings of District Judge's Court in relation to probate and administration.
57. When probate or administration may be granted by District Judge.
58. Disposal of application made to Judge of district in which deceased had no fixed abode.
59. Probate and letters of administration may be granted by Delegate.
60. Conclusiveness of probate or letters of administration.
Effect of unlimited probates, &c., granted by High Court.
61. Transmission of certificate by High Court granting probate, &c., to other Courts.
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63. Petition for probate.
64. In what cases translation of will to be annexed to petition.
Verification of translation by person other than Court translator.
65. Petition for letters of administration.
66. Additional statements in petition for probate, &c.
67. Petition for probate or administration to be signed and verified.
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74. District Delegate when not to grant probate or administration.
75. Power to transmit statement to District Judge in doubtful cases where no contention.
76. Procedure where there is contention, or District Delegate thinks probates or letters of administration should be refused in his Court.
77. Grant of probate to be under seal of Court. Form of such grant.
78. Grant of letters of administration to be under seal of Court.
Form of such grant.
79. Administration-bond.
80. Assignment of administration-bond.
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83. Grantee of probate or administration alone to sue, &c., until same revoked.
84. Procedure in contentious cases.
85. Payment to executor or administrator before probate or administration revoked.
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105. Save as aforesaid, all debts to be paid equally and rateably.
106. Debts to be paid before legacies.
107. Executor or administrator not bound to pay legacies without indemnity.
108. Abatement of general legacies.
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109. Non-abatement of specific legacy when assets sufficient to pay debts.
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114. Effect of executor's assent to specific legacy.
Nature of assent.
115. Conditional assent.
116. Assent of executor to his own legacy.
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119. Commencement of annuity when no time fixed by will.
120. When annuity, to be paid quarterly or monthly, first falls due.
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Apportionment where annuitant dies between times of payment.

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123. Investment of general legacy, to be paid at future time.
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124. Procedure when no fund charged with, or appropriated to, annuity.
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OF THE REFUNDING OF LEGACIES.

136. Refund of legacy paid under Judge's orders.
137. No refund if paid voluntarily.
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Creditor may follow assets.
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154. Validation of grants of probate and administration made in British Burma.

No. II.

A Bill to provide for the grant of Probates of Wills and Letters of Administration to the estates of certain deceased persons.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the grant of probate of wills and letters of administration to the estates of deceased persons in cases to which the Indian Succession Act, 1865, does not apply; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Probate and Administration Act, 1880":

Local extent.

It applies to the whole of British India;

Commencement.

and it shall come into force on the first day of January, 1881.

Personal application.

2. Chapters II to XIII, both inclusive, of this Act shall apply in the case of every Hindú, Muhammadan, Buddhist and person exempted under section 332 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, dying on or after the said first day of January, 1881.

X of 1865.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Province:"

"Province" includes any division of British India having a Court of the last resort:

IX of 5.

"minor:" "minority:"

"minor" means any person subject to the Indian Majority Act, 1875, who has not attained his majority within the meaning of that Act, and any other person who has not completed his age of eighteen years; and "minority" means the status of any such person:

"will:"

"will" means the legal declaration of the intentions of the testator with respect to his property, which he desires to be carried into effect after his death:

"codicil:"

"codicil" means an instrument made in relation to a will, and explaining, altering or adding to its dispositions. It is considered as forming an additional part of the will:

X of 1865, 37.

"specific legacy:"

"specific legacy" means a legacy of specified property:

"demonstrative legacy:"

"demonstrative legacy" means a legacy directed to be paid out of specified property:

"probate:"

"probate" means the copy of a will certified under the seal of a Court of competent jurisdiction, with a grant of administration to the estate of the testator:

"executor:"

"executor" means a person to whom the execution of the last will of a deceased person is, by the testator's appointment, confided:

"administrator:"

"administrator" means a person appointed by competent authority to administer the estate of a deceased person when there is no executor:

"High Court."

"High Court" shall, for the purposes of sections sixty, sixty-one and sixty-six, include the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon.

CHAPTER II.

OF GRANT OF PROBATE AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Character and property of executor or administrator as such.

4. The executor or administrator, as the case may be, of a deceased person, is his legal representative for all purposes, and all the property of the deceased person vests in him as such. Act s. 1

But nothing herein contained shall vest in an executor or administrator any property of a deceased person which would otherwise have passed by survivorship to some other person.

Administration with copy annexed of authenticated copy of will proved abroad.

5. When a will has been proved and deposited in a Court of competent jurisdiction, situated beyond the limits of the Province, whether in the British dominions, or in a foreign country, and a properly authenticated copy of the will is produced, letters of administration may be granted with a copy of such copy annexed. Act s. 1

Probate only to appointed executor.

6. Probate can be granted only to an executor appointed by the will. Act s. 1

Appointment express or implied.

7. The appointment may be express or by necessary implication. Act s. 1

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A wills that C be his executor if B will not; B is appointed executor by implication.

(*b.*) A gives a legacy to B and several legacies to other persons, among the rest to his daughter-in-law, C, and adds, "but should the within-named C be not living, I do constitute and appoint B my whole and sole executrix." C is appointed executrix by implication.

(*c.*) A appoints several persons executors of his will and codicils, and his nephew residuary legatee, and in another codicil are these words: "I appoint my nephew my residuary legatee to discharge all lawful demands against my will and codicils, signed of different dates." The nephew is appointed an executor by implication.

Persons to whom probate cannot be granted.

8. Probate cannot be granted to any person who is a minor or is of unsound mind. Act s. 1

Grant of probate to several executors simultaneously or at different times.

9. When several executors are appointed, probate may be granted to them all simultaneously or at different times. Act s. 1

Illustration.

A is an executor of B's will by express appointment, and C an executor of it by implication. Probate may be granted to A and C at the same time, or to A first and then to C, or to C first then to A.

of 1865. **10.** If a codicil be discovered after the grant of probate, a separate probate of that codicil may be granted to the executor, if it in no way repeals the appointment of executors made by the will.

Separate probate of codicil discovered after grant of probate.

If different executors are appointed by the codicil, the probate of the will must be revoked, and a new probate granted of the will and the codicil together.

Procedure when different executors appointed by codicil.

of 1865. **11.** When probate has been granted to several executors, and one of them dies, the entire representation of the testator accrues to the surviving executor or executors.

Accrual of representation to surviving executor.

of 1865. **12.** No right as executor can be established in any Court of justice unless probate of the will under which such right is claimed has been granted under this Act so as to have effect within the Province in which such Court is situate; and

Right as executor or legatee when established.

no right as legatee can be established as aforesaid, unless probate of the will under which such right is claimed or letters of administration with such will annexed has or have been granted as aforesaid.

Nothing in this section applies in cases where the amount or value of the property comprised in the will does not exceed one thousand rupees.

of 1865. **13.** Probate of a will when granted establishes the will from the death of the testator, and renders valid all intermediate acts of the executor as such.

Effect of probate.

of 1865, s. 190 ted. **14.** Letters of administration cannot be granted to any person who is a minor or is of unsound mind.

To whom administration may not be granted.

of 1865. **15.** Letters of administration entitle the administrator to all rights belonging to the intestate as effectually as if the administration had been granted at the moment after his death.

Effect of letters of administration.

of 1865. **16.** Letters of administration do not render valid any intermediate acts of the administrator tending to the diminution or damage of the intestate's estate.

Acts not validated by administration.

of 1865. **17.** When a person appointed an executor has not renounced the executorship, letters of administration shall not be granted to any other person until a citation has been issued calling upon the executor to accept or renounce his executorship;

Grant of administration where executor has not renounced.

except that, when one or more of several executors have proved a will, the Court may, on the death of the survivor of those who have proved, grant letters of administration without citing those who have not proved.

Exception.

18. The renunciation may be made orally in the presence of the Judge, or by a writing signed by the person renouncing, and when made shall preclude him from ever thereafter applying for probate of the will appointing him executor. Act X of 186 s. 194.

Form and effect of renunciation of executorship.

19. If the executor renounce or fail to accept, the executorship within the time limited for the acceptance or refusal thereof, the will may be proved and letters of administration with a copy of the will annexed may be granted to the person who would be entitled to administration in case of intestacy. Act X of 186 s. 195.

Procedure where executor renounces or fails to accept within time limited.

20. When the deceased has made a will, but has not appointed an executor, or Act X of 186 s. 196.

Grant of administration to universal or residuary legatee.

when he has appointed an executor who is legally incapable or refuses to act, or has died before the testator, or before he has proved the will, or

when the executor dies after having proved the will but before he has administered all the estate of the deceased,

an universal or a residuary legatee may be admitted to prove the will, and letters of administration with the will annexed may be granted to him of the whole estate, or of so much thereof as may be unadministered.

21. When a residuary legatee who has a beneficial interest survives the testator, but dies before the estate has been fully administered, his representative has the same right to administration with the will annexed as such residuary legatee. Act X of 186 s. 197.

Right to administration of representative of deceased residuary legatee.

22. When there is no executor and no residuary legatee or representative of a residuary legatee, or he declines or is incapable to act, or cannot be found, the person or persons who would be entitled to the administration of the estate of the deceased if he had died intestate, or any other legatee having a beneficial interest, or a creditor, may be admitted to prove the will, and letters of administration may be granted to him or them accordingly. Act X of 186 s. 198.

Grant of administration where no executor, nor residuary legatee, nor representative of such legatee.

23. Letters of administration with the will annexed shall not be granted to any legatee other than an universal or a residuary legatee, until a citation has been issued and published in the manner hereinafter mentioned, calling on the next-of-kin to accept or refuse letters of administration. Act X of 186 s. 199.

Citation before grant of administration to legatee other than universal or residuary.

I No. I, s.

To whom administration may be granted.

24. When the deceased has died intestate, administration of his estate may be granted to any person who, according to the rules for the distribution of the estate of an intestate applicable in the case of such deceased, would be entitled to the whole or any part of such deceased's estate.

When several such persons apply for administration, it shall be in the discretion of the Court to grant it to any one or more of them.

When no such person applies, it may be granted to a creditor of the deceased.

CHAPTER III.

OF LIMITED GRANTS.

(a.)—Grants limited in Duration.

X of 1865, s.

Probate of copy or draft of lost will.

25. When the will has been lost or mislaid since the testator's death, or has been destroyed by wrong or accident and not by any act of the testator, and a copy or the draft of the will has been preserved, probate may be granted of such copy or draft, limited until the original or a properly authenticated copy of it be produced.

X of 1865, s. 9.

Probate of contents of lost or destroyed will.

26. When the will has been lost or destroyed and no copy has been made nor the draft preserved, probate may be granted of its contents, if they can be established by evidence.

X of 1865, s. 0.

Probate of copy where original exists.

27. When the will is in the possession of a person, residing out of the Province in which application for probate is made, who has refused or neglected to deliver it up, but a copy has been transmitted to the executor, and it is necessary for the interests of the estate that probate should be granted without waiting for the arrival of the original, probate may be granted of the copy so transmitted, limited until the will or an authenticated copy of it be produced.

of 1865.

Administration until will produced.

28. Where no will of the deceased is forthcoming, but there is reason to believe that there is a will in existence, letters of administration may be granted, limited until the will or an authenticated copy of it be produced.

(b).—Grants for the Use and Benefit of others having Right.

[illegible]

Administration with will annexed to attorney of absent executor.

29. When any executor is absent from the Province in which application is made, and there is no executor within the Province willing to act, letters of administration with the will annexed may be granted to the attorney of the absent executor, for the use and benefit of his principal, limited until he shall obtain probate or letters of administration granted to himself.

X of 1865, s.

Administration with will annexed to attorney of absent person who, if present, would be entitled to administer.

30. When any person to whom, if present, letters of administration with the will annexed might be granted, is absent from the Province, letters of administration with the will annexed may be granted to his attorney, limited above-mentioned.

Administration to attorney of absent person entitled to administer in case of intestacy.

Act X s. 211

31. When a person entitled to administration in case of intestacy is absent from the Province, and no person equally entitled is willing to act, letters of administration may be granted to the attorney of the absent person, limited as before mentioned.

Administration during minority of sole executor or residuary legatee.

Act X s. 215

32. When a minor is sole executor or sole residuary legatee, letters of administration with the will annexed may be granted to the legal guardian of such minor, or to such other person as the Court shall think fit, until the minor has attained his majority, at which period, and not before, probate of the will shall be granted to him.

Administration during minority of several executors or residuary legatees.

Act X s. 216

33. When there are two or more minor executors and no executor who has attained majority, or two or more residuary legatees and no residuary legatee who has attained majority, the grant shall be limited until one of them has attained his majority.

Administration for use and benefit of lunatic.

Act X s. 217.

34. If a sole executor or a sole universal or residuary legatee, or a person who would be solely entitled to the estate of the intestate according to the rules for the distribution of intestate's estates, applicable in the case of the deceased, be a lunatic, letters of administration with or without the will annexed, as the case may be, shall be granted to the person to whom the care of his estate has been committed by competent authority, or, if there be no such person, to such other person as the Court thinks fit to appoint, for the use and benefit of the lunatic until he becomes of sound mind.

Administration pendente lite.

Act X s. 218.

35. Pending any suit touching the validity of the will of a deceased person, or for obtaining or revoking any probate or any grant of letters of administration, the Court may appoint an administrator of the estate of such deceased person, who shall have all the rights and powers of a general administrator, other than the right of distributing such estate; and every such administrator shall be subject to the immediate control of the Court and shall act under its direction.

(c.)—For Special Purposes.

Probate limited to purpose specified in will.

Act X s. 219.

36. If an executor be appointed for any limited purpose specified in the will, the probate shall be limited to that purpose, and if he should appoint an attorney to take administration on his behalf, the letters of administration with the will annexed shall accordingly be limited.

Administration with will annexed limited to particular purpose.

Act X s. 220

37. If an executor appointed generally give an authority to an attorney to prove a will on his behalf, and the authority is limited to a particular purpose, the letters of administration with the will annexed shall be limited accordingly.

X of 1865, s. 222.

Administration limited to trust-property.

38. Where a person dies, leaving property of which he was the sole or surviving trustee, or in which he had no beneficial interest on his own account, and leaves no general representative, or one who is unable or unwilling to act as such, letters of administration, limited to such property, may be granted to the person beneficially interested in the property, or to some other person on his behalf.

Act X of 1865, s. 222.

Administration limited to suit.

39. When it is necessary that the representative of a person deceased be made a party to a pending suit, and the executor or person entitled to administration is unable or unwilling to act, letters of administration may be granted to the nominee of a party in such suit, limited for the purpose of representing the deceased in the said suit, or in any other cause or suit which may be commenced in the same or in any other Court between the parties, or any other parties, touching the matters at issue in the said cause or suit, and until a final decree shall be made therein and carried into complete execution.

X of 1865, s. 223.

Administration limited to purpose of becoming party to suit to be brought against administrator.

40. If, at the expiration of twelve months from the date of any probate or letters of administration, the executor or administrator to whom the same has been granted is absent from the Province within which the Court that has granted the probate or letters of administration is situate, such Court may grant, to any person whom it thinks fit, letters of administration limited to the purpose of becoming and being made a party to a suit to be brought against the executor or administrator, and carrying the decree which may be made therein into effect.

X of 1865, s. 224.

Administration limited to collection and preservation of deceased's property.

41. In any case in which it appears necessary for preserving the property of a deceased person, the Court within whose district any of the property is situate may grant, to any person whom such Court thinks fit, letters of administration limited to the collection and preservation of the property of the deceased, and giving discharges for debts due to his estate, subject to the directions of the Court.

X of 1865, s. 225.

Appointment, as administrator, of person other than one who under ordinary circumstances would be entitled to administration.

42. When a person has died intestate, or leaving a will of which there is no executor willing and competent to act, or where the executor is, at the time of the death of such person, resident out of the Province, and it appears to the Court to be necessary or convenient to appoint some person to administer the estate or any part thereof other than the person who under ordinary circumstances would be entitled to a grant of administration, the Judge may, in his discretion, having regard to consanguinity, amount of interest, the safety of the estate and probability that it will be properly administered, appoint such person as he thinks fit to be administrator;

and in every such case letters of administration may be limited or not as the Judge thinks fit.

(*d*).—*Grants with Exception.*

Act X of 1865, s. 226.

Probate or administration with will annexed subject to exception.

43. Whenever the nature of the case requires that an exception be made, probate of a will, or letters of administration with the will annexed, shall be granted subject to such exception.

Act X of 1865, s. 227.

Administration with exception.

44. Whenever the nature of the case requires that an exception be made, letters of administration shall be granted subject to such exception.

(*e*).—*Grants of the Rest.*

Act X of 1865, s. 228.

Probate or administration of rest.

45. Whenever a grant, with exception, of probate or letters of administration, with or without the will annexed, has been made, the person entitled to probate or administration of the remainder of the deceased's estate may take a grant of probate or letters of administration, as the case may be, of the rest of the deceased's estate.

(*f*).—*Grants of Effects unadministered.*

Act X of 1865, s. 229.

Grant of effects unadministered.

46. If the executor to whom probate has been granted have died leaving a part of the testator's estate unadministered, a new representative may be appointed for the purpose of administering such part of the estate.

Act X of 1865, s. 230.

Rules as to grants of effects unadministered.

47. In granting letters of administration of an estate not fully administered, the Court shall be guided by the same rules as apply to original grants, and shall grant letters of administration to those persons only to whom original grants might have been made.

Act X of 1865, s. 231.

Administration when limited grant expired, and still some part of estate unadministered.

48. When a limited grant has expired by efflux-ion of time, or the happening of the event or contingency on which it was limited, and there is still some part of the deceased's estate unadministered, letters of administration shall be granted to those persons to whom original grants might have been made.

CHAPTER IV.

Alteration and Revocation of Grants.

Act X of 1865, s. 232.

What errors may be rectified by Court.

49. Errors in names and descriptions, or in setting forth the time and place of the deceased's death, or the purpose in a limited grant, may be rectified by the Court, and the grant of probate or letters of administration may be altered and amended accordingly.

Act X of 1865, s. 233.

Procedure where codicil discovered after grant of administration with will annexed.

50. If, after the grant of letters of administration with the will annexed, a codicil be discovered, it may be added to the grant on due proof and identification, and the grant altered and amended accordingly.

Act X of 1865, s. 234.

Revocation or annulment for just cause.

51. The grant of probate or letters of administration may be revoked or annulled for just cause.

"Just cause."

Explanation.—Just cause is—

1st, that the proceedings to obtain the grant were defective in substance;

2nd, that the grant was obtained fraudulently by making a false suggestion, or by concealing from the Court something material to the case;

3rd, that the grant was obtained by means of an untrue allegation of a fact essential in point of law to justify the grant, though such allegation was made in ignorance or inadvertently;

4th, that the grant has become useless and inoperative through circumstances.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) The Court by which the grant was made had no jurisdiction.

(*b*.) The grant was made without citing parties who ought to have been cited.

(*c*.) The will of which probate was obtained was forged or revoked.

(*d*.) A obtained letters of administration to the estate of B, as his widow, but it has since transpired that she was never married to him.

(*e*.) A has taken administration to the estate of B as if he had died intestate, but a will has since been discovered.

(*f*.) Since probate was granted, a later will has been discovered.

(*g*.) Since probate was granted, a codicil has been discovered, which revokes or adds to the appointment of executors under the will.

(*h*.) The person to whom probate was, or letters of administration were, granted has subsequently become of unsound mind.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE PRACTICE IN GRANTING AND REVOKING PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

X of 1865, 235.

Jurisdiction of District Judge in granting and revoking probates, &c.

52. The District Judge shall have jurisdiction in granting and revoking probates and letters of administration in all cases within his district.

Commissioners' draft 1863, sec. 242. Delegates 1 No. I, 3.

Power to appoint Delegate of District Judge to deal with non-contentious cases.

53. The High Court may, from time to time, appoint such judicial officers within any district as it thinks fit to act for the District Judge as Delegates to grant probate and letters of administration in non-contentious cases, within such local limits as it may from time to time prescribe:

Provided that, in the case of High Courts not established by Royal Charter, such appointment be made with the previous sanction of the Local Government.

Persons so appointed shall be called "District Delegates."

Act X of 186 s. 236.

District Judge's powers as to grant of probate and administration.

54. The District Judge shall have the like powers and authority in relation to the granting of probate and letters of administration, and all matters connected therewith, as are by law vested in him in relation to any civil suit or proceeding depending in his Court.

Act X of 186 s. 237.

District Judge may order person to produce testamentary papers.

55. The District Judge may order any person to produce and bring into Court any paper or writing being or purporting to be testamentary, which may be shown to be in the possession or under the control of such person;

and if it be not shown that any such paper or writing is in the possession or under the control of such person, but there is reason to believe that he has the knowledge of any such paper or writing, the Court may direct him to attend for the purpose of being examined respecting the same,

and he shall be bound to answer such questions as may be put to him by the Court, and, if so ordered, to produce and bring in such paper or writing, and shall be subject to the like punishment under the Indian Penal Code, in case of default in not attending or in not answering such questions or not bringing in such paper or writing as he would have been subject to in case he had been a party to a suit, and had made such default,

and the costs of the proceeding shall be in the discretion of the Judge.

Act X of 1865 s. 238, s. 239 omitted.

Proceedings of District Judge's Court in relation to probate and administration.

56. The proceedings of the Court of the District Judge, in relation to the granting of probate and letters of administration, shall, except as hereinafter otherwise provided, be regulated, so far as the circumstances of the case will admit, by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Act X of 1865 s. 240.

When probate or administration may be granted by District Judge.

57. Probate of the will or letters of administration to the estate of a deceased person may be granted by the District Judge under the seal of his Court, if it appears by a petition, verified as hereinafter mentioned, of the person applying for the same that the testator or intestate, as the case may be, had at the time of his decease a fixed place of abode, or any property, moveable or immoveable, within the jurisdiction of the Judge.

Act X of 1865 s. 241.

Disposal of application made to Judge of District in which deceased had no fixed abode.

58. When the application is made to the Judge of a District in which the deceased had no fixed abode at the time of his death, the Judge may in his discretion refuse the application, if in his judgment it could be disposed of more justly or

conveniently in another district, or, where the application is for letters of administration, grant them absolutely, or limited to the property within his own jurisdiction.

; Succession Act, n 250. gates No. I,

59. Probate and letters of administration may, upon application for that purpose to any District Delegate, be granted by him in any case in which there is no contention, if it appears by petition (verified as hereinafter mentioned) that the testator or intestate, as the case may be, at the time of his death had his fixed place of abode within the jurisdiction of such Delegate.

Probate and letters of administration may be granted by Delegate.

of 1865.

60. Probate or letters of administration shall have effect over all the property and estate, moveable or immoveable, of the deceased throughout the Province in which the same is granted, and shall be conclusive as to the representative title against all debtors of the deceased, and all persons holding property which belongs to him, and shall afford full indemnity to all debtors paying their debts, and all persons delivering up such property to the person to whom such probate or letters of administration shall have been granted :

Conclusiveness of probate or letters of administration.

Provided that probates and letters of administration granted by a High Court shall, unless otherwise directed by the grant, have like effect throughout the whole of British India.

Effect of unlimited probates, &c., granted by High Court.

of 1865.

61. Whenever a grant of probate or letters of administration is made by a High Court with such effect as last aforesaid, the Registrar, or such other officer as the High Court making the grant appoints in this behalf, shall send to each of the other High Courts a certificate to the following effect :—

Transmission of certificate by High Court granting probate, &c., to other Courts.

I, *A. B.*, Registrar [*or as the case may be*] of the High Court of Judicature at [*or as the case may be*], hereby certify that on the day of 188 the High Court of Judicature at [*or as the case may be*] granted probate of the will [*or* letters of administration of the estate] of *C. D.*, late of deceased, to *E. F.* of and *G. H.* of , and that such probate [*or* letters] has [*or* have] effect over all the property of the deceased throughout the whole of British India ;

and such certificate shall be filed by the High Court receiving the same.

of 1865.

62. The application for probate or letters of administration, if made and verified in the manner hereinafter mentioned, shall be conclusive for the purpose of authorizing the grant of probate or administration, and no such grant shall be impeached by reason that the testator or intestate had no fixed place of abode, or no property within the district at the time of his death, unless by a proceeding to revoke the grant if obtained by a fraud upon the Court.

Conclusiveness of application for probate or administration, if properly made and verified.

63. Application for probate shall be made by a petition distinctly written in English or in the language in ordinary use in proceedings before the Court in which the application is made, with the will annexed, and stating

Act X of 18

Petition for probate.

the time of the testator's death,

that the writing annexed is his last will and testament,

that it was duly executed,

that the petitioner is the executor thereinnamed, and

the amount of assets which are likely to come to the petitioner's hands.

In addition to these particulars, the petition shall further state,

when the application is to the District Judge, that the deceased at the time of his death had a fixed place of abode or had some property situate within the jurisdiction of the Judge; and,

when the application is to a District Delegate, that the deceased at the time of his death had a fixed place of abode within the jurisdiction of such Delegate.

Draft Succession Act, s. 253. Delegates Bil No. I, s. 4.

64. In cases wherein the will is written in any language other than English, or than that in ordinary use in proceedings before the Court, there shall be a translation thereof annexed to the petition by a translator of the Court, if the language be one for which a translator is appointed ; or, if the will be in any other language, then by any person competent to translate the same, in which case such translation shall be verified by that person in the following manner :—

Act X of 1865 s. 245.

In what cases translation of will to be annexed to petition.

Verification of translation by person other than Court translator.

"I (*A. B.*) do declare that I read and perfectly understand the language and character of the original, and that the above is a true and accurate translation thereof."

65. Application for letters of administration shall be made by petition distinctly written as aforesaid, and stating

Act X of 1865 s. 246.

Petition for letters of administration.

the time and place of the deceased's death,

the family or other relatives of the deceased, and their respective residences,

the right in which the petitioner claims,

the amount of assets which are likely to come to the petitioner's hands.

In addition to these particulars the petition shall further state,

when the application is to a District Judge, that the deceased at the time of his death had a fixed place of abode or had some property situate within the jurisdiction of the Judge; and

when the application is to a District Delegate, that the deceased at the time of his death had a fixed place of abode within the jurisdiction of such Delegate.

Draft Succession Act, s. 255. Delegates Bill No. I, s. 4.

66. Every person applying to a High Court for probate of a will or letters of administration of an estate, intended to have effect

Act X of 1865, s. 246A.

Additional statements in petition for probate, &c.

throughout British India, shall state in his petition, in addition to the matters respectively required by sections sixty-three and sixty-five, that to the best of his belief no application has been made to any other High Court for a probate of the same will or for letters of administration of the same estate, intended to have such effect as last aforesaid,

or, where any such application has been made, the High Court to which it was made, the person or persons by whom it was made, and the proceedings (if any) had thereon.

And the High Court to which any application is made under the proviso to section sixty may, if it think fit, reject the same.

Act X of 1865, s. 247.

Petition for probate or administration to be signed and verified.

67. The petition for probate or letters of administration shall in all cases be subscribed by the petitioner and his pleader, if any, and shall be verified by the petitioner in the following manner or to the like effect :—

"I (*A. B.*), the petitioner in the above petition, declare that what is stated therein is true to the best of my information and belief."

Act X of 1865, s. 248.

Verification of petition for probate by one witness to will.

68. Where the application is for probate, the petition shall also be verified by at least one of the witnesses to the will (when procurable), in the manner or to the effect following :—

"I (*C. D.*), one of the witnesses to the last will and testament of the testator mentioned in the above petition, declare that I was present and saw the said testator affix his signature (*or mark*) thereto (*as the case may be*) *or* that the said testator acknowledged the writing annexed to the above petition to be his last will and testament in my presence)."

Act X of 1865, s. 249.

Punishment for false averment in petition or declaration.

69. If any petition or declaration which is hereby required to be verified contains any averment which the person making the verification knows or believes to be false, such person shall be subject to punishment according to the provisions of the law for the time being in force for the punishment of giving or fabricating false evidence.

Act X of 1865, s. 250.

District Judge may examine petitioner in person.

70. In all cases it shall be lawful for the District Judge or District Delegate, if he thinks fit,

to examine the petitioner in person upon oath, and also

to require further evidence of the due execution of the will, or the right of the petitioner to the letters of administration, as the case may be, and

Require further evidence.

to issue citations calling upon all persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the deceased to come and see the proceedings before the grant of probate or letters of administration.

and issue citations to inspect proceedings.

The citation shall be fixed up in some conspicuous part of the Court-house, and also in the office of the Collector of the District, and otherwise published or made known in such manner as the Judge or Delegate issuing the same may direct.

Publication of citation.

Draft Succession Act, section 2[illegible] Delegates Bill No. 1

71. Caveats against the grant of probate or letters of administration may be lodged with the District Judge or a District Delegate; and immediately on any caveat being lodged with any District Delegate, he shall send a copy thereof to the District Judge; and immediately on a caveat being entered with the District Judge, a copy thereof shall be given to the District Delegate, if any, within whose jurisdiction it is alleged the deceased had his fixed place of abode at the time of his death, and to any other Judge or District Delegate to whom it may appear to the District Judge expedient to transmit the same.

Caveats against grant of probate or administration.

Act X of 1[illegible] s. 252.

Form of caveat.

72. The caveat shall be to the following effect :—

"Let nothing be done in the matter of the estate of *A. B.*, late of , deceased, who died on the day of at without notice to *C. D.* of ."

Act X of 1[illegible] s. 253.

After entry of caveat, no proceeding taken on petition until after notice to caveator.

73. No proceeding shall be taken on a petition for probate or letters of administration after a caveat against the grant thereof has been entered with the Judge or District Delegate to whom the application has been made, or notice thereof has been given of its entry with some other Delegate, until after such notice to the person by whom the same has been entered as the Court shall think reasonable.

Draft Succession Act, section 26[illegible] Delegates Bill No. 1, [illegible]

District Delegate when not to grant probate or administration.

74. A District Delegate shall not grant probate or letters of administration in any case in which there is contention as to the grant, or in which it otherwise appears to him that probate or letters of administration ought not to be granted in his Court.

Explanation.—By "contention" is understood the appearance of any one in person, or by his recognized agent or by a pleader duly appointed to act on his behalf, to oppose the proceeding.

Draft Succession Act, section 264 Delegates Bill No. 1, s

Power to transmit statement to District Judge in doubtful cases where no contention.

75. In every case in which there is no contention, but it appears to the District Delegate doubtful whether the probate or letters of administration should or should not be granted, or when any question arises in relation to the grant, or application for the grant, of any probate or letters of administration, the District Delegate may, if he thinks proper, transmit a statement of the matter in question to the District Judge, who may direct the District Delegate to proceed in the matter of the application, according to such instructions as to the Judge may seem necessary, or may forbid any further proceeding by the District Delegate in relation to the matter of such application,

leaving the party applying for the grant in question to make application to the Judge.

aft Succession Act, section 265. legates I No. I, s. 7.

Procedure where there is contention, or District Delegate thinks probate or letters of administration should be refused in his Court.

76. In every case in which there is contention, or the District Delegate is of opinion that the probate or letters of administration should be refused in his Court, the petition, with any documents that may have been filed therewith, shall be returned to the person by whom the application was made, in order that the same may be presented to the District Judge; unless the District Delegate thinks it necessary, for the purposes of justice, to impound the same, which he is hereby authorized to do; and in that case the same shall be sent by him to the District Judge.

X of 5, s. 254.

Grant of probate to be under seal of Court.

77. Whenever it appears to the Judge or District Delegate that probate of a will should be granted, he shall grant the same under the seal of his Court in manner following:—

Form of such grant.

"I, Judge of the District of , [*or* Delegate appointed for granting probate or letters of administration in (*here insert the limits of the Delegate's jurisdiction*)] hereby make known that on the day of in the year the last will of , late of , a copy whereof is hereunto annexed, was proved and registered before me, and that administration of the property and credits of the said deceased, and in any way concerning his will, was granted to , the executor in the said will named, he having undertaken to administer the same, and to make a true inventory of the said property and credits, and to exhibit the same at or before the expiration of a year next ensuing, and also to render a true account thereof."

X of 5, s. 255.

Grant of letters of administration to be under seal of Court.

78. Whenever it appears to the District Judge or District Delegate that letters of administration to the estate of a person deceased, with or without a copy of the will annexed, should be granted, he shall grant the same under the seal of his Court in manner following:—

Form of such grant.

"I, , Judge of the District of , [*or* Delegate appointed for granting probate or letters of administration in (*here insert the limits of the Delegate's jurisdiction*)] hereby make known that on the day of letters of administration (with *or* without the will annexed, *as the case may be*) of the property and credits of , late of , deceased, were granted to , the father (*or as the case may be*) of the deceased, he having undertaken to administer the same, and to make a true inventory of the said property and credits, and to exhibit the same in this Court at or before the expiration of one year next ensuing, and also to render a true account thereof."

X of 5, s. 256. I No. I, s. 4.

Administration-bond.

79. Every person to whom any grant of administration is committed, and, if the Judge so direct, any person to whom probate is granted, shall give a bond to the Judge of the District Court to enure for the benefit of the Judge for the time being, with one or more surety or sureties, engaging for the due collection, getting in, and administering the estate of the deceased, which bond shall be in such form as the Judge from time to time by any general or special order directs.

Act X of 186 s. 257.

Assignment of administration-bond.

80. The Court may, on application made by petition and on being satisfied that the engagement of any such bond has not been kept, and upon such terms as to security, or providing that the money received be paid into Court, or otherwise as the Court may think fit, assign the same to some proper person, who shall thereupon be entitled to sue on the said bond in his own name as if the same had been originally given to him instead of to the Judge of the Court, and shall be entitled to recover thereon, as trustee for all persons interested, the full amount recoverable in respect of any breach thereof.

Act X of 186 s. 258.

Time for grant of probate and administration.

81. No probate of a will shall be granted until after the expiration of seven clear days, and no letters of administration shall be granted until after the expiration of fourteen clear days, from the day of the testator or intestate's death.

Act X of 186 s. 259.

Filing of original wills of which probate or administration with will annexed granted.

82. Until a public registry for wills is established, every District Judge and District Delegate shall file and preserve among the records of his Court all original wills of which probate or letters of administration with the will annexed may be granted by him: and the Local Government shall make regulations for the preservation and inspection of the wills so filed as aforesaid.

Act X of 186 s. 260.

Grantee of probate or administration alone to sue, &c., until same revoked.

83. After any grant of probate or letters of administration, no other than the person to whom the same shall have been granted shall have power to sue or prosecute any suit, or otherwise act as representative of the deceased, throughout the Province in which the same may have been granted, until such probate or letters of administration shall have been recalled or revoked.

Act X of 186 s. 261.

Procedure in contentious cases.

84. In any case before the District Judge in which there is contention, the proceeding shall take, as nearly as may be, the form of a regular suit, according to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, in which the petitioner for probate or letters of administration, as the case may be, shall be the plaintiff, and the person who may have appeared as aforesaid to oppose the grant shall be the defendant.

Act X of 186 s. 262.

Payment to executor or administrator before probate or administration revoked.

85. Where any probate is, or letters of administration are, revoked, all payments *bonâ fide* made to any executor or administrator under such probate or administration before the revocation thereof shall,

notwithstanding such revocation, be a legal discharge to the person making the same;

Right of such executor or administrator to recoup himself.

and the executor or administrator who shall have acted under any such revoked probate or administration may retain and reimburse himself in respect of any payments made by him which the person to whom probate or letters of administration shall be afterwards granted might have lawfully made.

Bill No. I, s. 5

Power to refuse letters of administration.

86. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the Court may in its discretion make an order refusing, for reasons to be recorded by it in writing, to grant any application for letters of administration made under this Act, except when such application is an application for letters of administration with a will annexed, and the amount or value of the property comprised in such will exceeds one thousand rupees.

Act X of 1865, s. 263.

Appeals from orders of District Judge.

87. Every order made by a District Judge or District Delegate by virtue of the powers hereby conferred upon him shall be subject to appeal to the High Court under the rules contained in the Code of Civil Procedure applicable to appeals.

Act X of 1865, s. 264.

Concurrent jurisdiction of High Court.

88. The High Court shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the District Judge in the exercise of all the powers hereby conferred upon the District Judge.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE POWERS OF AN EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR.

Act X of 1865, s. 267.

In respect of causes of action surviving deceased, and rents due at death.

89. An executor or administrator has the same power to sue in respect of all causes of action that survive the deceased, and to distrain for all rents due to him at the time of his death, as the deceased had when living.

Act X of 1865, s. 268.

Demands and rights of action of or against deceased survive to and against executor or administrator.

90. All demands whatsoever, and all rights to prosecute or defend any action or special proceeding, existing in favour of or against a person at the time of his decease survive to and against his executors or administrators, except causes of action for defamation, assault as defined in the Indian Penal Code, or other personal injuries not causing the death of the party, and except also cases where, after the death of the party, the relief sought could not be enjoyed, or granting it would be nugatory.

Illustration.

(*a*). A collision takes place on a railway in consequence of some neglect or default of the officials, and a passenger is severely hurt, but not so as to cause death. He afterwards dies without having instituted any suit. The cause of action does not survive.

Act X of 1865, s. 269.

Power of executor or administrator to dispose of property.

91. An executor or administrator has power, with the consent of the Court by which the probate or letters of administration was or were granted, to dispose of the property of the deceased, either wholly or in part, in such manner as he thinks fit:

Provided that the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Madras or Bombay may, when granting probate or letters of administration, exempt the executor or administrator from the necessity of obtaining such consent. New.

Illustrations.

(*a*). The deceased has made a specific bequest of part of his property. The executor, not having assented to the bequest, sells the subject of it with the consent of the Court. The sale is valid.

(*b*). The executor, in the exercise of his discretion, mortgages a part of the immoveable estate of the deceased with the consent of the Court. The mortgage is valid.

Act X of 1865, s. 270.

Purchase by executor or administrator of deceased's property.

92. If an executor or administrator purchases, either directly or indirectly, any part of the property of the deceased, the sale is voidable at the instance of any other person interested in the property sold.

Act X of 1865, s. 271.

Powers of several executors or administrators exercisable by one.

93. When there are several executors or administrators, the powers of all may, in the absence of any direction to the contrary, be exercised by any one of them who has proved the will or taken out administration.

Illustrations.

(*a*). One of several executors has power to release a debt due to the deceased.

(*b*). One has power to surrender a lease.

(*c*). One has power to sell the property of the deceased, moveable or immoveable.

(*d*). One has power to assent to a legacy.

(*e*). One has power to endorse a promissory note payable to the deceased.

(*f*). The will appoints A, B, C, and D to be executors, and directs that two of them shall be a quorum. No act can be done by a single executor.

Act X of 1865, s. 272.

Survival of powers on death of one of several executors or administrators.

94. Upon the death of one or more of several executors or administrators, all the powers of the office become vested in the survivors or survivor.

Act X of 1865, s. 273.

Powers of administrator of effects unadministered.

95. The administrator of effects unadministered has, with respect to such effects, the same powers as the original executor or administrator.

Act X of 1865, s. 274.

Powers of administrator during minority.

96. An administrator during minority has all the powers of an ordinary administrator.

Act X of 1865, s. 275.

Powers of married executrix or administratrix.

97. When probate or letters of administration shall have been granted to a married woman, she has all the powers of an ordinary executor or administrator.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE DUTIES OF AN EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR.

Act X of 1865, s. 276 alte

As to deceased's funeral ceremonies.

98. It is the duty of an executor to provide funds for the performance of the necessary funeral ceremonies of the deceased in a manner suitable to his condition if he has left property sufficient for the purpose.

Act X of 1865, s. 277.

Inventory and account.

99. An executor or administrator shall, within six months from the grant of probate or letters of administration, exhibit in the Court by which the same may have been granted an inventory containing a full and true estimate of all the property in possession, and all the credits, and also all the debts owing by any person or persons to which the executor or administrator is entitled in that character, and shall in like manner, within one year from the date aforesaid, exhibit an account of the estate, showing the assets that may have come to his hands, and the manner in which they have been applied or disposed of.

Act X of 1865, s. 277A.

Inventory to include property in any part of British India.

100. In all cases where it is sought to obtain a grant of probate or letters of administration intended to have effect throughout the whole of British India, the executor, or the person applying for administration to the effects of any person dying in British India and leaving property in more than one Province, shall include in the inventory of the effects of the deceased his moveable or immoveable property situate in each of the Provinces:

And the value of such property situate in the said Provinces, respectively, shall be separately stated in such inventory, and the probate or letters of administration shall be chargeable with a fee corresponding to the entire amount or value of the property affected thereby wheresoever situate within British India.

Act X of 1865, s. 278.

As to property of, and debts owing to, deceased.

101. The executor or administrator shall collect, with reasonable diligence, the property of the deceased and the debts that were due to him at the time of his death.

Act X of 1865, s. 279.

Expenses to be paid before all debts.

102. Funeral expenses to a reasonable amount, according to the degree and quality of the deceased, and death-bed charges, including fees for medical attendance, and board and lodging for one month previous to his death, are to be paid before all debts.

Act X of 1865, s. 280.

Expenses to be paid next after such expenses.

103. The expenses of obtaining probate or letters of administration, including the costs incurred for or in respect of any judicial proceedings that may be necessary for administering the estate, are to be paid next after the funeral expenses and death-bed charges.

Act X of 1865, s. 281.

Wages for certain services to be next paid, and then other debts.

104. Wages due for services rendered to the deceased within three months next preceding his death by any labourer, artizan or domestic servant are next to be paid, and then the other debts of the deceased.

Act X of 1865, s. 282.

s. 283 & 284 omitted.

Save as aforesaid, all debts to be paid equally and rateably.

105. Save as aforesaid, no creditor is to have a right of priority over another, by reason that his debt is secured by an instrument under seal, or on any other account.

But the executor or administrator shall pay all such debts as he knows of, including his own, equally and rateably, as far as the assets of the deceased will extend.

Debts to be paid before legacies.

106. Debts of every description must be paid before any legacy. Act X of 1865, s. 285.

Executor or administrator not bound to pay legacies without indemnity.

107. If the estate of the deceased is subject to any contingent liabilities, an executor or administrator is not bound to pay any legacy without a sufficient indemnity to meet the liabilities whenever they may become due. Act X of 1865, s. 286.

Abatement of general legacies.

108. If the assets, after payment of debts, necessary expenses and specific legacies, are not sufficient to pay all the general legacies in full, the latter shall abate or be diminished in equal proportions; Act X of 1865, s. 287.

Executor not to pay one legatee in preference to another.

and the executor has no right to pay one legatee in preference to another, nor to retain any money on account of a legacy to himself or to any person for whom he is a trustee.

Non-abatement of specific legacy when assets sufficient to pay debts.

109. Where there is a specific legacy, and the assets are sufficient for the payment of debts and necessary expenses, the thing specified must be delivered to the legatee without any abatement. Act X of 1865, s. 288.

Right under demonstrative legacy when assets sufficient to pay debts and necessary expenses.

110. Where there is a demonstrative legacy, and the assets are sufficient for the payment of debts and necessary expenses, the legatee has a preferential claim for payment of his legacy out of the fund from which the legacy is directed to be paid until such fund is exhausted, and if, after the fund is exhausted, part of the legacy still remains unpaid, he is entitled to rank for the remainder against the general assets as for a legacy of the amount of such unpaid remainder. Act X of 1865, s. 289.

Rateable abatement of specific legacies.

111. If the assets are not sufficient to answer the debts and the specific legacies, an abatement shall be made from the latter rateably in proportion to their respective amounts. Act X of 1865, s. 290.

Illustration.

A has bequeathed to B a diamond-ring, valued at 500 rupees, and to C a horse, valued at 1,000 rupees. It is found necessary to sell all the effects of the testator, and his assets, after payment of debts, are only 1,000 rupees. Of this sum rupees 333-5-4 are to be paid to B, and rupees 666 10-8 to C.

Legacies treated as general for purpose of abatement.

112. For the purpose of abatement, a legacy for life, a sum appropriated by the will to produce an annuity, and the value of an annuity when no sum has been appropriated to produce it, shall be treated as general legacies. Act X of 1865, s. 291.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE EXECUTOR'S ASSENT TO A LEGACY.

1865, **113.** The assent of the executor is necessary to complete a legatee's title to his legacy.

Assent necessary to complete legatee's title.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A by his will bequeaths to B his Government paper, which is in deposit with the Bank of Bengal. The Bank has no authority to deliver the securities, nor B a right to take possession of them, without the assent of the executor.

(*b*). A by his will has bequeathed to C his house in Calcutta in the tenancy of B. C is not entitled to receive the rents without the assent of the executor.

1865, **114.** The assent of the executor to a specific bequest shall be sufficient to divest his interest as executor therein, and to transfer the subject of the bequest to the legatee, unless the nature or the circumstances of the property require that it shall be transferred in a particular way.

Effect of executor's assent to specific legacy.

This assent may be verbal, and it may be either express or implied from the conduct of the executor.

Nature of assent.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A horse is bequeathed. The executor requests the legatee to dispose of it, or a third party proposes to purchase the horse from the executor, and he directs him to apply to the legatee. Assent to the legacy is implied.

(*b*). The interest of a fund is directed by the will to be applied for the maintenance of the legatee during his minority. The executor commences so to apply it. This is an assent to the whole of the bequest.

(*c*). A bequest is made of a fund to A, and after him to B. The executor pays the interest of the fund to A. This is an implied assent to the bequest to B.

(*d*). Executors die after paying all the debts of the testator, but before satisfaction of specific legacies. Assent to the legacies may be presumed.

(*e*). A person to whom a specific article has been bequeathed takes possession of it and retains it without any objection on the part of the executor. His assent may be presumed.

1865, **115.** The assent of an executor to a legacy may be conditional, and if the condition be one which he has a right to enforce, and it is not performed, there is no assent.

Conditional assent.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A bequeathes to B his lands of Sultánpur, which at the date of the will, and at the death of A, were subject to a mortgage for 10,000 rupees. The executor assents to the bequest on condition that B shall within a limited time pay the amount due on the mortgage at the testator's death. The amount is not paid. There is no assent.

(*b*). The executor assents to a bequest on condition that the legatee shall pay him a sum of money. The payment is not made. The assent is nevertheless valid.

1865, **116.** When the executor is a legatee, his assent to his own legacy is necessary to complete his title to it, in the same way as it is required when the bequest is to another person; and his assent may in like manner be express or implied.

Assent of executor to his own legacy.

Assent shall be implied if in his manner of administering the property he does any act which is referable to his character of legatee and is not referable to his character of executor.

Implied assent.

Illustration.

An executor takes the rent of a house or the interest of Government-securities bequeathed to him, and applies it to his own use. This is assent.

117. The assent of the executor to a legacy gives effect to it from the death of the testator. Act X of 1865, s. 296.

Effect of executor's assent.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A legatee sells his legacy before it is assented to by the executor. The executor's subsequent assent operates for the benefit of the purchaser, and completes his title to the legacy.

(*b*). A bequeaths 1,000 rupees to B with interest from his death. The executor does not assent to this legacy until the expiration of a year from A's death. B is entitled to interest from the death of A.

118. An executor is not bound to pay or deliver any legacy until the expiration of one year from the testator's death. Act X of 1865, s. 297.

Executor when to deliver legacies.

Illustration.

A by his will directs his legacies to be paid within six months after his death. The executor is not bound to pay them before the expiration of a year.

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE PAYMENT AND APPORTIONMENT OF ANNUITIES.

119. Where an annuity is given by the will, and no time is fixed for its commencement, it shall commence from the testator's death, and the first payment shall be made at the expiration of a year next after that event. Act X of 1865, s. 298.

Commencement of annuity when no time fixed by will.

120. Where there is a direction that the annuity shall be paid quarterly or monthly, the first payment shall be due at the end of the first quarter or first month, as the case may be, after the testator's death, and shall, if the executor think fit, be paid when due; but the executor shall not be bound to pay it till the end of the year. Act X of 1865, s. 299.

When annuity, to be paid quarterly or monthly, first falls due.

121. Where there is a direction that the first payment of an annuity shall be made within one month or any other division of time from the death of the testator, or on a day certain, the successive payments are to be made on the anniversary of the earliest day on which the will authorizes the first payment to be made; Act X of 1865, s. 300.

Date of successive payments when first payment directed to be made within given time, or on day certain.

and if the annuitant dies in the interval between the times of payment, an apportioned share of the annuity shall be paid to his representative.

Apportionment where annuitant dies between times of payment.

CHAPTER X.

OF THE INVESTMENT OF FUNDS TO PROVIDE FOR LEGACIES.

X of 1865, 91.

122. Where a legacy, not being a specific legacy, is given for life, the sum bequeathed shall at the end of the year be invested in such securities as the High Court may, by any general rule to be made from time to time, authorize or direct, and the proceeds thereof shall be paid to the legatee as the same shall accrue due.

Investment of sum bequeathed where legacy, not specific, given for life.

X of 1865, 92.

123. Where a general legacy is given to be paid at a future time, the executor shall invest a sum sufficient to meet it in securities of the kind mentioned in the last preceding section.

Investment of general legacy, to be paid at future time.

The intermediate interest shall form part of the residue of the testator's estate.

Intermediate interest.

X of 1865, 93.

124. Where an annuity is given and no fund is charged with its payment or appropriated by the will to answer it, a Government-annuity of the specified amount shall be purchased, or,

Procedure when no fund charged with, or appropriated to, annuity.

if no such annuity can be obtained, then a sum sufficient to produce the annuity shall be invested for that purpose in such securities as the High Court may, by any general rule to be made from time to time, authorize or direct.

X of 1865, 94, 95 omitted.

125. Where a bequest is contingent, the executor is not bound to invest the amount of the legacy, but may transfer the whole residue of the estate to the residuary legatee on his giving sufficient security for the payment of the legacy if it shall become due.

Transfer to residuary legatee or contingent bequest.

X of 1865, 96.

126. Where the testator has bequeathed the residue of his estate to a person for life with a direction that it shall be invested in certain specified securities, so much of the estate as is not at the time of his death invested in securities of the specified kind shall be converted into money and invested in such securities.

Investment of residue bequeathed for life, with direction to invest in specified securities.

X of 1865, 97.

127. Such conversion and investment as are contemplated by the last preceding section shall be made at such times and in such manner as the executor in his discretion thinks fit;

Time and manner of conversion and investment.

and, until such conversion and investment shall be completed, the person who would be for the time being entitled to the income of the fund when so invested shall receive interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the market-value (to be computed as of the date of the testator's death) of such part of the fund as shall not yet have been so invested.

Interest payable until investment.

Act X, s. 30.

128. Where, by the terms of a bequest, the legatee is entitled to the immediate payment or possession of the money or thing bequeathed, but is a minor, and there is no discretion in the will to pay it to any person on his behalf, the executor or administrator shall pay or deliver the same into the Court of the District Judge by whom, or by whose District Delegate, the probate was, or letters of administration with the will annexed were, granted, to the account of the legatee, unless the legatee be a ward of the Court of Wards; and, if the legatee be a ward of the Court of Wards, the legacy shall be paid into that Court to his account;

Procedure where minor entitled to immediate payment or possession of bequest, and no direction to pay to person on his behalf.

and such payment into the Court of the District Judge, or into the Court of Wards, as the case may be, shall be a sufficient discharge for the money so paid;

and such money, when paid in, shall be invested in the purchase of Government securities, which, with the interest thereon, shall be transferred or paid to the person entitled thereto, or otherwise applied for his benefit, as the Judge or the Court of Wards, as the case may be, may direct.

CHAPTER XI.

OF THE PRODUCE AND INTEREST OF LEGACIES.

Act X, s. 309.

129. The legatee of a specific legacy is entitled to the clear produce thereof, if any, from the testator's death.

Legatee's title to produce of specific legacy.

Exception.—A specific bequest, contingent in its terms, does not comprise the produce of the legacy between the death of the testator and the vesting of the legacy.

The clear produce of it forms part of the residue of the testator's estate.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A bequeathes his flock of sheep to B. Between the death of A and delivery by his executor the sheep are shorn, or some of the ewes produce lambs. The wool and lambs are the property of B.

(*b*). A bequeathes his Government-securities to B, but postpones the delivery of them till the death of C. The interest which falls due between the death of A and the death of C belongs to B, and must, unless he is a minor, be paid to him as it is received.

(*c*). The testator bequeathes all his four per cent. Government promissory notes to A when he shall complete the age of 18. A, if he complete that age, is entitled to receive the notes, but the interest which accrues in respect of them, between the testator's death and A's completing 18, forms part of the residue.

X of 1865. 10.

Residuary legatee's title to produce of residuary fund.

130. The legatee under a general residuary bequest is entitled to the produce of the residuary fund from the testator's death.

Exception.—A general residuary bequest contingent in its terms does not comprise the income which may accrue upon the fund bequeathed between the death of the testator and the vesting of the legacy.

Such income goes as undisposed of.

Illustrations.

(*a*). The testator bequeathes the residue of his property to A, a minor, to be paid to him when he shall complete the age of 18. The income from the testator's death belongs to A.

(*b*). The testator bequeathes the residue of his property to A when he shall complete the age of 18. A, if he complete that age, is entitled to receive the residue. The income which has accrued in respect of it since the testator's death goes as undisposed of.

X of 1865, 1.

Interest when no time fixed for payment of general legacy.

131. Where no time has been fixed for the payment of a general legacy, interest begins to run from the expiration of one year from the testator's death.

Exceptions.—(1). Where the legacy is bequeathed in satisfaction of a debt, interest runs from the death of the testator.

(2). Where the testator was a parent or a more remote ancestor of the legatee, or has put himself in the place of a parent of the legatee, the legacy shall bear interest from the death of the testator.

(3). Where a sum is bequeathed to a minor with a direction to pay for his maintenance out of it, interest is payable from the death of the testator.

X of 1865, 12.

Interest when time fixed.

132. Where a time has been fixed for the payment of a general legacy, interest begins to run from the time so fixed.

The interest up to such time forms part of the residue of the testator's estate.

Exception.—Where the testator was a parent or a more remote ancestor of the legatee, or has put himself in the place of a parent of the legatee, and the legatee is a minor, the legacy shall bear interest from the death of the testator, unless a specific sum is given by the will for maintenance.

X of 1865 13.

Rate of interest.

133. The rate of interest shall be six per cent. per annum.

X of 1865 14.

No interest on arrears of annuity within first year after testator's death.

134. No interest is payable on the arrears of an annuity within the first year from the death of the testator, although a period earlier than the expiration of that year may have been fixed by the will for making the first payment of the annuity.

Act X of 1865, 315.

Interest on sum to be invested to produce annuity.

135. Where a sum of money is directed to be invested to produce an annuity, interest is payable on it from the death of the testator.

CHAPTER XII.

OF THE REFUNDING OF LEGACIES.

Act X of 1865, 316.

Refund of legacy paid under Judge's orders.

136. When an executor has paid a legacy under the order of a Judge, he is entitled to call upon the legatee to refund in the event of the assets proving insufficient to pay all the legacies.

Act X of 1865 s. 317.

No refund if paid voluntarily.

137. When an executor has voluntarily paid a legacy, he cannot call upon a legatee to refund in the event of the assets proving insufficient to pay all the legacies.

Act X of 1865 s. 318.

Refund when legacy becomes due on performance of condition within further time allowed.

138. When the time prescribed by the will for the performance of a condition has elapsed, without the condition having been performed, and the executor has thereupon, without fraud, distributed the assets; in such case, if further time has, under the second clause of this section, been allowed for the performance of the condition, and the condition has been performed accordingly, the legacy cannot be claimed from the executor, but those to whom he has paid it are liable to refund the amount.

Act X of 1865 s. 121.

Where the will requires an act to be performed by the legatee within a specified time, either as a condition to be fulfilled before the legacy is enjoyed, or as a condition upon the non-fulfilment of which the subject-matter of the bequest is to go over to another person, or the bequest is to cease to have effect, the act must be performed within the time specified, unless the performance of it be prevented by fraud, in which case such further time shall be allowed as is requisite to make up for the delay caused by such fraud.

Act X of 1865 s. 319.

When each legatee compellable to refund in proportion.

139. When the executor has paid away the assets in legacies, and he is afterwards obliged to discharge a debt of which he had no previous notice, he is entitled to call upon each legatee to refund in proportion.

Act X of 1865 s. 320.

Distribution of assets.

140. Where an executor or administrator has given such notices as the High Court may, by any general rule to be made from time to time, prescribe, for creditors and others to send in to him their claims against the estate of the deceased, he shall, at the expiration of the time therein named for sending in claims, be at liberty to distribute the assets, or any part thereof, in discharge of such lawful claims as he knows of, and shall not be liable for the assets so distributed to any person of whose claim he has not had notice at the time of such distribution;

Creditor may follow assets.

but nothing herein contained shall prejudice the right of any creditor or claimant to follow the assets, or any part thereof, in the hands of the persons who may have received the same respectively.

Act X of 1865 s. 321.

Within what period creditor may call upon legatee to refund.

141. A creditor who has not received payment of his debt may call upon a legatee who has received payment of his legacy to refund, whether the assets of the testator's estate were or were not sufficient at the time of his death to pay both debts and legacies, and whether the payment of the legacy by the executor was voluntary or not.

Act X of 1865 s. 322.

When legatee, not satisfied or compelled to refund under section 141, cannot oblige one paid in full to refund.

142. If the assets were sufficient to satisfy all the legacies at the time of the testator's death, a legatee who has not received payment of his legacy, or who has been compelled to refund under the last preceding section, cannot oblige one who has received payment in full to refund, whether

the legacy were paid to him with or without suit, although the assets have subsequently become deficient by the wasting of the executor.

X of 1865, 323.

When unsatisfied legatee must first proceed against executor, if solvent.

143. If the assets were not sufficient to satisfy all the legacies at the time of the testator's death, a legatee who has not received payment of his legacy must, before he can call on a satisfied legatee to refund, first proceed against the executor if he is solvent; but, if the executor is insolvent or not liable to pay, the unsatisfied legatee can oblige each satisfied legatee to refund in proportion.

X of 1865, 324.

Limit to refunding of one legatee to another.

144. The refunding of one legatee to another shall not exceed the sum by which the satisfied legacy ought to have been reduced if the estate had been properly administered.

Illustration.

A has bequeathed 240 rupees to B, 480 rupees to C, and 720 rupees to D. The assets are only 1,200 rupees, and if properly administered would give 200 rupees to B, 400 rupees to C, and 600 rupees to D. C and D have been paid their legacies in full, leaving nothing to B. B can oblige C to refund 80 rupees, and D to refund 120 rupees.

X of 1865, 325.

Refunding to be without interest.

145. The refunding shall in all cases be without interest.

X of 1865, 326

Residue after usual payments to be paid to residuary legatee.

146. The surplus or residue of the deceased's property, after payment of debts and legacies, shall be paid to the residuary legatee when any has been appointed by the will.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF THE LIABILITY OF AN EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR FOR DEVASTATION.

X of 1865, 327.

Liability of executor or administrator for devastation.

147. When an executor or administrator misapplies the estate of the deceased, or subjects it to loss or damage, he is liable to make good the loss or damage so occasioned.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) The executor pays out of the estate an unfounded claim. He is liable to make good the loss.

(*b.*) The deceased had a valuable lease renewable by notice, which the executor neglects to give at the proper time. The executor is liable to make good the loss.

(*c.*) The deceased had a lease of less value than the rent payable for it, but terminable on notice at a particular time. The executor neglects to give the notice. He is liable to make good the loss.

X of 1865, 328.

For neglect to get in any part of property

148. When an executor or administrator occasions a loss to the estate by neglecting to get in any part of the property of the deceased, he is liable to make good the amount.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) The executor absolutely releases a debt due to the deceased from a solvent person, or compounds with a debtor who is able to pay in full. The executor is liable to make good the amount.

(*b.*) The executor neglects to sue for a debt till the debtor is able to plead the Act for the limitation of suits, and the debt is thereby lost to the estate. The executor is liable to make good the amount.

CHAPTER XIV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bill No. I, s. 3

Saving-clause.

149. Nothing herein contained shall—

(*a*) validate any testamentary disposition which would otherwise have been invalid;

(*b*) invalidate any such disposition which would otherwise have been valid;

(*c*) deprive any person of any right of maintenance to which he would otherwise have been entitled; or

(*d*) affect the rights, duties and privileges of the Administrator General of Bengal, Madras or Bombay.

Bill No. s. 8.

Probate and administration in case of persons exempted from Succession Act, to be granted only under this Act.

150. No probate of a will, or letters of administration to the estate, of any Hindú, Muhammadan, Buddhist or person exempted under section 332 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, dying on or after the said first day of January, 1881, shall be granted by any Court in British India except under this Act.

Repeal of portions of Act XXVII of 1860.

151. In Act No. XXVII of 1860 (*An Act for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons*), sections 15 and 16 and the proviso to section 13 shall be repealed.

Grant of probate or administration to supersede certificate under Act XXVII of 1860, or Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827.

152. The grant of probate or letters of administration under this Act in respect of any property shall be deemed to supersede any certificate previously granted in respect of the same property under the said Act No. XXVII of 1860, or Bombay Regulation No. VIII of 1827; and when, at the time of the grant of such probate or letters, any suit or other proceeding instituted by the holder of such certificate regarding such property is pending, the person to whom such grant is made shall, on applying to the Court in which such suit or proceeding is pending, be entitled to take the place of such holder in such suit or proceeding:

Provided that, when any certificate is superseded under this section, all payments made to the holder of such certificate in ignorance of such supersession shall be held good against claims under the probate or letters of administration.

Bill No. s. 9.

Amendment of Act XXI of 1870.

153. The following amendments shall be made in the Hindú Wills Act, 1870 (namely):—

(*a.*) The portion of section two commencing with the words "sections one hundred and seventy-nine" and ending with the words "administrator with the will annexed," the third clause of section three and the last clause of section six shall be repealed.

(*b.*) In section six, for the words "one hundred and three and one hundred and eighty-two" the words "and one hundred and three" shall be substituted.

Nothing in this section shall apply to the case of any testator or intestate dying before the said first day of January, 1881.

Bill No. s. 10.

Validation of grants of probate and administration made in British Burma.

154. All grants of probate of the will or letters of administration to the estate of any deceased Hindú, Muhammadan or Buddhist, or any person exempted under section 332 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, which, before the passing of this Act, have been made in British Burma, shall, whenever such grant would have been lawful if this Act had been in force, be deemed to have been made in accordance with law.

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th February, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 4 OF 1880.

A Bill to declare the law in force in certain lands annexed to the Multán District.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the lands occupied by the Indus Valley State Railway, and the works, premises and stations thereof, within the limits of the Baháwalpur State, which have been ceded to the British Government in full sovereignty by that State, have been declared by the Governor General in Council to be subject to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Panjáb, and have by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb been annexed to the Multán District; and whereas it is expedient that the law in force in the said lands should be the same as the law in force in the Multán District; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Enactments in force in Multán District to apply.

1. All enactments which, on the second day of September, 1879, were in force in the Multán District and not in the said lands, shall be deemed to have come into force in the said lands on that day.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE tract of land in the Baháwalpur State no occupied by the line and premises of the Indu Valley State Railway was in 1872 ceded by tha State to the British Government in full sov ereignty. This tract has, by a notification o the Governor General in Council of the 14th o July last, been declared to be subject to th Lieutenant-Governorship of the Panjáb, and, b a notification of the 2nd September, issued unde the provisions of Act No. VI of 1867, the Lieuten ant-Governor of that Province has included i within the limits of the Multán District. Th effect of the above notification is to bring only portion of the law in force in the Multán Distric into force in this tract; but as it is obviously ver desirable that the law throughout that distric should be the same, and as this result cannot b attained without legislation, the present Bill ha been prepared, declaring generally that all enact ments in force in the Multán District on the da when this tract became portion of that district shal be deemed to have come into force in this trac from that day.

W. STOKES.

The 7th February, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Dept.

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 30th September, 1879, and was on the 20th February, 1880, referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 16 of 1879.

THE VACCINATION BILL, 1879.

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20. Power to make rules for cantonments in India, but not in British India.
21. What rules under sections 18, 19 and 20 may provide for.
22. Offences and their penalties.
23. Penalty for making or signing false certificates.

SECTIONS.

24. Municipal and cantonment funds to receive fines and meet expenditure.
25. Municipal Commissioners and other Native gentlemen may be invested with powers of an Assistant Magistrate.
26. Vaccinators to be deemed public servants.

A Bill for giving power to prohibit the practice of inoculation, and to make the vaccination of children compulsory in certain Municipalities and Cantonments.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give power to prohibit the practice of inoculation, and make the vaccination of children compulsory in certain municipalities and cantonments; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Vaccination Act, 1879": and

Local extent.

it shall extend only to such municipalities and cantonments as it may be applied to in manner hereinafter provided.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Municipal Commissioners:"

(1) "Municipal Commissioners" mean a body of Municipal Commissioners or a Municipal Committee constituted under the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force :

"parent:"

(2) "parent" means the father of a legitimate child and the mother of an illegitimate child : Cf. Bomb. A I of 187 s. 2.

"guardian:"

(3) "guardian" means any person to whom the care, nurture or custody of any child falls by law, or by natural right or recognized usage, or who has accepted or assumed the care, nurture or custody of any child : Cf. Bomb. A I of 187 s. 2.

"child:"

(4) "child" includes a child of an age of one year or upwards but not exceeding fourteen years :

"unprotected child:"

(5) "unprotected child" means a child who has not been protected from small-pox by having had that disease either naturally or by inoculation, or by having been successfully vaccinated, and who has not been certified under the provisions of this Act to be insusceptible to vaccination : Bomb. Act of 1877, 2 (5).

"inoculation:"

(6) "inoculation" means the operation performed with the object of producing the disease of small-pox in any person by means of variolous matter or of anything impregnated with variolous matter : Cf. Beng. Ac IV of 186 s. 1.

"animal-lymph:"

(7) "animal lymph" means vaccine taken from the calf :

Act I 77, s.

"human lymph:"

(8) "human lymph" means the variolous matter produced in a human being by means of animal-lymph:

"vaccination quarter:"

(9) "vaccination quarter" means one of the parts into which a municipality or cantonment has been divided under this Act for the performance of vaccination:

"vaccinator:"

(10) "vaccinator" means any vaccinator appointed under this Act to perform the operation of vaccination in a municipality or cantonment, or any private person authorized by Government in manner hereinafter provided to perform the same operation in any municipality or cantonment; and it includes a "superintendent," a "deputy-superintendent" and an "assistant vaccinator:"

"vaccination season."

(11) "vaccination season" means the period between the first day of November in any year and the last of February in the next following year.

Application of this Act to municipalities, and

3. The Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb, and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, Ajmer and Coorg, may, by notification in the official Gazette, apply this Act to any municipality in the territories administered by them respectively, and,

to cantonments in British India.

with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to any cantonment situate within such territories.

Application of this Act to cantonments in India but not in British India.

The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, apply this Act to any British cantonment in India but not in British India.

Prohibition of inoculation.

4. In any municipality or cantonment to which the provisions of this Act have been applied, inoculation shall be prohibited; and

g. Act V 865, s. 2.

Inoculated persons not allowed to enter a municipality or cantonment subject to this Act.

no person who has undergone the operation of inoculation shall enter a municipality or cantonment before the lapse of forty days from the date of inoculation, without a certificate from a qualified medical officer stating that such person is no longer likely to cause contagion.

Vaccination quarters.

5. Every municipality or cantonment to which this Act may be applied shall be divided into a number of quarters; and

Appointment of vaccinators and assistant vaccinators.

vaccinators and assistant vaccinators shall be appointed in each quarter.

Superintendent and deputy-superintendent vaccinators;

A superintendent vaccinator or superintendent vaccinators, and, if necessary, a deputy-superintendent vaccinator, shall be appointed for each such municipality or cantonment; and,

in the event of the superintendent vaccinators being more than one in a municipality or cantonment, a certain number of quarters shall be assigned to each.

Private vaccinators.

6. In any such municipality or cantonment the Local Government or the Governor General in Council, as the case may be, may by written license authorize private vaccinators to perform vaccination in any quarter subject to the rules which the Local Government or the Governor General in Council may from time to time deem fit to prescribe.

Unprotected children to be vaccinated.

7. When any unprotected child has resided for a period of not less than three months during the vaccination season in any municipality or cantonment to which the provisions of this Act have been applied, and before the expiration of such period of three months such child has attained the age of one year, the parent or guardian of such child shall take it, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator to be vaccinated, or procure its vaccination at his own house by a vaccinator

Vaccinator is bound to vaccinate children, or deliver certificates of postponement.

Such vaccinator shall vaccinate the child and deliver to the parent or guardian of such child a memorandum containing the date on which the vaccination has been performed and the date on which the child shall be inspected, or shall, if he finds it in a state unfit for vaccination, deliver to the parent or guardian of such child a certificate under his hand to the effect that the child is in a state unfit for vaccination for the whole or part of that vaccination season. Bomb. A of 1877.

Inspection.

8. The parent or guardian of every child who has been vaccinated shall, on the date of inspection contained in the memorandum, take the child, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator for inspection, or get it inspected at his own house by a vaccinator, that he may ascertain the result of the operation; and Bomb. A of 1877.

the said vaccinator shall then state in the memorandum that the child has been inspected and the result of such vaccination.

Procedure when vaccination is successful.

9. When the operation of vaccination has been performed upon a child and it has been ascertained at the time of inspection that the same has been successful, a certificate shall be delivered by the vaccinator to the parent or guardian of such child to that effect, and such child shall thereafter be deemed to be protected. Bomb. A of 1877.

Act I 7, s. 8.

Procedure when vaccination is unsuccessful.

10. In the event of the vaccination being unsuccessful, the parent or guardian shall, if the vaccinator so direct, cause the child to be forthwith again vaccinated and subsequently inspected.

Act I 7, s. 9.

Procedure when child unfit for vaccination.

11. The certificate showing the unfitness of a child for vaccination shall remain in force for the period stated in it, and on the lapse of that period, or, if that period terminates after the vaccination season is over, when the next vaccination season begins, the parent or guardian of such child shall take the child, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator to be vaccinated, or procure its vaccination at his own house by a vaccinator; and

Renewal of postponement certificates.

if the child is still found to be in a state unfit for vaccination, the certificate of the postponement of vaccination shall be renewable.

Act I , s. 10.

Certificates of insusceptibility to successful vaccination.

12. If any vaccinator finds that a child whom he has three times unsuccessfully vaccinated is insusceptible of successful vaccination, he shall deliver to the parent or guardian of such child a certificate under his hand to that effect, and the parent or guardian shall thenceforth not be required to cause the child to be vaccinated.

Act I , s. 12.

Vaccination to be performed ordinarily with animal-lymph; under special circumstances with human lymph.

13. The vaccination of a child shall ordinarily be performed with animal-lymph, but in case animal-lymph is not procurable, with human lymph: provided the parent or guardian of such child has consented to have the child so vaccinated, or the Governor General in Council has so directed by notification in the *Gazette of India*, and has fixed the period for which such mode of vaccination shall be adopted.

Human lymph shall not be taken without the consent of parent or guardian

14. No vaccinator shall take lymph from any vaccinated child without the consent of its parent or guardian, and it shall be lawful to offer any remuneration to obtain such consent.

Act I , s. 13.

No fee to be charged for vaccination by any vaccinator except a private vaccinator.

15. No fee or remuneration shall be charged by any vaccinator except a private vaccinator to the parent or guardian of any child for any of the duties enjoined on such vaccinator under the provisions of this Act:

Proviso.

Provided that it shall be lawful for a vaccinator to accept a fee for vaccinating a child by request of the parent or guardian elsewhere than in the quarter in which the said vaccinator is stationed.

Duties of superintendent vaccinator.

16. The superintendent vaccinator, in addition to the performance of other duties, shall ascertain whether all unprotected children within the quarters under his superintendence have been vaccinated, and shall, if he has reason to believe that the vaccination of an unprotected child has not been procured, as required by section seven, or that such child has not been brought for inspection under the provisions of section eight, or that the parent or guardian of such child has refused to procure its vaccination as required by section ten or section eleven, personally go to the house of the said parent or guardian, and hold enquiries on the spot, and shall, if the fact is proved forthwith, deliver to the said parent or guardian, or cause to be stuck to the house of the said parent or guardian, a notice to the effect that the vaccination of the child be procured, or (as the case may be) that the child be brought for inspection, within a certain period.

Bomb. Act I of 1877, s. 21.

Summons issued by Magistrate ordering the appearance of a guardian or parent.

17. If such notice is disregarded, the superintendent vaccinator shall report the matter to the Magistrate, who shall summon the parent or guardian of the child and demand his explanation, and shall, if the said explanation is not satisfactory, make an order directing such parent or guardian to meet the requirements of the notice within a certain time.

If at the expiration of such time the parent or guardian has not obeyed the order without any just excuse, the superintendent vaccinator shall forward a report to the said Magistrate requesting him to prosecute the said parent or guardian.

Power to make rules for municipalities.

18. When this Act has been applied to any municipality, the Committee of such municipality may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act for the proper enforcement of this Act within the limits of such municipality, in the manner in which, under the law for the time being in force, it makes rules or bye-laws for the regulation of other matters within such limits.

Every rule made under this section shall, when confirmed by the Local Government, be published in the local Gazette, and have the force of law:

Provided that the Local Government may at any time rescind or modify any such rule.

Power to make rules for cantonments in British India.

19. When this Act has been applied to any cantonment in British India, the Local Government may, from time to time, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, make such rules.

Power to make rules for cantonments in India but not in British India.

20. When this Act has been applied to any British cantonment in India but not in British India, the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, make such rules.

What rules under sections 18, 19 and 20 may provide for.

21. The rules to be made under sections eighteen, nineteen and twenty may, among other matters, provide for—

(*a*) the division of the municipality or cantonment into various quarters for the performance of vaccination;

(*b*) the appointment of a place in each vaccination quarter as a public vaccine station, and the posting of some distinguishing mark in a conspicuous place near such station;

(*c*) the preparation and keeping of registers in each vaccination quarter showing

the names of children born on or after the date of the application of this Act;

the names of unprotected children born previous to the application of this Act, and of the age of fourteen years or under fourteen years;

he names of unprotected children brought to reside in that vaccination quarter at any time after the application of this Act, provided that such children have already been there for a month or more than a month;

the result of each vaccination or its postponement, and the delivery of certificates, if any;

(*d*) the assistance to be received from Municipal Commissioners and other municipal servants in the preparation of these registers, and in other matters;

(*e*) the appointment of superintendent, deputy-superintendent and assistant vaccinators, and the licensing of private vaccinators—

determining the qualifications to be required of them respectively, and

determining the officer or officers with whom the appointment, suspension and dismissal of public vaccinators and the licensing and the suspension and cancellation of the licenses of private vaccinators shall rest respectively, and

in case of private vaccinators, regulating the amount of fee chargeable by them, and prescribing rules for their guidance,

fixing the time of attendance of these vaccinators, except private vaccinators, at the vaccine stations, and regulating their residence within the limits of the vaccination quarters,

appointing some distinguishing mark or badge to be worn by each, except a private vaccinator;

(*f*) the facilities afforded to people in procuring the vaccination of their children at their own houses;

(*g*) the grant of certificates of successful vaccination, of unfitness for vaccination or of insusceptibility to vaccination;

(*h*) the supply of a sufficient quantity of animal-lymph;

(*i*) the remuneration to be given to the parent or guardian of a child for taking lymph from its arm;

(*j*) the fee to be accepted by a vaccinator for vaccinating a child beyond the vaccination quarter at the request of the parent or guardian of the said child;

(*k*) the exercise of general supervision and control by the Civil Surgeon, the Sanitary Commissioner or other officer;

(*l*) the preparation of vaccination reports and returns, and the forms of registers and certificates.

Offences and their penalties.

22. Each of the undermentioned offences shall be punishable, on conviction before a Magistrate, in the manner prescribed (that is to say):—

(*a*) violating the provisions of section four—

with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both;

(*b*) neglecting without just excuse to obey an order made under section seventeen, or

(*c*) breaking any of the rules made under section eighteen, nineteen or twenty,

with a fine that may extend to fifty rupees.

Penalty for making or signing false certificates.

23. Whoever wilfully signs or makes, or procures the signing or making of, a false certificate under this Act shall be punished with imprisonment of either description, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with both. Bomb. Act 1877, s. 24.

Municipal and cantonment-funds to receive fines and meet expenditure.

24. All fines imposed under this Act, and all expenditure incurred under this Act, shall, in municipalities respectively go to, and be defrayed from, the municipal fund, and in cantonments where there is a cantonment fund, to such fund.

Municipal Commissioners and other Native gentlemen may be invested with powers of an Assistant Magistrate.

25. The Local Government may, from time to time, invest any Municipal Commissioners or other Native gentlemen with the powers of an Assistant Magistrate within the limits of a municipality for the purposes of this Act, and with the cognizance of cases triable under section twenty-two, clauses (*b*) and (*c*).

Vaccinators to be deemed public servants.

26. Every vaccinator appointed under this Act shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

STATEMENTS OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

OWING to the vast number of deaths caused every year by small-pox in India, it has been found necessary to enact special measures for checking the growth and spread of the disease and preventing the ravages caused by it.

2. This Bill has been drafted with the object of providing the required law. Its provisions are intended to extend to the municipalities and military cantonments of all those provinces which do not possess local legislatures. But it has been left to the power of the Local Governments to extend the provisions of the proposed law to any municipality and, with the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, to any military cantonment of British forces situate in British India, and to the power of the Governor General in Council to extend them to any cantonment situate within the territories of Native States.

3. Most of the provisions of this Bill have been taken from the Bengal Inoculation Act of 1865 and the Bombay Vaccination Act of 1877, with such modifications as are deemed necessary in consideration of the circumstances of the provinces in which the proposed law is intended to be promulgated.

4. In preparing the draft, it has been especially kept in view that the proposed law should find popularity among the people, and not interfere with their customs and ways of life.

5. Provision is made to enable municipalities to establish vaccination quarters and stations which would facilitate the vaccination of children and render the operation of the proposed law free from practical difficulties. In order to secure the success of the proposed legislation, it has been provided that children may be vaccinated at their own residences, whilst the co-operation of Municipal Commissioners (most of whom usually are Native gentlemen of respectability and local influence) required by the Bill is calculated to secure its popularity. For similar reasons, the provisions of sections 16 and 17 have been framed to restrict as far as possible the interference of the police; and, by entrusting Municipal Commissioners and the Superintendent of Vaccinators with the duty of keeping registers of the names of unprotected children and making investigations, it is expected that all unnecessary inconvenience will be avoided which would arise from enforcing the attendance of children and their guardians before Magistrates.

6. Considering the physical constitution and the notions of the natives of India, the minimum age for vaccination has been fixed at one year and the maximum at fourteen years.

7. In consideration of the prejudices (whether well-founded or not) of the Native gentry against the extraction of virus from the arms of their children, the Bill expressly prohibits such a practice; and provision is made for securing the virus under special circumstances, with the consent of the parents or guardians of children, by payment of compensation.

8. Special care has been taken in providing punishments for the contravention of the proposed law, and they have been restricted for the most part to pecuniary fines.

9. As the circumstances of different parts of the country are not alike, it has been left to the discretion of the Local Governments, and in case of military cantonments of British forces in Native States to the Governor General of India in Council, to frame rules, not inconsistent with the proposed law, for facilitating its practical working. At the same time, the essential principles which should be kept in mind in framing such rules have been expressly specified in section 21 of the Bill.

SIMLA; *The 30th September, 1879.*

SAYYAD AHMAD.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Dept.

as well as of the foliation,"* and therefore it is the more difficult to conjecture to what forces the direction of the quartz veins is due, coinciding as it does not with the foliation, but rather with the system of joints above referred to.

While the strike of the rocks over a large part of Australia is nearly meridional, the reefs also have generally a north and south direction.

The stronger and more persistent veins as they appear at present may represent what were once lines of least resistance, and some speculations of a strictly geological character might follow this suggestion if this report were not confined to questions of a practical character.

Much valuable information is to be obtained respecting these rocks from the reports and map prepared by Mr. King. A sketch of a geological map of South-East Wynaad on the scale of four miles to one inch, published with the records of the Geological Survey of India (May 1875), and which I had not the opportunity of seeing until after much of this report was written, shows alternating bands of felspathic gneiss and chloritic gneiss running north-easterly and south-westerly, as well as a large area occupied by quartzo-hornblendic gneiss (Nílgiris) and the smaller areas of granitoid gneiss at Yeddakilmullay and Munnaymulla.

There is an absence of intrusive rocks in South-East Wynaad. There are no dykes or masses of porphyry, no basalts or recent volcanic rocks; and it is only at one point, as far as is known, where greenstone occurs, namely, on the Hamsluck estate. The rock consists mainly of hornblende with a small proportion of felspar (oligoclase).

Near the spot where this rock is exposed there are veins of granite or perhaps, to speak more correctly, veins of quartz which are essentially granitic. In several places, more particularly at Gúdalúr, Cherambádi, Moopenaad, and Vellirymulla there are masses of quartz with large transparent plates of mica. The micacisation of the quartz is observed most frequently (but not invariably) where the veins are very thick; and from the observations which have been made up to the present time it might be inferred that gold, in such proportions as it is found in veins which are free from mica, is rarely present in these micacised reefs.

It is not yet certain that the "country rock" is commonly less silicious in those places where the quartz veins are numerous, but this peculiarity is to be noted in the neighbourhood of Devála.

General character of the auriferous quartz veins.

The quartz veins of the Wynaad differ in some respects from those intersecting the almost unaltered lower Silurian rocks of Australia, but they are usually as thick, or thicker, and quite as persistent. The auriferous veins, those which have yielded well both on the large scale and by tests in the laboratory, are laminated and more or less pyritous, and those which up to the present time are regarded as less auriferous are composed of saccharoid, often snow-white opaque quartz with transparent particles of quartz impacted, and have generally an obscurely granular appearance—more indeed like quartzite than vein-quartz, and in many places, as already stated, they exhibit a tendency to become granitic, large plates of muscovite and apparently a hydrated muscovite in smaller plates with here and there a little felspar giving them a character which separates them at once from the well-known rich pyritous veins near Devála. Some of the massive quartz near Moopenaad and Vellirymulla micacised and in structure simulating granite, or partaking of the character of the country rock, might well be supposed to be bedded and not vein-quartz, and contemporaneous with the gneissoid rocks with which it is associated. There was no true quartzite seen in these places, but it may be conjectured that the induration and alterations of composition and structure, which have resulted in the formation of the foliated gneissoid rocks, would not be without influence on purely silicious granular interbedded masses.

From the larger (true) veins "leaders" are thrown off, most commonly to the westward. The leaders usually dip at a low angle, but in some places they are so large and of such a form as almost to give the character of "saddle" reefs to the masses of quartz.

* *A Manual of the Geology of India*, by H. B. Medlicott and W. T. Blanford, 2 Vols., 1879.

The ordinary "casing" of the reefs is a talcose schist (easily separable into thin laminæ) with oxyd of iron and the minerals ordinarily therewith associated; and gold in small flat particles, visible to the eye, is not rare in the casing. The casing of many of the larger auriferous reefs is quartzose and ferruginous rudely laminated and with scales of ripidolite and talc scattered through the mass.

The average thickness of the true quartz veins is about five feet. Some are less than two feet in thickness and others again exceed fourteen feet. The greater number, however, vary from four to seven feet. The direction of the veins is usually N. 30° W.—S. 30° E., and some are nearly due north and south; and the dip, though nearly always easterly, is irregular. On the summits of the steep hills the veins are commonly almost flat or with a very slight dip to the eastward, but at a little depth from the surface the dip is, as might be expected, very different. It is not seldom as much as 30°, 40°, and 60°.

These sudden variations may be due partly to the changes produced on the surface by the heavy rains which fall yearly. Much decomposed and almost solid rock is moved in masses, and "the action of gravitation on substances loosened by weathering, or the 'weight of the hill' as it has been called,"* would account for the difference of dip as measured near the surface and at some depth from the surface.

The direction or strike of the quartz veins is, in a district like the Wynaad, broken up, as it is, into rounded hills of varying height not easy to trace, unless regard be had to the elevation of each point where an outcrop of quartz is seen. An outcrop on a hill is thrown to the westward and the same reef outcropping in a valley is necessarily eastward of the line which would appear if the ground were of the mean level.

It is not yet possible to say what number of separate veins of quartz there are in the area which has been examined, but there are at least two hundred outcrops—not necessarily distinct reefs.

From Moopenaad to Cherambádi, a distance of eleven miles and-a-half by the road, twenty-three outcrops were observed, many of them indicating reefs of great thickness; from Cherambádi to near Nadukani in a straight line south-easterly, twelve miles, there are at least eighteen separate veins; and east and south-easterly of Devála the reefs are from 5, 5½, 7, 10, 16 and 23 chains apart.

Between Moopenaad and Cherambádi the rocks are in places arenaceous.

Distribution of gold.

As will be seen from the detailed reports which follow, gold is almost universally distributed throughout the soils and quartz veins of the Wynaad. It occurs also in the sands and soils both on the east, west, north and south.

In South-East Wynaad, on washing a few dishes of the surface-soil anywhere, a few specks of very fine gold will be found; in the vicinity of the reefs rather heavy gold is often got by sluicing; and if a suitable spot be selected the native miners will obtain, even by their methods, sufficient gold to remunerate them for their labor.

The character of the rocks, the nature of the climate, and the formation of the country have all contributed to prevent the accumulation of drifts such as are found in California and Australia. There are here no gullies having in their beds shallow deposits with a well-defined auriferous stratum, no "deep *leads*" covered and protected by layers of volcanic rock: there are only, as a rule, in the district now under consideration "surfacing" and "quartz-mining."

On the Seeputtee river there is an accumulation of well-rounded boulders of quartz and gneissoid rock imbedded in hard clay and sandy soil which may be regarded almost as a "cement." It is no more than the old bed of the river which owing to the "cutting back" action of the water has lowered its level and left this drift on its banks. It is probable that, as in other similar cases, the "cement" will be found in patches on both sides of the river, in places which were formerly bends of the old stream. The bed-rock on which the gravel, clay, and boulders lie is at no great height above the level of the existing water-course; and the part of the drift which has been worked is about thirty feet in thickness.

* *Manual of Geology.*—Beete, Jukes and Geikie, 1872, page 224.

This drift and those which are to be found in the beds of the swamps may be said to represent the alluvial deposits of the Wynaad. Some of these are probably rich in gold, but it is only under favorable conditions that they could remunerate the miner.

It would be extremely difficult and costly, and in many cases almost impracticable, to drain the swamps by artificial channels, and the expense of pumping the water from a shaft would be very great. Still, if the lowest stratum should prove to be highly auriferous, it might be found remunerative to resort even to pumping, care being taken to carry off the surface water from the swamps by constructing races.

Below the Wynaad plateau and bordering on the tertiaries there are in the beds of the streams rather deep deposits of drift. At Karambaut the water-worn gravels and rounded blocks of country rock and quartz are of considerable thickness.

Below Eddacurra the bed rock is covered with quite recent deposits and tertiary strata (laterite). It is not known whether the stratum immediately overlying the bed-rock is generally auriferous; but wherever the latter is intersected by quartz veins more or less gold will be found in the disintegrated rocks.

Mining for gold in Malabar in former times.

From the appearance of the mines and the soils on the slopes of the hills it is almost certain, as stated elsewhere, that gold was worked in Malabar at a very early period. This, however, is only conjecture. The industry has no history. The wealth of the native rulers in former times, the buildings erected by them, and the records relating to their wars all point however to the conclusion that gold was derived in large quantities either from the Peninsula or perhaps from some neighbouring country

It is stated that "in the year 1293, A.D., Allâhu'd-din, afterwards Emperor of Delhi, took the city of Deogarh, but the citadel still held out. Subsequently, Allah raised the siege on receiving a ransom, the amount of which may well appear incredible; 15,000 lbs. of pure gold, 175 lbs. of pearls, 50 lbs. of diamonds, and 25,000 lbs. of silver being enumerated among the items. So much, at least, appears certain that Allâhu'd-din levied an enormous sum upon Deogarh, and that consequently it must at that time have been a very great city and a rich emporium."*

In a letter to the *Times* (London) of January 2nd, 1879, signed Edward B. Eastwick, there is the following interesting statement:—After calling attention to the probable occurrence in the south of India of gold fields far richer than those recently discovered, the writer says—"The learned Dr. Burnell, in his 'Note on the great Temple of Shiva at Tanjore' tells us that 'in the eleventh century, A.D., nearly all the great temples to Shiva in Southern India were built, and in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries the great temples to Vishnu were erected;' and it has always been a puzzle whence the great wealth came which enabled the Rajahs of Southern India to construct such enormous works, which, collectively, must have cost millions. The marvel is increased by the fact that, so far from these Indian princes having been impoverished by this expenditure, they were still possessed of vast treasures which fell into the hands of the Moslems in the fourteenth century and were carried away to Delhi. But the famous inscription on the Tanjore Temple, the deciphering of which (an astonishing feat) has been effected by the same authority, sheds some light on the matter." Dr. Burnell writes:—

"The full importance in Indian History of Vira Cola's reign is only to be gathered from this inscription; but it contains other information also of great value. It proves, *e.g.*, that in the eleventh century gold was the most common precious metal in India, and stupendous quantities of it are mentioned here. Silver on the other hand is little mentioned, and it thus appears that the present state of things, which is exactly the reverse, was only brought about by the Portuguese in the 16th century.

"I submit that the great abundance of gold spoken of in the inscription can have arisen only from mines, and that in the terrible convulsions caused by the irruption of Moslem invaders from the north and Europeans from the west, the position of these gold fields was lost sight of * * * * *."

* *A Hand Book for India, Madras.*—John Murray, 1859, page 94.

The full significance of this statement as affecting Southern India can be understood only when taken in connection with the large areas which are now known to have been worked by the natives. It seems to leave little room for doubt that the reefs and soils when first opened up were extremely rich, and that the soils as we find them now have been impoverished by repeated washings.

Mr. Sheffield, Principal Collector of Malabar, stated in a letter referred to by the Committee which reported to the Government on the character and prospects of the gold fields of Malabar in 1833, that the collecting of gold had been farmed out in Wynaad and the Nilambúr Valley for fifty years previously.

Tippoo Sultan procured large quantities of gold from some source and was possessed of great wealth.* It is stated in *Maxwell's Life of Wellington* that amongst other conditions exacted from Tippoo by Lord Cornwallis, he was to pay three crores and thirty lakhs of rupees in gold mohurs, pagodas, and bullion: equal to nearly £3,300,000. On one occasion Tippoo sent thirty-eight camel-loads of money to Scindiah with the hope of securing him as an ally; and from the estimate of treasure and property taken at Seringapatam in 1799 there appear two items that clearly show to what extent the Sultan, in a comparatively short space of time and notwithstanding very heavy demands on his treasury, had been able to accumulate wealth. Of specie there was 16,740,350 Star Pagodas, and of jewels, gold, and silver bullion 25,000,000 Star Pagodas. His throne was sold unbroken for about £2,500, the gold not included in the purchase producing nearly £25,000. These facts and the knowledge we have of the enormous costs incurred by this Prince in supporting armies, constructing forts, and in procuring munitions of war and stores, sufficiently support the conclusion that he must have had ready means of procuring gold; but whether to any large extent from the mines of Southern India can only be conjectured.

In the reports of a joint Commission from Bengal and Bombay appointed to inspect into the state and condition of the Province of Malabar in the years 1792 and 1793, the Commissioners refer very briefly to the occurrence of gold. In treating the subject of the royalties claimed by the Rajahs mention is made of "all gold ore" and also of "compositions of gold * * * * *, of which last article some is found in the Nilambúr District."

About the same time the gold mines had attracted the attention of the Government. In 1793, the Honorable Mr. Duncan, Governor of Bombay, took some steps to ascertain the value and extent of them.

In 1802-3 the auriferous rocks of the Nilambúr valley are again mentioned; and in a work by Dr. Whitelow Ainslie, published in 1813, an account is given of the localities where gold is found in India. The Committee of 1833 quote from his work as follows:—

"Gold dust has been found in the bed of the Godávari, and in Malabar in the bed of the river which passes Nilambúr in the Irnadi District. It has moreover been procured in very small quantities in Wynaad, in the Arcot District, and in the sand of the Beypore river near Calicut. Though the sources are evidently numerous from which this valuable metal can be obtained in the Indian Peninsula, it would seem from the little interest they have hitherto excited that none of them promised to be very productive."

Prior to the year 1831, Mr. W. Sheffield, the Principal Collector of Malabar, had been purchasing gold for the Government, and on the 10th January 1832 he furnished a very interesting report on the several localities where gold was known to occur and on the methods of mining employed by the natives.

On the 15th February 1831, Lieutenant W. Nicolson was appointed by the Government to search for gold "in the mountains on the Malabar Coast," and with him was associated Mr. Henry Louis Hugenin. The latter in his agreement with the Government stipulated that he should receive one-half of the gold he might assist in finding and raising during a period of twelve months and the

* The Committee who reported on the gold mines of Malabar in 1833 state that "it is pretty certain Tippoo attempted to make them a source of revenue during his possession of the country." He no doubt employed slaves, and these would have to be fed. What was the cost during the period of Tippoo's rule of maintaining a slave? The Committee mention that at the time they reported, a cooley could be hired for a pageda a-month (say Rs. 3-11-8, or 2 annas 6 pie per diem nearly) and food was cheap. When Lieutenant Nicolson was in the Wynaad twenty seers of rice could be bought at Nadagani for one rupee, and thirty seers of rice for one rupee at Sultan's Battery; and the cost of a sheep at Ootacamund varied from eight to twelve annas. Rice at Devála at the present time is sold at the rate of eight seers for one rupee and the price of a sheep is from three to four rupees. When food was to be obtained at such low rates as those which were current some fifty years ago, the washing of very poor auriferous soils would have given a profit to the proprietor of the slaves.

same proportion of all gold he might collect from the mountain streams, &c., by washing; the Government having the right to take such share of the produce at the market price of gold.

The party was formed apparently for the two-fold purpose of "prospecting" for gold fields and for procuring gold for the Government. Lieutenant Nicolson had under his directions a Havildar's party of pioneers, and he employed natives to teach the pioneers to wash for gold and to assist him in his explorations. In his first report, dated 18th April 1831, Lieutenant Nicolson states that he met Mr. Hugenin at Devalacottah on the 16th April, and that they forthwith commenced their explorations.

The localities visited by this exploring party are shown approximately on a tracing accompanying this report, which is a copy of a map drawn and furnished to the Government by Lieutenant Nicolson on the 15th July 1832.

See page 501.

Lieutenant Nicolson and the members of his party suffered much from fever; and in the letters and reports detailing their proceedings at various places there are numerous complaints of the misconduct of servants, the want of a sufficient number of assistants, bad tools, and an irregular supply of necessaries for the men. The petty Rajahs too, Lieutenant Nicolson states, incited the natives over whom they had control to obstruct their proceedings. They felled trees to stop paths; they filled in shafts and also misled the party by misstating facts as to the value of the mines.

After the Government received the report of the Committee appointed to examine the gold mines of Malabar (25th May 1833), the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, being convinced of the inexpediency of working the mines on account of Government, the services of Lieutenant Nicolson were replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

It seems from the absence of any records relating to the mines of the Wynaad that the search for gold, and indeed even any interest in the questions which had engaged the attention of the Government in 1831—33, had completely ceased.

In October 1857, the Acting Collector of Malabar drew attention to the arrears of taxes payable by the Rajahs for the right to mine, and in his letters there is some information given respecting the gold workings. He says, in a report dated 4th December 1858, that "it is difficult to define the exact locality in which the gold is quarried and washed; for it is obtained in very many places interspersed through a tract of country extending for some thirty or forty miles along the western face of the ghâts and in parts along their summits. * * * * *. Along the whole of this extensive tract gold-diggings and washings have been, and are, I dare say, now being carried on in many parts. But circumstances have altered so much within the last ten years that the trade has gone down very much, and many of those who understood the art have betaken themselves to other employments and have carried away with them the knowledge of the localities richest in ore. The only persons who seemed to have any acknowledged right to the gold are the parties against whom the present balances are outstanding. They collected the ore entirely through the agency of their Chermars and Panniars, or slaves;* and I am given to understand that whole families of these have betaken themselves to Western Wynaad, where good wages and fair treatment are to be had at the hands of the various coffee planters."

Many persons, besides those who became planters, were attracted to the Wynaad as soon as the country was opened up anew, and amongst them were a few persons from Australia. Two whose names are now well known in the district were miners or acquainted with mining. In July 1865, Mr. H. L. Sterne, who had had six years' experience as a gold-digger, made application to the Government for leave to search for gold and other metals on Government land in the Madras Presidency; and on permission being granted he prospected in various places, but with what results is not accurately known. Mr. G. E. Withers commenced to prospect about the same time, or subsequently, and in pursuing his labors became convinced that the reefs were auriferous and

* Lieutenant Nicolson makes mention of the mines being worked by slaves. He says the people were "most inhumanly and barbarously treated." See appendix to this report.

deserving of attention. It seems that it was owing partly to his labors, but mainly to the enterprise of Mr. J. W. Minchin of Hamslade near Devála, that machinery was erected for reducing the quartz found in the veins at the Skull Reef and the reefs within the Wynaad Prospecting Company's area. Mr. W. E. Schmidt and Mr. J. W. Ryan were applicants for the right to mine on their estates in April 1866, and they were also active in promoting the new industry. The results of the operations of the Companies who commenced quartz crushing in 1875 and 1876 are referred to in another place in this report.

Other applications for land for gold-mining purposes were made in 1876, and it seemed at that time that the gold fields would be re-opened and worked with suitable machinery, but the trials made were unsatisfactory and the works were brought to a standstill.

Gold-washing as practised by the natives.

The methods employed by the natives in washing the auriferous earths, whether by "ground-sluicing" or by *pautties* (puddling troughs), their system of mining in quartz veins, if mining it can be called, their plan of grinding the quartz as well as their final operation of "washing off" in the wooden dish (*murriya*) are of the highest interest, representing as they do operations that were carried on in all probability exactly in the same manner some thousands of years ago. The old gold fields of the Western World were certainly worked more than five hundred years before the Christian era in the same manner and with the same appliances as those used now by the Korumbars and Moplahs.

Their various methods are tedious, they involve the expenditure of much labor, and the results are no fair criteria of the value of the earths or rocks which they treat. By any system of "ground-sluicing" some gold is lost, but, working as the Korumbars do, it is questionable whether they collect more than a small proportion of the fine gold contained in the soil. By using the puddling trough they may have saved a little more gold, but not much more. The *murriya*, however, in the hands of an experienced native is nearly as perfect for "washing off" as the tin dish of the Californian and Australian miner.

The tribes which are mentioned as supplying men commonly employed in gold-mining are the Korumbars, Moplahs, Panniars, Nairs and Tiers. The Korumbars and Moplahs are said to have worked the quartz veins, and there is reason to believe that their systems of excavating the reefs were different, though their treatment of the stone was in all likelihood the same.

Ground-sluicing.

In getting gold by "ground-sluicing" the Korumbars display much ingenuity. One old miner usually directs the operations. Having fixed on a spot where he thinks there is a probability of finding gold he "prospects" the area, using the *murriya* for washing the earth.

On a site being chosen, if it is not actually in the bed of a stream, a supply of water is directed to the spot by a race, and work is commenced. The men excavate the earth with their mamooties, the water all the while flowing over the space in which they are working. One man stands behind the other at such a distance as to permit of his using his mamooty, and in a short time three or four men are laboring knee-deep in water: the large stones are put aside so that finally a wall is formed. The men are usually careful in washing the stones, and they exhibit no little skill in turning every slight advantage to account. The soil is stripped to the bed rock, every crevice is scraped with the mamooties, and at length the resulting heavy material having been concentrated by being raked up against the stream, the old miner steps into the channel with his *murriya* in his hand and fills it with the sand, &c., piling the stuff as high as he can on the dish. A little pool meanwhile having been made he places the wooden vessel with its weight of sand in that and "puddles" the sand, always scrupulously washing and examining the small stones before he throws them away. By tilting the dish and adroitly moving the stuff with one hand as the water flows over it he finally obtains a black, heavy, iron sand, and on this being sufficiently concentrated the vessel is filled with water, a swinging motion is given to it so as to throw the gold into or a little above the hollow in the centre, and then again tilting the *murriya*, he takes water in one hand and allows it to fall through his fingers on to the sand in the lower part of the dish, and thus in

a little time clears the dish of the refuse and at length is able to show the gold almost completely separated from the black sand.

The washing is continued dish after dish until all the material concentrated in the sluice has been treated. The Korumbar's skill in manipulation is very great and he is also patient and painstaking.

When the gold is got together it is put into a leaf, and any black sand in it is washed off.

The operation of washing a dish of stuff usually occupies half-an-hour or more.

The *murriya* is made of hard, heavy wood. It is from eighteen to twenty-two inches in length, sixteen inches in breadth, and from two to three inches or more in depth. There is a projecting pin at one end and a knob at the other. It becomes smooth and black by use and shows the smallest particle of gold quite clearly.

In many parts of the Wynaad District the remains of the walls built by the miners when ground-sluicing, the lines of their races, now almost obliterated, and heaps of rubble extending in some places over many acres, are to be seen; and in the jungles on cutting into the earth on a hill side one finds that the soil has been disturbed. Indeed the evidences of the patient labors of the native miners are so numerous and are found in so many localities that one pauses to consider the length of time which must have elapsed since gold-washing first became an established industry in this part of India. The soil and rubble made to yield its gold in times long past is now again consolidated, covered with herbage, and supporting large jungle trees.

Washing with the *pautty*.

The box used by the natives for washing auriferous earth more resembles a puddling trough than a sluice. The *pautty* is a trough made of wood. It is from six to seven feet in length and one foot or more in breadth. On discovering a spot where there was a sufficient quantity of auriferous earth these boxes were employed; and it would seem from the report of a Committee appointed, under date 14th December 1832, to examine the gold mines in the Zilla of Malabar, that when they visited the mines near Mambat (Beypore river) there were fifty or sixty Moplahs at work.

The Committee state that the *pautties* were placed over a running stream; or water was conveyed to them in races. The boxes were placed in a sloping position. At the lower end small pieces of bamboo were laid across which acted as "riffles." Two men, the Committee state, were required to work one *pautty*. One day they collected the earth and the next day they washed it. The earth was carried to the *pautty* in the *murriya* and the men stirred the earth with their hands, removing the stones, &c., until only heavy sand remained. This residuum was washed in the ordinary way in the *murriya*, and quicksilver was used to collect the gold, the amalgam being afterwards wrapped in a rag and placed between two pieces of burning charcoal until the heat volatilised the mercury and left the gold clean.

The *pautties* were used during the wet season on the higher lands and in the dry season in the beds of the streams.

Working veins.

Throughout South-East Wynaad and at several places in the low country of Malabar the quartz veins have been worked by the natives. The appearance of the workings indicate the following methods of getting out stone:—

(1) Quarrying on the outcrop of the veins (surface workings).
(2) Vertical shafts.
(3) Adits.
(4) Vertical shafts with adits therefrom.
(5) Shafts on the underlie.

Quarrying on the outcrop of the veins was undoubtedly followed in the first instance. Gold was seen in the stone, and blocks were broken in order to procure fragments with gold visible. It is believed that no stone was crushed which did not show gold.

Subsequently vertical shafts were sunk, but by what tribe is not known. Many of them are well formed, always round, and as deep as seventy feet or more. Some are in solid quartz, others in country rock intersected by "leaders" and thin veins of quartz. How the miners could possibly have sunk such

shafts in hard dense quartz with the tools they had is hard to guess. They are plumb and the sides are quite smooth. It is not uncommon to find a number of shafts very close together, not more than a few feet apart. The adits in most cases were evidently constructed long subsequent to the sinking of the vertical shafts; where the latter are found on the summit of a hill they are undercut by adits; and in some places care has been taken to block up the shafts so as to prevent stones and earth falling in on the miners below. It is unreasonable to suppose that several vertical shafts would have been sunk close together after the adit was driven. They could not have served any useful purpose. And the miners who constructed the adits did not generally sink vertical shafts in following the reefs downwards from their adits; they sunk shafts on the underlie or foot-wall, and these are to be seen in various places.

Towards the north-west another system was employed. In mining on the steep slope of a hill a vertical shaft was sunk to the depth of six or eight feet so as to cut the reef, and an adit was driven therefrom. With what object this method was adopted is not known; but it may be supposed that in some situations difficulties were found in protecting an open cutting from the rains. A cutting necessary to get a "face" in the solid rock would present surfaces which would be to some extent affected by the rains; whereas by sinking a shaft (at all times easily protected) the miners were able to penetrate the hill with safety, though the additional labor involved in getting out stone would be great. There are, as already stated, not a few shafts sunk on the underlie in several localities near Devála. The reefs were mined in this manner, it is almost certain, by the same class of miners as made the adits.

It was not unusual for them to penetrate to the depth of sixty or seventy feet, but where the reefs were flat or had a low dip these underlie shafts were only inclined adits, rising where they worked at the casing of the hanging wall and falling again as they followed the foot-wall.

In what manner soever the auriferous quartz was procured the after-treatment was in all cases nearly the same. The quartz broken into small pieces was given to the women to grind. Each woman was provided with a muller or hand-stone, and the fragments of quartz were either ground on a suitable piece of stone *in situ* or on a large flat stone procured for the purpose. The pounded stone was subsequently washed in the *murriya* and the gold got by amalgamation with mercury.

The auriferous stone was sometimes roasted. Whether merely to effect its disintegration more easily and rapidly, or whether from a knowledge that the pyrites in it were auriferous, has not been quite satisfactorily ascertained.

It is probable, however, that some of the miners knew that the pyrites contained gold though it was not visible to the eye, and that by roasting the mineral they would get it. In one locality it was usual for the miners to procure blocks of pyrites, divide them, and take the pieces to their homes for treatment.

In breaking up blocks of quartz too on the outcrops of the reefs, it is said that they used fire. In one place, according to information given to me, the trees of the jungle were felled, the timber piled in heaps on the quartz and there burnt, and on the outcrop of one reef an excavation in the solid rock was found which appeared to have been constructed for and used as a kiln.

Where the quartz miners have labored there are to be seen usually large heaps of broken quartz, the pieces rejected, because they did not show gold; and on the outcrops of the reefs are found the smooth hollows in the rocks worn by long hand-grinding, while in the jungles, the flat stones and mullers, covered with moss, are occasionally met with.

It may be interesting to remark that these flat stones and mullers are very similar in form to those used by the Australian natives for grinding seeds, &c.

The miners who worked in the adits seem to have had more knowledge of mining and of the modes of occurrence of gold than those who formerly got out quartz by sinking vertical shafts. The former followed the run of gold wherever they were able to do so, sometimes taking out the foot-wall and "casing" and sometimes the hanging wall.

The Korumbars, skilful as they are, have no knowledge of the manner in which the gold has been distributed. They are acquainted with the "run"

of the reefs and show great intelligence in selecting spots likely to yield gold, but they do not believe that the gold in the soils has been derived from the disintegration of the reefs. They say that it is found in some places in the reefs, in other places in the soils, but that its occurrence in the latter is in no manner connected with the former.

There is no record of any large pieces of gold having been found in the Wynaad. In the pamphlet entitled *Gold Prospecting in the Wynaad* it is mentioned that one fragment was got within the last few years which weighed over seven pennyweights, but some quartz was mixed with it. Other pieces, weighing respectively 11 grains and 21·9 grains, are named as having been washed out of the soil near Devála and Glenrock. The natives have made many statements and have some curious traditions respecting the finding of nuggets of gold in former times.*

Number of native miners employed.

Even in those gold-mining countries where there is a very complete system of registration of "claims," and efficient machinery for collecting statistics relating to the number of miners employed, the mechanical appliances in use, and the yield of gold, few returns are regarded as more than approximations.

If extensive mining operations were carried on by the natives in Southern India, it would be impossible to arrive at any results, except by making rough calculations of the probable average yield per man per diem based on such information as might be afforded by the miners and the purchasers of the gold in any given area; and it is not surprising therefore that the Committee appointed to make investigations in the Province of Malabar in 1832 write with much caution when dealing with the statistics afforded by the shroffs, cultivators, and others examined by them.

* When at Devála I was told that a lump of gold weighing about 9 lbs. had been unearthed a long time ago in a valley not far from the bazaar. Again, when at Sullumilai, "Kooty" Maistry informed me that a piece of gold as large as his hand had been found in the Pandi river on the way to Paria Shola, and that the largest piece he, "Kooty," had ever washed out was worth Rs. 25. He added that on the slope of the Needle Rock range towards Devála a nugget of gold was found in his grandfather's time which was as large as two hands could compass, and that it was taken away by the Adagherry of Nelliallum. At the same time when talking with Kooty Maistry it was stated by some of the men that one "Koolamby," a Pannier who was employed in cutting the district road near the Monarch Reef, found a piece of gold of some weight. Mr. Minchin corroborated the statement of Kooty Maistry, when he said that it proved of sufficient value to support Koolamby for three years. Kooty Maistry was inclined to be communicative. He told me that the old workings about Devála were made by people called Bordah, very small people who alone could have made the small adits and holes we see. Kooty said he had found their implements, small things between mamooties and pickaxes, so small as to show that only small men could have used them. On the other hand, Korumbar Carlah declared that the miners in ancient times were very large men, and he inquired how the large stones could have been moved if the miners themselves had not been large? Kooty rejoined how could large men enter the small holes we see? This discussion was not without interest.

Subsequently I received an account of mining operations on the Pandi river below the Peria Shola crossing. There, they say, a party of forty or more natives sank down to the bed rock through the overlying strata (on or nigh the bed of the stream) making coffer-dams, using, in constructing them, fascines filled with clay, and on penetrating to some depth, after working for four or six months, finally reached a layer of gold one inch in thickness! It appears, however, that they seldom touched this layer. Floods, too, often carried away their dams. Their statements may perhaps be more reliable than their traditions. All the natives in the neighbourhood of Devála firmly believe in the following story, and it is given as nearly as a translation of their words can convey their meaning:—

"Two hundred years ago there was a larger population in this country. The Veddah Rajah lived in this place. He had a fortress at the Manera Kotta and one at the Tom Tom Hill; the Devála Kotta is the sacred place. This Rajah collected much gold; all the holes and caves in the country were dug by his people in getting gold.

"The Kurumbranád Rajah, who lived in the low country, wanted his gold and came up the ghâts with all his soldiers to take it away. The Veddah people were not soldiers; they dug in the ground. When the Veddah Rajah heard that the Kurumbranád Rajah was coming up he put all his gold into large copper pots and threw it into the tanks below his forts. There is much gold buried in these tanks both at Manera Kotta and at the Shuli Kolam.

"The Kurumbranád Rajah killed all the Veddah people. A few ran away and are still in Mysore and in the Nilambúr Forests. The Kurumbranád Rajah gave the country to the Numboly Kotta Vanavaar and his descendants. About eighty years ago the Vanavaar tried to get the gold from the Shuli Kolum; he made great poojah; all the people were feasted three days; a great tamasha was made.

"Then the Rajah got elephants and chains, and the chains were fastened to the great copper pot at the bottom of the tank. The elephants were beaten, all the people screamed and cried, the priests prayed, and the top of the great pot appeared above the water. Then suddenly two chains slipped, the great pot rolled back into the water, and nothing was left, but the copper cover. A fearful storm of wind and rain commenced, the people fled to their homes, and on that night the Vanavaar's son and most of the people engaged in this business died.

"The copper cover was for a long time kept at the Devála Kotta and was afterwards removed to the Numboly Kotta Temple, where it has been seen by many of us. But no one will now go near this Shuli Kolum, and whoever attempts to recover this gold will surely be killed."

The above legend may or may not have some solid foundation, but it is certain that one of the most acute and farsighted men in the Wynaad believes in it so far as to have made such an offer to the Nilambur Rajah for the right to search for the hidden gold as to prove that he was thoroughly in earnest. The offer was refused. I have seen the so-called tank. It is a deep water-hole in a swamp, covered thickly with screw-pines.

The Committee state that the best informed persons who gave evidence before them estimated that not more than 1,000 persons were engaged in gold-mining in the whole Province of Malabar. Most of these, it was added, were married, and it was assumed that probably between 4,000 and 5,000 people derived a portion of their means of subsistence from the produce of the mines.

The miners were not employed during the whole year in searching for gold: they followed this pursuit only during those periods when the weather interfered with the carrying on of agricultural operations; and it is said that there was no instance known of any persons giving up other occupations for the purpose of devoting their time exclusively to gold-mining.

It is impossible now to ascertain whether any large number of persons continued to employ themselves in mining in Malabar between the years 1832 and 1842. In the year last named the planting of coffee was commenced in the Nílgiris;—and its cultivation subsequently was rapidly extended. In 1854 a large extent of land was cleared in South-East Wynaad for plantations, and it may be assumed that the miners as well as others were attracted to the plantations by the wages offered by the planters. Labor was in some way withdrawn from the miners. In 1857, according to information furnished by Mr. Alexander Wright, there were less than four hundred persons working the mines at Yellem-Bullay, Devála, and Karambaut.

What number was employed near Nilambúr at that time is not known. It is almost certain that the working of the mines by the natives in South-East Wynaad practically ceased with the extension of the coffee plantations in 1862—65. At the present time, as far as can be ascertained, there are no mining operations carried on by the Korumbars, Moplahs, or other tribes in this area.

In other parts of India, however, a considerable number are still employed in washing the auriferous earths and the beds of the streams and in breaking up quartz, using the same methods and appliances as those described elsewhere.

Earnings of the native miners.

The information collected by Lieutenant Nicolson respecting the earnings of the miners at the time when he was exploring the Nílgiris and the country adjacent does not accord with that obtained by the Committee which subsequently took evidence on this question.

Lieutenant Nicolson states in his letters to the Government that at the mines near Nilambúr the yields varied from the weight of one-third of a gold fanam to the weight of ten gold fanams* per man per diem, and that at a hill named Combala Mallay (one of the Chulu Mallay range) the average yield was about one gold fanam's weight per man per diem.

In his evidence, when he was examined by the Committee, he stated that the average earnings from the *best* shafts with the methods of working then in vogue were about the weight of a gold fanam per man per diem.

The Committee in their report to the Government assumed as the average produce of each man's labor per diem one-third of a gold fanam's weight, and on this their calculations of the total produce of gold in Malabar is based.

One witness examined by the Committee gave, as what the miners would consider a fair remuneration, half an old gold fanam (two annas) each per diem adding that the miners got generally less than this.

Another witness thought a quarter of a fanam's weight was the average.

A sheristadar, Principal Collector's Cutcherry, Calicut, gave as the average produce from actual inspection four barleycorns per man a day.

Mr. King, the Deputy Superintendent of the Geological Survey, could not ascertain that either by washing the soils or crushing the quartz the miners ever got gold, except in very rare instances, in larger quantities than would pay the average day's work of each man, or from two to three annas' worth of gold (*letter, dated Madras, 11th March 1875*).

* The average weight of the new gold fanam is 6 grains nearly, and 80 may be reckoned to the ounce troy the average mint value of 100 pieces is Rs. 24-8-11.

The average weight of the old gold fanam is about 5·79 grains and the mint value of 100 pieces is Rs. 24-7-3—*Report of Committee, 14th December 1832.*

The star pagoda of gold was 19½ carats fine, and, intrinsically, worth 7*s.* 5¼*d.* weight, equal to 52¼ grains troy.

Twelve barleycorns are equal to one fanam's weight.

Mr. Lindon, in a report dated October 1876, states that "a laborer, working on his own account, can raise, crush and wash about 16 lbs. of reef-stuff per day. In order, therefore, to give him a day's wages of four annas (say three grains of gold) the (say) 16 lbs. treated must yield *him* at the rate of about one ounce of gold per ton, and contain actually, nearly, if not quite two ounces of gold per ton of stone." In the pamphlet entitled *Gold Prospecting in the Wynaad* it is estimated that less than 15 pennyweights of gold to the ton would not have found the workers in food, as it takes a man the whole day of ten hours to pulverize 12 lbs. of stone.

From these different and somewhat conflicting statements it is not easy to arrive at a result which would have a value in any attempt to estimate the quantity of gold procurable by the native miners either from a given weight of earth or vein-quartz, but there is some information available.

The Committee above referred to had some test-washings made during their stay at Nilambúr, and they found that "two maunds or 66 pounds of the earth from the upper stratum of the Mambaat mine being washed produced a quarter of a barleycorn, value one-hundredth part of a rupee; touch reported by the Company's gumastah 9¼; time occupied in washing 20 minutes. Two maunds of the lower stratum produced a still smaller quantity * * * * * * * * * The same quantity of the red earth from Coopul produced one grain; time occupied in washing alone 50 minutes."

The first washing shows that the proportion of gold in the soil was equal to 4·24 grains per ton; and the last gave at the rate of 33·93 grains per ton. Now in Australia the results of actual mining operations by hydraulic or jet-sluicing prove that a yield of ·800 grains per ton will cover expenses, even where hired labor is employed and the water is paid for.

In Colonel Sankey's report on the Coliban and Geelong schemes of water-supply (Victoria, Australia) there is, in addition to the principal matter of it, much valuable and interesting information on the subject of sluicing auriferous soils. He estimated the quantities of water required to reduce a cubic yard of soils of different characters as follows:—

	Gallons.
1. Stiff clayey soil	10,000
2. Medium	5,000
3. Easily worked	2,000

The nearest approximation to the average quantity of soil which each man can sluice in a day he gives as follows:—

	Per diem. C. yards.
1. Stiff clayey soil	10
2. Medium	20
3. Easily worked	35

These averages were ascertained, by direct experiment, to be as nearly as possible correct.

At Blackwood it was proved that, in sluicing medium soil from 10 to 12 feet in depth, one grain of gold per cubic yard would return ordinary wages.

As the soils on the slopes of the hills throughout the area occupied by gneissoid rocks in Southern India are not difficult to wash, and would come under the head of "easily worked" in Colonel Sankey's classification, it is possible that sluicing on a large scale may in some localities become a profitable pursuit.

It is true that the soils in the Wynaad are nowhere very thick, but a modification of the arrangements adopted in Australia in sluicing would admit of large quantities of earth being treated with but a moderate supply of water.

Assuming that the proportion of gold in the soil was no more than the lowest named by the Committee, a man could earn in such a place as Mambaat at least twenty shillings per diem by sluicing on the large scale.

The imperfect means employed by the miners in washing the earth, when the Committee witnessed the tests, leaves room for doubt as to whether they recovered more than a percentage of the gold in the quantities of soil they treated; and instead of the results being discouraging as suggested by the Committee (gold-mining as an industry being then in its earliest stage), they are

such as to lead to favorable conclusions, both as to the value of the soils and the reefs.

Assuming that each miner got no more than the quantity named by the Committee and Mr. King, his earnings for the whole year, allowing twenty-four working days to the month, would amount to 24 pennyweights of gold only.

When the gold fields of Victoria were first "rushed" by miners the average earnings per man per annum were equal to 65 ounces of gold; afterwards, as the shallow diggings became exhausted, the yields decreased; and at the present time the average earnings of quartz and alluvial miners vary from 16 oz. to 26 oz. per man per annum.

What the average yield of gold from the richest earths was when the gold fields of Southern India were first opened cannot be conjectured. It may be believed that all the streams and slopes where the richer earths had accumulated and all the outcrops of quartz where gold was visible to the eye were eagerly attacked by the natives; and that at all times since the discovery of gold was made it has been the endeavour of the miners to find the most productive patches. Except as regards deep mining in the reefs which the natives could not undertake, the gold fields of Southern India may be looked upon, like those of many districts in Australia and California, as practically exhausted as far as it has been possible to exhaust them by the native system of working. Any comparison therefore between what the native miners earned in 1832 or since and the earnings of the miners of Australia formerly or at the present time can have no value in measuring the auriferous resources of Malabar.

When the miners commenced to work the fields in Australia and California they found numerous shallow deposits in gullies and "flats" where the gold derived from the disintegration of a great vertical extent of auriferous quartz veins was stored at depths varying from one or two feet to thirty feet or more; sheets of lava in many parts sealed up and conserved old stream-beds also rich in gold, and these as well as the earths on the slopes of the hills were easily worked. In Malabar there are no recent formations similar in character to those which were so productive in the countries named. It would be altogether unreasonable to compare the produce of the miners here with that now obtained by miners in Victoria. The native miner has a *mamooty*, *a murriya* or a *pautty*, worth altogether perhaps one rupee: the Victorian miners have machinery valued at £2,000,000, that is to say, they have appliances of the value for each man of £45. And this does not represent the enormous difference in their modes of labor. The Australian miners have extraordinary energy, great skill in using their appliances, and, above all, organization. They labor for the most part under the most excellent management and the most active superintendence. A native, it is said, can crush from 12 lbs. to 16 lbs. weight of quartz per diem: one heavy stamp-head in Australia will do as much work as 500 natives; and at present there are more than 6,000 stamp-heads in one colony alone.

It is well to remember, too, that a well-trained European miner will do as much ordinary work as five or six natives. With a good pick a practised mine would probably excavate more earth or rock in one hour than a native would do in five or six hours with a mamooty.

The only way in which the relative value of the gold fields could be tested would be to set a party of natives at work on an abandoned gold field in Australia or California restricting them to their ordinary modes of mining. It is doubtful whether they would earn one anna a day. Perhaps one pie would be nearer the mark.

Taxes paid by native miners.

The taxes paid by the native miners may fairly be considered in connection with the amount of their earnings as estimated by different persons at different times. The Committee previously mentioned reported as follows:—

"In an extract of a paper, dated 9th January 1829, by Mr. Sheffield * * * * it is stated that in 1801 the gold dust in the Ernád country was farmed for Rs. 1,408-8-0. He mentions also that at the time of writing (1829) the privilege of gathering gold was farmed out above the ghâts for the sum of Madras Rs. 1,250, and below the ghâts in Ernád for Rs. 937-15-4, making a total of Rs. 2,187-15-4. Since 1803 a tax of Rs. 33 a year each has been levied on a certain number of *pautties* or troughs employed in washing for gold. At present (1832) this

amounts in Ernád to Rs. 839, which is a falling off of Rs. 569 a year since 1801, and in Wynaad to Rs. 1,260. Besides this, the privilege of collecting gold in Caraloondy has within the last two or three years been farmed for Rs. 108, which makes the whole amount now received by way of tax upon gold paid to the Company Rs. 2,207."

It is said that there were 1,000 persons employed in gold-mining in the whole Province of Malabar; and, assuming that the average yield per man was that estimated by the Committee, the taxes amounted to 5 per cent. on the produce, relatively a very heavy impost.

When the taxes paid directly by the gold miners in Victoria (1853) amounted to the large sum of £720,864, the proportion was no more than 6¾ per cent. on the gold raised. At the present time the taxes, rents, &c., paid directly by the gold miners in that colony amount to less than ½ per cent.*

For each *pautty* a tax of Rs. 33 was paid, and consequently, if the two men employed to work it earned no more than the average, there must have remained to them as wages only 1 anna 7 pies each per diem. Allowing that they worked throughout the year this tax would amount to over 36 per cent. on the produce, and if they worked for only five months in the year it would nearly equal their whole earnings. These are fair deductions from the statements made in the report of the Committee and from the evidence given before them. The aspect of the case which I have presented never seems to have been considered by the Committee or they would have made further investigations. I have made inquiries and ascertained that the mode of collecting the tax was very different from that which was stated to the Committee. The native officer was accustomed to require the Rajah or his officers to state what number of pautties there were at work. A return was made perhaps of eight or ten when in fact there were one hundred or more at work. The principal native witness who appeared before the Committee neglected to mention this as the rule observed in transacting business in connection with the collection of revenue.

Auriferous reefs and native workings near Devála.

In the descriptions of the auriferous reefs which follow it will be observed that in those places where there are enormous bodies of quartz exposed at the surface the old native workings are extensive. The most striking examples of this rather remarkable occurrence of what must have been highly auriferous quartz, where the reefs exhibit their greatest thickness, are to be found at Parcherry Hill, the Skull Reef near the Alpha Works, the reefs on the Sandhurst, Elizabeth and Strathearn Estates, and at Karambaut. Though the natives worked the leaders in many localities, they found it evidently more profitable to break out quartz in such places as those mentioned; and it is highly encouraging, as regards the future mining prospects of the district, to find that the reefs of the Wynaad do not, as in most other countries, become poorer as they increase in thickness.

It would be wrong to infer from this that the thickest reefs are invariably the richest in gold: the facts adduced admit of no other conclusion than this, that the miner need not be discouraged when in following a vein he finds it enlarging. It has been often noted by those working quartz reefs in Australia that the absolute amount of gold per foot downwards does not decrease, but that where the reef thickens the gold is distributed generally through the stone and a larger proportion of stone has to be crushed to obtain the same amount of gold as in those parts where the reef was thinner. It would appear that this rule does not apply to the reefs in this country, but, until the veins have been opened throughout a considerable length and to some depth, no certainty on this point can be arrived at.

It has been considered advisable to use great caution in suggesting the probable connection of the outcrops of quartz as they appear at the surface—in laying down hypothetical lines so as to connect one outcrop with another. The direction of the lines of reefs may from the surface indications be guessed at; it can be ascertained in no other manner than by extensive explorations; and the facts mentioned in other parts of this report justify hesitation in laying down, as absolutely beyond question, any line of reef in the Wynaad.

At Sandhurst in Victoria, notwithstanding that the lines of reefs have been largely mined and carefully mapped, their strike at a small distance from the

* While the rents and taxes paid *directly* by the miners of Victoria are low, it is right to state that under the system of "protection to native industry" they are very heavily burdened.

workings either on the north or on the south is usually conjectural only, and in other localities in the same colony the miners have found it impossible to determine the course of the veins.

In the *Mineral Statistics* of Victoria it is stated in a note that the returns relating to the number of "distinct" quartz reefs which have been proved to be auriferous cannot be strictly correct, as parts of the same reef in some localities are held to be distinct reefs and named accordingly; and again as the reefs are further explored it is found that what were supposed to be separate reefs are not really distinct. In the Wynaad the difficulties in the way of determining even approximately the strike of the reefs is, it is scarcely necessary to say, far greater than in Victoria.

There is no information to be obtained as to the depth of the water-level in the rocks of the Wynaad, but it may be assumed from the character of the climate that water in most places will be reached at no great depth from the surface. This would be embarrassing and cause great cost in prosecuting mining operations if it were necessary to sink vertical shafts. As horizontal shafts will in nearly all cases be driven to cut the reefs, the depth of the water-level is of no great importance, except as affecting the minerals associated with the quartz and gold. Above the water-level the proportion of iron pyrites and other sulphides is smaller than below it.

The results of the treatment of the samples from many of the reefs will be regarded as discouraging by those who have not given much attention to quartz mining. It should be remembered, however, that in the greater number of cases the stone was broken from outcropping blocks, and it is a matter for surprise that so large a number should have proved to be auriferous and that so many should have yielded well. Enough has been done to prove that the area shown on the maps is one which must ultimately attract capital and that several localities will hereafter be the scene of successful mining enterprises.

It is not unlikely however that the first attempts will fail. Speculative undertakings having for their object the making of money by buying and selling shares are commenced invariably by appointing Secretaries and Managers at high salaries and the printing of a prospectus. This is followed by the erection of costly and not seldom wholly unsuitable machinery; no attempts are made to open the mine; and then, after futile endeavours to obtain gold, and a waste of capital, it is pronounced and believed that gold mining on a large scale will never prove remunerative.

It is probable that this story will be repeated again and again, here as in other gold-mining countries, until some one of the mines is opened by experienced persons who desire to secure profits not by dealing in shares but by mining.

Needle Rock.

Within the boundaries of the Needle Rock Estate there are quartz veins and alluvial workings.

The rocks throughout the central, northern and north-eastern parts, consist of quartz, hornblende and magnetic iron with granular quartz rock in places. South of the bungalow there are numerous scattered blocks of weathered rock, exhibiting somewhat irregular rhombohedral and prismoidal forms. Where decomposed these enclose reniform and laminated limonite and hæmatite derived from the decomposition of magnetic iron. At Dawson's Diggings the direction of the foliation of the rock which is composed of quartz, felspar and magnetic iron, is nearly east and west; but there is a well-marked system of joints, like strike-joints, the direction of which is N. 20° E. and the dip E. 20° S. at 40°. There are other joints transverse to the latter and the foliation.

South-east of Dawson's Diggings the rock appears as if not much altered; it is in thin laminæ, and these are disposed in lines striking N. 55° W. and nearly vertical.

There are five separate outcrops of quartz at Needle Rock, the most important of which are the Buckingham Reef extending from the north-western angle of the estate south-eastwards for thirty-six chains or more, and the Chandos Reef which is seen about twenty-five chains southerly from the bungalow. The Buckingham Reef may be a continuation of the Monarch Reef and that which is found at the Dingley Dell Bungalow.

The Chandos Reef is nearly sixteen chains to the east of the line just mentioned; the outcrop is at an altitude of 3,361 feet or 261 feet below the Buckingham. The quartz of the latter has a good deal of micaceous iron intermixed with it.

Both the reefs are strong and apparently persistent. No gold was seen in the stone which was broken out when prospecting; but Mr. C. R. Dawson exhibited specimens of quartz with gold visible from the outcrop on the southern boundary of the estate, which perhaps is a prolongation of either the Buckingham Reef or the Chandos Reef.

The character of the stone may be judged however from the gold found in the soil. Having been informed that rough gold had been washed out from shallow workings marked "Dawson's Diggings" on the map, and having inspected some of it, it was decided to continue the ground-sluicing operations which had been commenced by the Korumbars and also to wash by box-sluicing.

The Korumbars made an excavation forty-five feet in length, twenty-five feet in breadth, and two feet and a quarter in depth. They dug down to the bed-rock which everywhere is uneven. A ditch was cut for a length of thirty chains for conveying water to the working; and I frequently observed the native method of washing. It was obvious that the coarse gold might be concealed in the crevices of the bed-rock, and escape the eyes of the Korumbars who searched for the larger pieces; and it was equally clear that some of the fine gold would be carried away beyond the end of the sluice. Some of the earth ("taiiings") carried down by the water was washed by Mr. Thomas Laing, and he found gold in it. Still the yield obtained by the natives was sufficient to prove the value of the reefs from which it had been derived: the average was 1·18 grs. of gold per cubic yard.

Other experiments with the box-sluice were satisfactory; several small pieces of gold were got as well as fine gold; and there is little doubt hydraulic sluicing combined with a modified form of the box-sluice would at this place yield returns sufficient to give good wages to the natives.

Gold was found in the soil by sluicing and washing in other parts of this area.

The gold workings at Needle Rock were visited by His Grace the Governor on the 1st November 1878, when sluicing operations were going on; and gold was obtained by the Korumbars with their ground-sluice and by Mr. Thomas Laing with the box-sluice.

There is a good supply of water in this locality during the monsoon, but, if the reefs be mined, it will probably be found economical to use steam to drive the stamps.

From the appearance of the soil in all places where it was excavated it was apparent that it had been moved; indeed there is reason to believe that the hill sides in times long past were sluiced after the fashion now practised by the Korumbars, and that the superficial deposits have nearly everywhere been robbed of their gold.

It was near Dawson's Diggings that the stone and muller used for pounding quartz were found.

Dingley Dell.

The main outcrop of quartz at Dingley Dell is found close under the bungalow where large masses of stone appear at the front and back of the house. In an excavation close to the outcrop the reef is of great thickness, perhaps twenty feet or more; its strike is N. 25° W. nearly; and it dips eastward at an angle of 30°. The dip however is not regular. The quartz is laminated (the laminæ are rather thick); there is some of it jasperoid, in other places it is white; and there is much ferruginous quartz with white iron pyrites in nests. No gold was visible in the stone. It is said that rather heavy gold has been found in the soil not far from the reef.

About sixteen chains west of the bungalow there is another reef, which is probably merely a prolongation of that which is seen on the bandy-road about seventeen chains west of the western boundary of Needle Rock. If this be so, the strike would be N. 30° W.

Eastward of and a short distance beyond the boundaries of the Dingley Dell Estate the Korumbars say that there are native workings.

Mr. J. W. Ryan forwarded two baskets full of rather ferruginous quartz and earth from Dingley Dell, and portions were tested—the yields being 2 dwts. 8·4 grs. per ton, and 1 dwt. 19·8 grs. per ton. The samples were from depths of 3 feet and 5 feet respectively, and necessarily are no fair indications of the value of the quartz.

Trevelyan.

The outcrops of quartz on the Trevelyan Estate are most probably connected, as hereafter stated, with the reef which appears near the Provident Bungalow.

The reef proper comes to the surface about twenty-seven chains north-easterly of the bungalow, and along the line of reef south-easterly for some distance there are several old shafts. Between these and the bungalow there is a pretty strong leader, which was cut when the Korumbars were ground-sluicing. Quartz with gold was found by Mr. J. Hodgson Williams in the trench and shown to me.

In three other places, as shown on the map, Korumbars employed occasionally by Mr. Williams, and for a short time by me, got gold by ground-sluicing.

About five chains south-easterly from the bungalow rather coarse gold as well as fine gold was washed out of the stones and earth lying on the slope of the hill, and about twelve chains from the house the debris and detritus forming the banks and bed of a small stream yielded well.

Mr. Williams was active in prospecting with the aid of Korumbar miners, who worked under the direction of an old Korumbar miner named "Matha," and thus the occurrence of gold over a large area has been proved.

Mining operations could be conducted in this locality at no very great expense.

Provident.

On the Provident Estate at an altitude of 3,621 feet, and very near the bungalow, a quartz reef comes to the surface, which is no doubt the south-eastern extension of a reef which appears in the Trevelyan Estate. Mr. J. W. Ryan and Mr. J. H. Williams state that they saw gold which was found here when a hole was being sunk for a post.

Strathearn and Maryland.

On the extreme northern boundary of the Strathearn Estate, and beyond the boundary, there are native workings extending over an area of five or six acres. The reef is seen exposed on the northern face of the steep slope overlooking a paddy flat. At one spot its direction is north 27° west nearly; but following the several outcrops south-easterly the strike appears to be nearly north 20° west—south 20° east.

About six chains southerly from the bandy-road there are old workings, and twenty chains south-easterly from the latter the reef again appears in the midst of small pits and excavations. Outcrops are found near the Strathearn Bungalow, as shown on the maps, and the flat low land, west of the pulping house, has been worked by the natives.

The main reef shows strongly all along the outcrops, and it may be an extension of the reef which is seen at the surface at the Hamslade Bungalow. If this supposition be correct, the longitudinal extent is two miles and twenty chains and the strike north 18° 30′ west.

Mr. W. King is of opinion that the Strathearn Reef is a prolongation of the Skull Reef, and it is easy to trace outcrops all the way from the edge of the ghât to the northern extremity of the Strathearn Estate, but it is not so easy to determine whether or not they are connected. Supposing Mr. King's view to be sustained the strike of this line of reef would be north 28° west.

Mr. Lindon in a printed report, dated October 1876, expresses the opinion that the Strathearn is an extension of the Hamsluck Reef (also traceable all the way by outcrops of quartz), and its direction in that case would be north 14° west.

As regards the outcrop overlooking the paddy flat, there are, from the formation of the ground, great facilities for mining and crushing the quartz.

There is a stream of water at the foot of the hill, and water could be stored at no great expense. It is at this point that operations might be undertaken with the best prospects of success.

The thickness of the vein is considerable, but until it is opened up, its real dimensions and true character will not be known.

There is a great quantity of broken quartz on the spot, showing that the natives must have found gold in sufficient quantities to remunerate them.

The yield of one sample of quartz taken from this reef was at the rate of 4 dwts. 21·8 grs. per ton; and another parcel gave 5 dwts. 19·77 grs. per ton.

Thirty-six chains north-easterly from the Maryland Bungalow a reef has been cut in making a road near the summit of the ridge, and in washing the soil and quartz gold was found in small quantities. At a lower level there are masses of quartz indicating the occurrence of a thick reef, which may perhaps pass through Poothacotah (where the natives say there are old workings in the thick jungles), and thence to the vein on the ridge overlooking Sheardale.

On the road from Richmond to Strathearn (see map) a vein, which seems to be a leader, is exposed for a length of about eight feet. Its direction was found to be N. 10° E.—S. 10° W., and the thickness two feet and-a-half. The rocks in the immediate vicinity strike N. 30° E. and N. 40° E. in the direction of the foliation, and main joints run nearly north and south (almost vertical).

Richmond.

There is one reef on the Richmond Estate which crops out about forty chains east of the bungalow. Its direction is north 15° west for a very short distance; but it is not improbable that it is a prolongation of the reef which is found in the Sheardale Estate. The dip and thickness could not be ascertained. The blocks of quartz near it, however, indicate that it is a strong vein. It has been named the "Richmond" Reef. There is a shallow pit near the outcrop, but it does not appear that the ground at this place has been largely worked by the natives.

North-eastward of the reef, and on the western side of the bandy-road there are native workings extending for a length of half a mile, consisting mostly of shallow pits.

These are old workings. Trees and shrubs are growing in and near the pits.

Information respecting the rocks within the boundaries of this estate is given on the map.

Elizabeth.

On the Elizabeth Estate the outcrops of quartz are numerous, and large blocks of quartz cover the north-western face of the high ridge which extends south-westerly and north-easterly.

Dawson's Reef, which is at an altitude of 3,591 feet, is perhaps no more than a series of strong leaders from the main reef similar to those which have been cut in making the road on the south-east. Here there is a long adit which could not be followed to its furthest extent as the roof had fallen in. For a distance of thirteen feet the inclination is at an angle of 30° to 35° and thence at a less inclination. The quartz was found to be full of pyrites, and gold was visible in some of the pieces. In places the quartz was "mice-eaten;" numerous cubes of pyrites partially decomposed and coated with limonite were seen; and some agatised quartz of lenticular form was implanted in the ordinary white or ferruginous quartz of the veins.

Thirteen chains south of the Korumbar village there is a large outcrop of quartz named the Elizabeth Reef; and the main reef appears again on the north-western face of the hill where it can be followed into the Sandhurst Estate. In looking at the lines on the map allowance must be made for the difference of heights and then the run of the reef can be followed. Over an area of nearly fifty acres, all within the boundaries of the Elizabeth Estate, the ground has been worked by the natives, and it was only when Mr. C. R. Dawson caused the jungle to be cleared that the extent of these old mines and the character of the mining operations were ascertained. Many of the shafts are similar to those at Glenrock; they are vertical for a depth of six or eight feet and thence level or inclined. There are, besides the shafts, numerous large excavations, and there is scarcely a square foot of ground that has not been turned over.

It is said that the natives used to fell the trees and make large fires on the blocks of stone in order to facilitate the work of breaking up the quartz.

South of the Korumbar village of Neru-muttum (literally—"water-level") there is a swamp at a considerable elevation; and water was conveyed by a channel to the point on the map marked "aqueduct." Here there are the remains of the old embankments on both sides of the gully, and the natives must have made a flume and supported it by a framework of the height of twenty-one feet. The flume was probably constructed of bamboos or hollowed trees. Beyond the aqueduct the water was taken to the face of the hill, no doubt in channels varying in height. The race or channel amidst the old

workings which is at the present time most conspicuous and most easily traced is about fifteen chains in length, and at its extremity is twenty-five feet below the level of the flume.

There are numerous smaller channels leading into this cut apparently as catch-water drains.

On going over this ground the stranger is amazed at the great extent of the workings, and, if a miner, is astonished too when he observes the skill displayed by the natives as shown in the now crumbling remains of their earth-works and channels and walls.

Mr. Thomas Laing carefully prospected a portion of the area here referred to, and he found gold both in the worked-out soils on the north-western face of the hill and also near the aqueduct.

The rocks here are nearly of the same character as those occurring on the east and south-east. At A on map they are highly talcose, decomposing into a soapy clay. The direction of the foliation is nearly east and west (vertical); the main joints are well marked and are nearly at right angles to the foliation, and the dip is east at from 50° to 60°.

The weathering here is much like that of granite—hard cores of rock surrounded by concentric layers in various stages of decay.

I was not able to measure the thickness of the main reef or the principal "leaders" in this area, but the huge blocks of quartz which cap the hills and lie on the slopes and the longitudinal extent throughout which the reef and "leaders" can be traced are evidences of their strength and persistence.

The formation of the ground could not well be more favorable for carrying on mining works at a small expense, and even if steam had to be used for driving the crushing machinery the costs of extraction and crushing could not be large. Timber could be obtained suitable both for supports in the mines and for fuel; and I have no hesitation in stating that when the resources of this area are ascertained by miners competent to form an opinion and with capital sufficient to fairly test the ground, it will become once more under different conditions a centre of mining operations.

Downham.

On the map of the Downham Estate a reef is shown west of the bandy-road which leads to Devála. The site is marked by huge blocks of quartz mostly more or less ferruginous; and on the slope of the hill towards the swamp there are native workings. An adit driven at a level a little above the bandy-road would prove this reef at small cost.

Mr. Thomas Laing found gold in the soil near the edge of the swamp which lies south of the Korumbar village.

The yields of gold per ton from the reefs on the Richmond, Elizabeth and Downham Estates are given in Appendix II.

Harewood and Kintail.

The most important and the most interesting native workings on the Harewood and Kintail Estates are those which are found near the summit of the high hill north of the Harewood Bungalow. Here there are three vertical shafts from twenty to thirty feet in depth, and these are undercut by an adit the mouth of which has fallen away. At the entrance to the adit a mass of quartz *in situ* is exposed. Its direction as well as could be ascertained is north 20° west and at one point the dip is westerly. The country rock (gneissoid) is penetrated throughout by thin veins of white quartz varying from one-eighth of an inch to six inches in thickness. There are also both in the quartz and in the rock nests and veins of limonite and hæmatite, the latter in places stalactitic. Some of the quartz is slightly opaline and bluish in color.

The adit is about 126 feet in length, and very irregular in slope and direction. A few feet from the mouth there is a drive to the left from which a blind shaft has been sunk either on the underlie or for the purpose of following the "leaders" of quartz. Following the main adit onwards it was found that a similar system of working had been pursued. A careful examination showed that not unsuccessful attempts had been made to support the roof, the rock being left in some places; and in another, a pillar had been built. The adit was made after the shafts had been sunk and at such a level as to undercut them.

The ground has moved considerably since the mining operations were carried on; in some places there are long, narrow spaces left by the slipping away of the rock; much soil has been washed into the shafts and adit, and the changes thus effected, more particularly by the partial landslip, make it somewhat difficult at this time to ascertain exactly what was done by the miners. These old mines are situated on a very steep slope of the hill; there is no water near and it may be conjectured that the quartz was carried into the valley and treated after the methods of the natives. Though a careful search was made no broken quartz such as generally marks the site of other native workings was seen near the spot. Perhaps the debris may have been carried away by the rains. Where the veins are thickest the quartz is coarsely laminated and iron pyrites are scattered through it, while in other parts there are nests and cavities nearly wholly filled with peroxide and protoxide of iron. Three samples of stone were tested—one showed no gold, one gave at the rate of 1 dwt. 19·68 grs. per ton, and the amalgam of the last was lost.

Another sample yielded at the rate of 2 dwts. 4·41 grs. per ton.

This reef could be properly tested by a short adit. Sixteen chains east of the Harewood Bungalow there is an outcrop of a reef, and it again appears on a hill thirteen chains to the south-eastward, where there are a few shallow pits and a large excavation.

There is vein quartz near the cattle shed (see map) and thin veins of quartz about six chains north-easterly where the soil has been washed.

A large vein, but irregular and with a low dip, appears on a high ridge overlooking Sheardale. Where strongest it shows about five feet of quartz. The same vein is found almost on the boundary between Sheardale and Harewood, and on washing the soil and detritus at this spot gold was got in small quantities. It was reef gold, not water-worn. The soil had evidently been washed by the natives.

On the eastern side of the road from the Dhoby village southwards there are native workings extending for a length of seventeen chains or more.

About seventy chains eastward (100°) from the Roman Catholic Church a reef comes to the surface on the slope of a hill. It is probably a continuation of one east of the Alpha Bungalow. It bears N. 24° W. from the Etucull Reef and N. 15° W. from the Cavern Reef.

A small shallow pit was sunk here, and Mr. Thomas Laing carefully tested the soil by washing, but no gold was obtained. There are no native workings to be seen near the spot.

The rocks on the Harewood and Kintail Estates are highly interesting.

On the road between Harewood Lower Bungalow and Sheardale there are large symmetrical rhombohedral and prismoidal blocks and square prisms of dense granular quartz rock, some of it being true quartzite. The square blocks with the angles truncated were almost as smooth as if the stone had been cut and polished.

Near the Roman Catholic Church the direction of the foliation is N. 50° E. and N. 55° E. and the dip south-easterly at 60° nearly. One set of planes have the direction of N. 15° W.; and there are other joints transverse to the foliation and master-joints. The rock is fissile, splitting off in thin layers in the direction of the lines of foliation. Mineralogically it does not differ much from the ordinary gneissoid rock of the country.

About twenty-four chains east of Harewood Bungalow the rocks are composed of quartz, mica, and felspar (plagioclase), coarse (altered) sandstone, and friable micaceous sandstone.

On the north-eastern boundary of the estate near the gap the direction of the foliation is N. 30° E. to N. 44° E. and the dip 85° to nearly vertical.

Near the outcrop of quartz on the hill overlooking Sheardale there is a good deal of magnetic iron in the rock. It is like that at Needle Rock presenting beautifully smooth prismoidal blocks in many places.

There are the usual facilities for working the reefs in the Harewood and Kintail Estates; there is an abundance of timber; and the land trends eastward and south-eastward towards streams which during the greater part of the year carry a good volume of water.

Sheardale and Dunbar.

The Dunbar Reef is seen at the surface at the face of a very steep hill about twenty-two chains from the road forming the northern boundary of the Sheardale and Dunbar Estates. Its strike, as well as could be observed, is N. 30° W. and the dip easterly at about 27°. The thickness exposed is from three feet six inches to four feet. The total thickness could not be ascertained. The quartz is full of iron pyrites in places, and generally highly ferruginous. It is a remarkably good-looking stone, and it was disappointing to find no gold visible in it.

There is a pretty large excavation near the outcrop, but it is now covered with soil washed down by the rains.

Respecting this reef Mr. King writes thus :—

"Mr. Powell, the Superintendent of this garden, when down showing me the reef, was successful in knocking out pieces of quartz in which small streaks of gold were visible. The underside of this lode is very like in color and contents to that of the Alpha Company, the richer seam in the quartz being on this side. Leaders are numerous and large. The casing is of talcose schist and seamed with ferruginous and manganese streaks. The lode is traceable northwards into the Balcarras Estate, where there is a great show of white quartz on the eastern slope of one of the low hills. This part of the reef has been very extensively riddled by the old miners. In fact all its extension northwards towards Pandalur has been washed, and its immediate neighbourhood on the underside is still a favourite locality for washing during the rainy season. It runs through the Elizabeth and Sandhurst Estates, and close alongside the Caroline and Mr. Holmes' Application, and thence northwards."

From this description it would appear that the direction of the reef is N. 32° W.

On a cliff about twenty-two chains north-easterly there are veins of quartz which may probably indicate the north-western extension of a reef which crops out on the Adelphi Estate.

Thirty chains westward from the Dunbar Reef there are numerous large blocks of quartz and masses of country rock veined with white quartz.

North-east of the pulping-house there are loose blocks of quartz and at this spot also what appear to be native workings, and west of the pulping-house there are thin veins of quartz intersecting the rocks.

There are here the same favorable conditions for carrying on mining operations as on other estates in the district. The land trends towards a large stream, and there is thick jungle near from which good timber can always be easily procured.

In the lower parts of the estate the rock is decomposed to a great depth, but on the road which has been cut along the northern boundary fine sections are exposed. The direction of the foliation is shown in several places on the map. It varies from N. 35° E. to N. 60° E., and there are here, as elsewhere, systems of joints like those described in another place. At one spot there are masses of garnetiferous rock. The minerals associated with the garnets are white and glassy felspar and hornblende. The rock closely resembles that found at Nadukale.

At the bend of the road just above the precipitous cliff where the white masses of quartz appear the country rock is penetrated in all directions by veins of bluish opaline and white quartz, some specimens showing scattered crystals of felspar (orthoclase) and nests of greenish black mica (biotite).

The planes of division in some places have caused the rocks to appear as cuboidal blocks and in others as square or hexagonal prisms.

It is interesting to observe the weathering of the masses in this locality. The rock has decayed much after the manner in which granite decomposes when exposed to the influence of the atmosphere. Around a core of hard rock there are concentric layers in various stages of decay, those on the outer surface being nearly as soft as kaolin.

Hamsluck, Hamslade, and Adelphi.

Thirteen outcrops of quartz were observed on the Hamsluck, Hamslade, and Adelphi Estates, as well as several areas which had been worked by the native miners.

Under the Hamslade Bungalow there is a strong reef, and near it gold can be washed out of the soil; and Mr. Minchin informs me gold has been got in the quartz also. This reef again appears at the surface at a point about seventeen chains south-easterly.

Nearly twenty-two chains eastward of the bungalow there is a reef which has been worked, and on this line there is a shaft five feet by two-and-a-quarter feet and fifteen feet in depth which, it is said, was sunk by Mr. Sterne. The country rock here is everywhere intersected by small leaders and veins of quartz. The bearing of this reef is about N. 30° W.—S. 30° E; and it is perhaps a prolongation of the reef which crops out near the monument.

The Waterfall Reef is seen cropping out in the valley where a road has been made. It is about nineteen chains from the bungalow. Near it are veins of quartz which may be styled granitic, and also a dyke of diorite. Mr. Withers broke out stone from this reef and one specimen contained gold visible to the eye. From analyses made by Messrs. Johnson and Sons of London it appears that the yield per ton was at the rate of 3 pennyweights of gold and 2 pennyweights of silver. Mr. King gives the average yield as 11 pennyweights per ton.

About twenty-six chains south-easterly from the waterfall there is a large reef, probably averaging more than six feet in thickness, which from the formation of the ground rising, as it does, from the valley to a height of 250 feet or more westerly, is exposed for some distance in the direction of its dip. In fact, the eastern slope of the hill may be said to be faced with quartz. On the lower side of the reef towards the stream there are large loose blocks of quartz lying about. There has been a landslip here at no distant date, and the surface has been recently altered by that and also to some extent by the heavy rains acting on the denuded area.

Mr. King tested stone from this reef, and he states that the average proportion of gold obtained was for the Hamsluck Reef 3 pennyweights per ton, and for the Hamsluck (middle) 10 pennyweights per ton.

Messrs. Johnson and Sons' analysis of stone taken from the adit marked No. 2 on map showed a yield of 8 dwts. 18 grs. of gold and 8 dwts. 18 grs. of silver per ton.

Eight chains west of the high hill on which this reef appears there is another outcrop of quartz and gold was got in the stone. It is marked No. 3 on map.

There are blocks of quartz lying on the low ground north-easterly of the high hill marked C on map, which probably indicate the prolongation of this reef.

A vein of quartz comes to the surface on the south-eastern boundary of the Hamsluck Estate. Gold has been got in the stone. It is marked No. 1 on map. Near the line which divides the Perseverance from the Adelphi Estate and on the north-west and north-east there are outcrops of quartz in the midst of native workings.

On the outcrop of the reef marked with a cross on the map, Lieutenant Nicolson is said to have fixed his camp in 1831, and in Appendix B will be found his description of this country and the mines. When I visited the mines they were probably much in the same state as he found them, the changes occurring during the lapse of forty-eight years being limited to the washing into the shafts year after year of a small quantity of earth.

A large area has been mined by vertical shafts. These appear in groups of five, six, or eight, and in most places are so close to each other that walls of no more than three or four feet divide them.

It is known that the ground has been worked in this manner for a length of about fifteen chains and for a breadth of nearly four chains, but whether to any much greater extent has not been ascertained.

In most of the shafts the first twenty feet is through decomposed country rock.

There are some sloping shafts sunk, no doubt, in order to follow the "leaders" or reef on the underlie.

The ground is strewn with fragments of quartz, and this spot, now covered with jungle, must at one time have had a busy population.

The Korumbars were asked why the shafts had been sunk so close together. They replied that the natives mined in this manner, in order to have sufficient air and light. This could not have been the reason for a proceeding so remarkable. It is known that formerly under the native rulers the slaves were punished

severely if they failed to get gold, and when one person was fortunate enough to find gold in his shaft the others would crowd around and sink other shafts as near to his as possible. In 1851—53, though under the local regulations each man or party of men had a "claim" allotted with boundaries marked by pegs, the Australian miners often sank their shafts as near each other as their boundaries allowed. If one man got gold his neighbour put down a shaft on the very edge of his boundary, and not seldom found that the wash-dirt had been taken out before his shaft was "bottomed."

If the slaves were punished by their allowance of rice, or ragi, being diminished, or in other ways, when they failed to get gold in quantities sufficient to satisfy the demands of their master, it is reasonable to believe that they would have worked in the manner described.

There must have been an enormous waste of labor, as there was in early gold-digging times in Australia and California.

It is said that three natives worked at each shaft.

It is not clear what method was employed by them for hauling the quartz and rock to bank: in ascending and descending there was no difficulty; the holes cut in the sides of the shafts for the toes are still visible. It is however not certain that these holes were made by the men who sunk the shafts. They may have been cut by the natives employed by Lieutenant Nicolson, or by others subsequently.

It would take a considerable time to prospect this area, and it could not be done without incurring expense, but it is beyond question that it is to be numbered amongst the many important and highly interesting mining tracts which are to be found in South-East Wynaad.

In other parts of the Hamsluck, Hamslade, and Adelphi Estates there are native workings as shown on the maps, and at one spot (E on large map), which has been largely worked by the natives rather heavy gold has been got. One piece of seven pennyweights (with a little quartz) was found by Mr. Minchin's coolies, and the people who opened the land for coffee say they often picked up small pieces of gold. It is now four or five years since the ground was worked, but the trench where the miners carried on ground-sluicing is still to be seen.

The rocks throughout the area comprised in these estates are generally similar in character to those already described, and information respecting the direction of the foliation and the dip is given on the maps.

It is necessary to repeat here what has been stated over and over again as to the extraordinary facilities for mining which present themselves in nearly every part of South-East Wynaad. The Hamsluck, Hamslade, and Adelphi Estates are on the edge of the ghât; there is thick jungle with noble trees quite near the reefs, and there are perennial streams the waters of which could be made to drive machinery of any power likely to be required.

The reefs, the strike and dip of which nearly correspond with those in other parts, are thick and persistent; the average yields of gold as ascertained by competent persons are high; and the time cannot be far distant when miners will bring their skill and knowledge to bear on the extraction of gold from veins situated so favorably.

Perseverance.

Thirteen chains eastward from the Perseverance Bungalow there is an outcrop of quartz, and within five chains off it some shallow alluvial workings.

Near the western boundary of the estate there are two outcrops of quartz close together—the one a thick reef and the other a "leader." Near them is an adit, now fallen in, which was probably driven for the purpose of working the thin vein.

On the northern boundary of the estate there is another adit surrounded by native workings.

A reef once worked by the natives is intersected by the eastern boundary. This is described elsewhere.

The quartz reefs in this area have a promising appearance, and it is probable that the native workings are more extensive than is shown by the map.

Gold was found by Mr. G. E. Withers at the point marked B.

Prince of Wales' Company.

It is almost beyond doubt that the reef shown on the maps as extending from a little beyond the Alpha Works north-westward is a continuation of the Skull Reef.

On the ridge overlooking Devála the reef is exposed in a shallow excavation, where it is seven feet in thickness. It dips here to the westward at 44° nearly.

From this locality stone was taken which yielded gold at the following rates per ton:—

			OZ.	DWT.	GRS.
No 1 Section	...	...	Button not weighable.		
,, 2 ,,	...	...	0	0	1·91
,, 3 ,,	...	...	0	2	4·40

The proportion of pyrites in the quartz was not large.

Subsequently other samples of stone from the three sections above referred to were treated and the average yield of gold was 1 dwt. 8·03 grs. per ton.

The stone was merely broken out at or near the surface.

The old native workings and the shafts and adits made by the Prince of Wales' Company are shown on the map. There are at least five shafts which were sunk by the Company and at least three adits, but it does not appear that any profitable work was done.

No difficulties would be found in making a thorough exploration of the reef and "leaders" in this locality.

The appearance of the quartz in every part where it was examined was highly encouraging.

Skull Reef.

It is not necessary in this place to give a further detailed description of the Skull Reef. The maps and the statements contained in special reports on this reef and the Alpha Company's Work (Appendices A and H) afford all the information it is in my power to give.

I have stated that I found it impossible to obtain any accurate information respecting the boundaries of the lands claimed by the Companies who have established mining works near Devála; and it is not known to me whether the "new reef" (shown on map), the outcrop of which is nineteen chains eastward of the Alpha Mill, belongs to the Prince of Wales' Company or to the Alpha Company or beyond the boundaries of both. It is undoubtedly a valuable reef. Quartz had been brought to me from the outcrop in which gold was visible, and when surveying, and I had to fix its position, I caused some of the quartz to be broken on the spot, and specimens showing free gold were obtained in a few minutes.

It probably has some connection with one of the reefs (indicated on the map by native workings) which intersects the country rock between the Alpha Bungalow and the Cavern Reef.

Reefs east of the Alpha.

The area granted to or held by the Wynaad Gold Prospecting Company, according to the reports made, appears to include the Cavern Reef, the Etucull Reef, the Korumbar Reef, Bear Reef, Hamlin's Reef and the Monarch Reef.

Cavern Reef.

On the steep slope just on the edge of the ghât the natives have made a large lateral excavation on the outcrop of the Cavern Reef. There is also a vertical shaft near the mouth which is partly filled in with large stones. This was done probably to prevent injury to the workmen whilst they were making the excavation.

The direction and dip of this reef differ little from those observed elsewhere; the thickness is about five feet, less in some places and more in others; pyrites are abundant in seams and nests; much of the quartz is very ferruginous, and gold is visible both in the body of the reef and in the casing.

The natives worked a good deal on the footwall, but the run of gold as visible in the stone was followed wherever practicable.

The average yields per ton of samples of stone taken from this reef have been as follow :—

	oz.	dwt.	grs.
Quartz	0	2	21·80
Pyritous quartz, the proportion of pyrites being large	4	19	3·00
Pyritous quartz	0	10	2·59
Do.	0	11	4·90
Do.	0	8	5·60
Do.	0	14	11·00
Quartz, no gold visible	0	11	15·50
" Casing ;" small particles of gold to be seen	0	11	16·00
No. 1 Section	0	1	10·94
(A proportion of this amalgam was lost.)			
No. 2 Section	0	0	17 47
Do.	1	15	17·47
No. 3 Section	1	0	9·88
No. 4 Section " Casing "	0	1	10·94
Pyrites	1	16	0·00

The position of this reef; the fact that the ground has been worked over a large area in the vicinity of it; its nearness to a perennial stream, and the character of the vein ought to be sufficient to attract the attention of miners and to lead to the development of mining operations which, though proverbially uncertain, ought, if the indications are to be trusted, to result in complete success.

There are very few reefs of a more promising appearance or more favourably situated than this.

Etucull Reef.

The Etucull Reef is found at the surface about sixteen chains north-easterly from the Cavern Reef. The face of the hill which this reef intersects has been cut away by the Wynaad Prospecting Company, and the old native workings are exposed. The main body of stone is not touched by any recent workings as far as could be seen, and there is reason to believe that it is under foot near where the numerous "leaders" have been followed by the natives.

A great deal of work has been done in this locality. In the pamphlet entitled *Gold Prospecting in the Wynaad* it is stated that there are six native shafts within a radius of twenty yards, some as deep as seventy feet or more.

Specimens of quartz with gold visible were obtained from this reef, and pyrites said to have been broken out by the Wynaad Prospecting Company yielded at the rate of 2 oz. 1 dwt. 8·11 grs. per ton.

Korumbar Reef.

Nearly six chains north-east of the Etucull Reef is the Korumbar Reef. This vein is about six feet in thickness where exposed and consists of very ferruginous quartz with nests of iron pyrites. Other outcrops toward the north-west probably indicate the prolongation of this line, all of which have been worked more or less by the natives. Vertical shafts as deep as 40 and 50 feet are numerous.

The country rock in the vicinity of the reef is everywhere penetrated by "leaders" from the main reef and by small veins of quartz, and mineralogically they resemble the vein stone of the Cavern Reef.

Mr. King found the average proportion of gold in the stone taken from the Korumbar Reef to be 4 pennyweights per ton, the highest yield per ton being 9 oz. and the lowest 12 grs.; and Mr. Linton records as the average of six assays 1 oz. 1 dwt. of gold per ton.

The results of the several assays are as follows :—

	oz.	dwt.	grs.	
Quartz	0	4	0	
Do.	4	13	4·8	
Do.	0	2	12	
(Silver in addition 2 dwts. per ton.)				
Do.	0	15	13	
Do. (estimated)	0	2	0	
No. 1 Leader				Traces of gold.
No. 2 Leader	2	6	16	
No. 3 Leader	1	3	8	
Quartz	1	0	1·15	

Bear Reef.

The Bear Reef crops out on the left bank of a stream which, at a short distance, falls suddenly down a precipitous cliff on the edge of the ghât.

The vein has been mined by the natives, and their old adits are more like natural caves than artificial works. It is of variable thickness, similar to others in this locality, but it is probably not less than on an average four feet. It is more than seven feet in thickness in one place, and there are several leaders near it.

The quartz is highly pyritous, and the stone is much stained with oxyde of iron. Some of it closely resembles that which, at Wright's Level, is so rich in gold, and samples were obtained with gold visible to the eye.

This reef is nearly parallel to those which crop out immediately to the westward, and in formation it is similar to the Cavern and the Korumbar Reefs.

Mr. Lindon tested several samples of stone from the Bear, and he gives the yields of gold per ton as follows:—4 dwts., 11 dwts., 11 dwts. 16 grs., 15 dwts. 13 grs., and 1 oz. 11 dwts. Assays made subsequently by me showed yields varying greatly. In some samples there were only minute specks of gold: others yielded as high as 1 oz. 6 dwt. 5·88 grs. of gold per ton.

This reef is undoubtedly a very valuable one, and it could be easily and cheaply worked.

Hamlin's Reef.

The outcrop of Hamlin's Reef is seen near the right bank of the Chungaroo Poya at a distance of eighteen chains north-easterly from the Bear Reef.

This is a thick and strong reef, and appears to be traceable for some forty chains north-westerly. Its direction, if the several outcrops are continuous, is more westerly than the other reefs in the neighbourhood.

The native miners have excavated this vein, and they no doubt found rich stones. Mr. Withers procured specimens showing free gold.

The quartz is highly ferruginous, and there is a relatively large proportion of pyrites.

The average yields per ton from small samples have been as follow:—

	oz.	dwt.	grs.
Quartz	0	16	8
Do.	1	0	9·88

Monarch Reef.

The Monarch Reef is supposed to be continuous for a distance of about eight miles. North of the road from Devála to Gúdalur, and about sixteen chains east of the toll bar, there is a mass of white quartz indicating the presence of a very large reef.

A shallow pit has been sunk here which has cut what appears to be a "leader" from the main reef, and there is also an adit. These works were undertaken apparently under a misapprehension as to the dip of the reef. The dip is not always easily ascertained in places where there is a large body of quartz and numerous strong leaders until some considerable amount of work has been done.

The reef known as Roserow's (see map) is believed by those who have examined this line to unite with the Monarch near Kittacardoo Mulla. On this point I can say nothing, as I did not attempt to follow the outcrop of Roserow's Reef onwards.

Mr. King tested stone from the main reef, and the lowest proportion of gold was 0·5 dwt. to the ton, and 2 dwts. to the ton, and the highest 69·19 dwts.

Mr. Lindon obtained the following yields: 11 dwts. 16 grs. and 2 to 3 dwts. per ton.

Specimens full of pyrites and with gold visible to the eye were broken out of the Monarch Reef.

The native workings in many places are conspicuous, and near Nadakani and at Kittacardoo Mulla a great deal of ground has been opened.

Wynaad Gold Prospecting Company.

There are other outcrops of quartz, and near them native workings, within the boundaries of the area now, or formerly, held by the Wynaad Gold Prospecting Company; and it would be difficult, indeed, to indicate any more valuable veins than those just described. And yet here an attempt was made to extract gold which failed. One stamp

head was erected, great cost was incurred in machinery, and a number of contrivances supposed to be suitable for saving gold were procured. Some of these are now entirely covered with grass and shrubs, but by following downwards from the stamper the extraordinary complexity of the arrangements is discovered.

The quartz was roasted in a kiln and, judging by the samples now lying near the works, so completely as to make amalgamation impossible.

But the history of this adventure is best told in the following statement which has been furnished to me:—

"These small trial crushing works were set up by the Wynaad Prospecting Company in January 1876 with the special object of ascertaining what gold might be extracted from pyritous stone by the ordinary amalgamation process.

"Rupees 20,000 were subscribed for this purpose, principally among the Planters in the neighbourhood.

"There was some mistake about the crusher. It was intended that a Husband's pneumatic crusher, capable of pulverising from seven to eight tons per diem, should be ordered, instead of which a small crusher capable of pulverising only one ton in twenty-four hours was sent out. A Jordon's hydraulic amalgamator was also obtained, certificates having been given of the great success of this machine in treating pyritous stone in Wales, and a ten-horse power turbine was purchased to drive these machines. It was supposed that by a process of burning and roasting the sulphur in the ore would be destroyed, and that gold associated with the iron and sulphur would be freed and taken up by the quicksilver.

"It was arranged that the quartz and ore should be delivered by a wire-shoot from the mines to a platform just above a kiln erected for burning the stone. The stone was shovelled into the kiln, which was kept supplied with fuel and stone from the top, and as it was burnt, the stone was raked out from the aperture below into a water-trough, where the charcoal and ashes were washed off. The burnt stone was then shovelled into a hopper constructed to contain a certain ascertained weight of stone.

"This hopper when filled was opened from below, and the stone shot into the receiver of the pneumatic crusher, which was supplied by a self-acting feeder, as required by the action of the water. From the crusher, as the stone was pulverised, the sand was washed through very fine gratings to an amalgamated copper-plate, and, after passing over four feet of quicksilvered copper, it passed two quicksilver ripples, three feet more of quicksilvered copper and so through troughs to the patent hydraulic amalgamator. This machine consisted of an iron basin in which was deposited 300 lbs. weight of quicksilver. In this basin was fitted a revolving muller so hung as to touch the surface of the quicksilver and thus, in its revolution, always to cause a fresh surface of quicksilver to be presented. Through the centre of this revolving muller was a pipe 15 feet long, down which the quartz sand was forced by hydraulic action, and the sand had to pass through the quicksilver and over the side of the iron basin so as to leave the gold in the quicksilver.

"After leaving the amalgamator the sand passed through a series of Cornish buddles and a blanket table, and finally through a MacDougal's amalgamated spike trough, before being saved for final assay in the catch pits. The Cornish buddles and blanket table were erected for the purpose of separating the heavier pyritous particles from the silicious and earthy matter by gravitation, and the pyrites thus saved was subsequently treated in a reverberatory furnace built at the side of the works.

"The actual result of a crushing of one hundred tons of stone treated in this way was at the rate of only three pennyweights of gold per ton.

"The assay of an average sample of the stone collected for this trial which was sent to England (one hundred weight) as a check to the trial made in India was nine pennyweights to the ton. Assays of the tailings from the blanket table and buddles gave from eleven pennyweights to five pennyweights to the ton, while the actual result from a trial of the tailings roasted in the reverberatory furnace and reground by hand gave only two pennyweights six grains of gold to seven tons of tailings. The unsatisfactory results obtained are attributed, first, to burning the stone in the kiln before crushing; this burning being now known to coat the gold so as to prevent amalgamation and also to prevent the ready separation of the pyritous and silicious matters by gravitation; secondly, the tyes and buddles were lined with iron sheeting to prevent any risk of leakage, and this iron prevented the settlement by gravitation of the heavier particles which rolled along the smooth surface; thirdly, the excessive and continuous heat of the reverberatory furnace prevented the saving of the gold, the gold having possibly volatilised, while the silica and iron particles frequently fused. The work was all done by men quite inexperienced, the services of any practical expert not being available in India. And notwithstanding all the apparatus in use, nine-tenths of the gold saved was taken from the copper-plate within six inches of the perforated gratings of the crusher.

"The stone was from 12 to 18 hours in the kiln and always 24 hours in the furnace before being raked out.

"The cost of raising 200 tons of stone, which was collected before any crushing operations were commenced, was Rs. 240 delivered at the kiln; after this there were no mining operations carried on unless for special trials. We calculate a ton as one cubic yard of broken stone."

It is to be feared that there will be other failures not unlike this. If there is gold it is assumed, except in countries where men have been taught by experience, that any kind of machinery and any person willing to receive payment for managing it, must, as a matter of course, bring about satisfactory results. Mining for gold cannot be conducted successfully in a haphazard way. It would be as reasonable to place a landsman in charge of a ship as to give the control of a gold mine and gold-mining machinery to one who has not qualified himself to perform satisfactorily the work required to be done.

Glenrock. The map of the Glenrock Estate shows three outcrops of quartz and native workings of great extent.

The rocks on the summit of Chic Hadiabetta are gneissoid, and in places somewhat granitoid. Masses are found containing a pretty large proportion of magnetic iron, similar to the formation lying to the east and north.

The vein-quartz is milk-white with pellucid grains of quartz scattered through it, and no pyrites were found in the place where the quartz was broken out.

The summit of Chic Hadiabetta is honeycombed with shafts, most of them resembling those found on the Elizabeth Estate—vertical for a few feet with a sloping adit therefrom. On the north-western and western face of the hill the pits and adits are numerous; indeed the appearance of these old excavations is striking, and the large amount of work done leaves no room for doubt as to the value of the reef and veins. The workings are continuous from the summit of the hill to a swamp (shown on map) where it is said Korumbars in former times used to sink shafts. The water interfered much with their operations, but it did not prevent them from getting out auriferous pyrites, which, according to the statements made, they carried to their homes and treated for gold.

The proprietor of the Glenrock Estate got very fine samples of heavy gold in the water-course which intersects this swamp.

Hadiabetta and the neighbouring hills are scored with the now indistinct lines of old channels in which the miners in former times had conveyed water to their workings; and from these and the number of excavations, as well as the area which they cover, one can judge how attractive this field must have been in past times.

The workings indeed may be said to extend from Hadiabetta to Parcherry Hill, and the reef at the latter is probably one of the same series which has been so largely mined at Glenrock.

The formation of the country in this locality, except that the hills are loftier, is similar to that generally observed in this tract, and the facilities for carrying on extensive mining operations are very great.

There is perhaps no part of the Wynaad where there is a surer prospect of developing prosperous mines than here, and a very small expenditure of labor would suffice to ascertain accurately the extent and the value of the reefs.

Within the boundaries of the neighbouring Phœnix Estate there are two outcrops of quartz—one near the summit of Hadiabetta and the other about twenty-eight chains southwards from it. The sites where gold has been found are marked on the map from information afforded by the proprietors of the Glenrock and Phœnix Estates.

They say that gold in unusually large pieces is found in this area, and a sample of coarse gold was shown to me by Mr. Williams, who had had Korumbars employed in washing.

On the Rosedell Estate east of and adjoining Glenrock there are old workings in which is exposed a large vein of quartz with several smaller veins thrown off from it.

The outcrop is a little above the road leading to Devála and about forty chains eastward of the Glenrock Bungalow. Where it is exposed the strike of the reef is N. 30° W. The quartz is similar to that found in the vein on the summit of Chic Hadiabetta, the casing is ferruginous, and very small plates of mica appear in it. There is also a little micaceous iron ore, and the quartz in the vein is stained with oxyde of iron on the faces of the laminæ.

When I visited this reef I was accompanied by Mr. H. V. Ryan, the proprietor of the Glenrock Estate, and I suggested that some explorations should be made. They were accordingly undertaken under that gentleman's direction,

and several pieces of quartz with gold in moderately-sized grains and minute spangles were got without difficulty.

The Rosedell Reef is undoubtedly valuable and will in time be thoroughly prospected.

North-east of Rosedell and adjoining the Elizabeth and Richmond Estates is a small area marked Sandhurst on the map. Here the rocks are hornblendic. There is an unusually large outcrop of quartz in a line with the old workings on the high hill on the Elizabeth Estate. Immense blocks of pyritous quartz lie on the surface in the midst of old native workings. The altitude of the locality of the reef is 3,333 feet.

Parcherry Hill.

South of the road from Cherambádi to Devála, and about three miles west of Cherambádi and more than two miles north-west of Hadiabetta South Peak, there is a hill known as Yellembullay or Parcherry Hill. On a lower hill, a little to the south-west of Parcherry, there is an outcrop of quartz, or perhaps, to speak more correctly, a series of outcrops, some representing the main body of the veins and others strong leaders therefrom. At this point the reef has all the appearance of an irregular mass of quartz, and where it is possible to observe the dip and strike there is much uncertainty concerning them, as they are often no more than the boundary lines of lenticular and wedge-shaped masses of country rock. Moreover, the whole of the hill is honeycombed with shafts, and adits, and great blocks of the reef which the surrounding country rock have sunk down bodily, almost completely closing the adits and shafts. It was extremely difficult to examine any portion of these owing to the falls of rock which have taken place since the workings were in progress.

It was not possible to ascertain the total thickness of the reef where it was partly exposed in a large excavation, but it is undoubtedly very great. The quartz is everywhere full of soft iron pyrites and limonite and hæmatite; and on breaking some of the blocks large cavities were found nearly full of sulphur.

The native workings cover a large area, and the heaps composed of the broken quartz which have been thrown away are almost as regular in form as if tramways had been laid and trucks had been used, and the stuff "tipped" over the end of the embankments.

A very great deal of work has been done at this place. Even as late as 1857 there were two hundred and more Korumbars engaged in mining at Yellembullay; it is said that they burned the stone, and that the women ground it on a flat rock near the workings, many of them earning as much as 1, 2, and 3 rupees per diem.

No gold was seen in the quartz, though a careful search was made for it. On pounding the stone, however, and washing it gold was got in minute particles.

This reef and its leaders could be economically worked by a large open cutting and by a horizontal shaft; and by storing water, which is practicable, the crushing machinery might be driven by a water-wheel. There are not the same facilities for procuring large timber in this locality as at Devála, but there would be no difficulty in obtaining fuel if it should be thought advisable to employ steam for crushing, &c., and it is probable that steam would be cheaper than water at this spot if the interest on the capital which would have to be invested in water-works be taken into account.

The altitude of the reef is 3,300 feet. About half a mile eastward of the workings there is another outcrop of quartz.

Assays show that the yield of gold from this reef varies from 1 dwt. 6 grs. to 13 dwt. 20·41 grs. per ton.

Naiken Shola and Little Windsor and westward to Vellirymulla.

On the Naiken Shola and Little Windsor Estate there are at least fifteen outcrops of quartz. The situation of these is shown on the maps which accompany this report. About twenty-five chains from the Cherambádi bazaar an outcrop of quartz is seen on the main district road, and in the swamp on the south not more than five chains distant from the outcrop gold was got by washing the earth. Gold has since been found by Captain Cox in the reef itself.

The Bazaar Reef is clearly traceable for a distance of fifty chains south-easterly from a cattle-shed near the bazaar, and about seven chains from the bungalow gold was washed out of the soil. Sixty chains south-easterly of this point the reef again appears in the jungle, and it may be assumed that it has a bearing of N. 36° W.

Near a stream where the Manilla plant is growing luxuriantly (see map) there are large masses of quartz indicating an outcrop. Some washing was done here, but no gold was seen. About twenty chains east of this stream another reef was found highly pyritous and promising well, but no gold was seen in it. There are three outcrops in this place.

On the eastern boundary of these estates, south of what is named Kallattimalai coffee, there is reef outcropping near a stream which is traceable south-easterly into the jungle. There are also what appear to be very ancient alluvial workings at this spot. Seven dishes of earth (surface soil) taken from various parts near the reef were washed, and a little gold was found in five. One dish of earth dug out of the bank of the stream near the reef yielded one pretty large particle of gold much water-worn.

The results of the explorations in this area indicate the probable existence of gold in the Bazaar Reef, and that on the eastern boundary of the estates in such proportion as would justify a reasonable expenditure of money in prospecting.

On the Cheppah Thodah Estate, north of Cherambádi, there are numerous outcrops of quartz, and in the coffee garden loose blocks of quartz are to be seen. There is one large reef not far from the bungalow which looks well. No native workings were seen on this estate, but only a small part of it was examined.

About sixty chains north-westerly from the Cherambádi bazaar there is a reef of quartz similar in character to those on the Naiken Shola Estate, and it is probably a prolongation of that which crops out near the bazaar road. One mile west of the bazaar there is a vein of quartz intersecting the road, and sixty chains westward of this there is a very thick reef with numerous small "leaders" and veins in the vicinity. Nearly two miles from the bazaar another outcrop is seen on a hill to the right of the road.

On the Choladi Estate, which lies to the south of the road from Cherambádi to Vytheri, and is distant a little more than two miles from the bazaar, there are several reefs and veins of quartz, some of which are probably productive. They bear north-westerly and south-easterly. The quartz generally is translucent, enclosing large and small particles of highly transparent crystalline quartz, the whole having a granular appearance. The reefs, where exposed, are not very thick.

The swamp at Choladi is said to have yielded gold in pretty large grains. Here some ground-sluicing operations were undertaken and the results were as follows :—

First dish . . .	No gold.
Second dish . . .	A few specks.
Third dish . . .	Seven or eight specks; a fair result.

Two dishes of stuff taken from the bank of the stream were washed, and in one there were two specks of gold, in the other none.

The material in the bed of the swamp consists of a blue clay with a relatively large proportion of black iron sand.

It is certain that if the swamp were sluiced down to the bed-rock the yield of gold would be very much greater than that obtained by such washings as were attempted when this locality was prospected, but they were undertaken solely for the purpose of ascertaining the probable character of the adjacent reefs, and not to determine the value of the alluvial deposit in the swamp.

Between Cherambádi and Moopenaad eighteen separate outcrops of quartz were observed. The position of these is shown approximately on the general (Ordnance) map herewith. Many of these reefs are several feet in thickness, and they throw off leaders which penetrate the country rock in all directions, but principally appearing as nearly horizontal veins and strings.

About eleven miles from Cherambádi and on the right-hand side of the road as you travel towards Moopenaad, there is a swamp in a coffee garden in which

lie large blocks of quartz close to an outcrop. This Neddikarna swamp is not unlike that at Choladi, and is probably auriferous. The reef strikes from north-west to south-east and is evidently, in places, of great thickness. It is granitoid, has a granular appearance, and is composed of quartz with plates of mica. Nowhere in this locality was any other mineral observed in association with the quartz.

The whole of this area, intersected as it is with quartz reefs nearly parallel to one another and not more than from forty to fifty chains apart, seems to have had little attraction for the native miners. Gold is found in the swamps and in the beds of the streams, proving that the reefs themselves are auriferous; but it is, to say the least, doubtful whether at any time the natives found remunerative employment in any of the auriferous reefs or streams between Cherambádi and Moopenaad.

On the Moopenaad Estate there are great masses of quartz appearing at the surface on the banks of a stream east of the bungalow. The quartz, which is micacised and granitoid in character, more resembles quartz-rock than vein-quartz. In other places there are well-marked veins, greatly contrasting the more massive quartz which occurs generally. The latter is mostly saccharoid or granular, transparent particles of quartz impacted irregularly in snow-white quartz being common. There were no pyrites seen, and indeed the most of the rock and veins consisted of iron-free quartz.

No native workings were seen at Moopenaad. At Vellirymulla the hills are sharper in outline than at Cherambádi or Devála, and they are well clad with vegetation. Fragments of quartz are seen nearly everywhere. On the slope of a hill towards a swampy flat, and not very far from the river, I was shown some pieces of quartz with gold visible in them—really good specimens—lying on the ground. I gathered all of these that I could see and then sought for more, but no quartz similar in character to those showing gold was to be found. I then caused earth to be taken from the spot where the specimens had been lying and had it washed, and not a particle of gold was to be discovered. Every care was taken to ascertain the facts connected with this rather remarkable occurrence of rich specimens lying exposed on a path daily trodden by persons employed on the estate; but nothing further was elicited than the fact that the specimens bore a great resemblance to those to be found at Wright's Level near Devála.

On the ridge beyond the site of this discovery a very good reef appears on the surface; the quartz is pyritous, but no gold was seen in it.

In the bed of the river a little gold was found in the soil and gravel.

On proceeding to the Vellakul Toda (white-stone stream) a good exposure of rock was observed. All of it was more or less granitoid and its mode of decomposition was like that of granite, shelling off and hardening towards a core. In places the foliation was distinctly marked.

On the road to Munniya Poya a few small quartz veins were seen, and several dishes of earth were washed in a swamp not far from Mr. Brunton's Bungalow, but no gold was found.

On the Munniya Poya, where it intersects a swampy flat near the pulping-house, there is a large outcrop of quartz, and numerous small leaders are thrown off from it. The quartz is in part ferruginous and laminated. Several dishes of earth were washed here, and gold was found in all but one.

Here, as elsewhere in the western district, no native workings were seen, though the proportion of gold in the soil would lead one to infer that the reefs and veins are quite as rich as others where the natives have labored. If the country were carefully prospected, it is more than probable that a discovery of importance would be made.

Nedukale.

At Nedukale, which lies about four miles west from Nelakotta and about six miles in a straight line northerly from Devála bazaar, there are two outcrops of quartz—one about ten chains north-easterly from the Gadbrook Bungalow, and the other twenty-seven chains south from the junction of the Pekki Pula with the Ponnéni Pula. The first is visible at the surface for some sixty yards or more; it seems to strike N. 25° W., S. 25° E., and is at least twenty feet in thickness. Gold was not found in the quartz of this reef or in the soil near it. The stone exposed has not the appearance of auriferous quartz; it is mostly dense, very white, and no mineraized

The reef near the river (marked Breakfast Reef on the maps) is auriferous. Numerous dishes of earth dug out near the outcrop were washed, and gold was found in nearly every one.

This reef contains a good deal of iron pyrites and is not unlike some of those lying south-east of Devála. It is about four feet in thickness, but its true character could only be ascertained by opening it for some length. It seems to throw off strong leaders towards the west.

There is a swamp planted with coffee (No. 3, Cudlacullee), not within the boundaries of the area embraced by the map, south-easterly of the bungalow, and both in the surface soil and in a seam of blue clay underlying the soil, gold was got by washing. Some of the results were such as to lead to favorable conclusions as to the character of the reef which crops out on the north. In the midst of the swamp there are large loose blocks of quartz, and numerous, more or less smaller, water-worn fragments of quartz. On "washing off" iron-sand, garnets and fragments of hornblende were found in the dish.

In another swamp west of the river and marked No. 1 on map, gold was found. Five dishes were washed, and gold was seen in four.

The rocks in the neighbourhood of Nedukale are usually hard, dense and massive; though showing foliation in many places very distinctly. A little north of the Breakfast Reef (see maps) the rock is garnetiferous.

The situation of the reefs at Nedukale, outcropping as they do on the edges of steep slopes, admits of their being mined by horizontal shafts; quartz could be got out at a small cost and there is a good supply of water close at hand which could be used for moving crushing machinery. Timber could be got also at no great expense.

No native workings such as are found on the south and west were seen at or near Nedukale, but at one point there are indications of an excavation having been made near the bank of the river; and the natives say that very large pieces of gold were washed out of the sand and gravel taken therefrom.

Reefs between Devála and Gúdalúr.

There are several outcrops of quartz between Devála and Gúdalúr, but the character of the quartz changes as one travels eastward, the stone becoming in many places almost granitic like that found so abundantly in the areas surrounding Vellirymulla.

On the Bolingbroke Estate, at an altitude of 3,134 feet, there is a large reef with strong leaders and small veins of quartz thrown off westward.

The direction of the reef is nearly north and south, but its strike could be observed in only one place and for a very short distance. The stronger leaders are nearly flat. There are here and there some small pits recently dug, where the leaders are exposed; much of the quartz is solid and massive, in places laminated, and in following it downwards it is seen to be "mice-eaten," or, where decomposition has not set in, full of pyrites.

The reef itself has been partially explored.

From the excavation in what appeared to be one of the main western leaders, quartz was got at the time of my visit with gold visible in it.

The appearance of the stone would seem to warrant the belief that it is throughout more or less auriferous. The old workings seem to have been confined almost entirely to the sluicing of the earth near the reefs. I could not discover any such excavations in the solid quartz as are found near Devála.

The yields from the Bolingbroke Reef have been as high as 1 oz. 1 dwt. 8·35 grs. per ton (see Appendix II).

The Pulliamparah Reef is marked by the occurrence on the surface of large blocks of quartz. Its strike cannot well be ascertained, but it appears to be nearly N. 30° W. The quartz is everywhere full of pyrites, and it much resembles the outcrop on the Bolingbroke Estate.

About five miles on the Devála side of Gúdalúr there are outcrops of quartz in several places. Much of the stone is cavernous, where the pyrites have decomposed and disappeared; in other blocks the ordinary iron pyrites are rather abundant.

On the Nundhutty Estate there is a reef near the bungalow. The quartz is granular and opaque, and there is a good deal of mica in it.

There are large blocks of quartz lying on the outcrops of a reef at Gúdalúr, a short distance from the Public Works Bungalow. Large plates of mica are associated with the quartz; there are no pyrites to be seen, and it does not appear that gold has been found in the immediate locality.

The character of the rocks changes suddenly at Gúdalúr; the hard, dense country rock is composed of quartz and hornblende; garnetiferous masses occur, and the veins of quartz are infrequent and very thin.

It is said that there is a large outcrop of quartz near Pykara, but I have not visited the spot.

The river-drift at Seeputee is mentioned elsewhere. The adit is at an elevation of 2,841 feet.

Karambaut, Murada, and Eddacurra.

On leaving the bungalow at Hamslade and following the track which leads through the jungle towards Eddacurra, the descent is rapid. The altitude of the Hamslade Hill is approximately 3,106 feet, and at a distance of little more than one mile the altitude is 1,798 feet, showing a decrease of 1,308 feet.

The jungle from the edge of the ghât to the last-named point is dense: each tall tree has a crown of foliage so close as to cause a perpetual shade; the undergrowth of shrubs in some parts is thick, and the climbing plants reach the highest branches of the tallest trees.

Many of the trees are not only high, but of great girth. One (Naaga Murrum) measured thirty-three feet in circumference at a height of three feet from the ground.

At a point less than two miles from the Hamslade Bungalow, and at an altitude of 1,216 feet, a large stream was crossed. The bed was full of masses of water-worn rocks. Throughout the rocks observed were gneissoid in which appeared with frequence numerous small veins and strings of quartz.

About twenty chains south-westerly from the river there is a large outcrop of quartz. Enormous blocks of this rock are piled one on another, indicating a reef of very great thickness. When broken the stone did not present the appearance of being auriferous, and no gold was seen, but native workings were observed not far from the reef. It may therefore be regarded as auriferous, and it would be injudicious to attach too much importance to its appearance, as gold is found in the Wynaad in the most unlikely-looking stone.

The reef appeared to have a strike of N. 40° W. Other streams were crossed in following the route to Karambaut, and in most of them there was a good "wash" consisting of sand, clay and water-worn stones.

The grass huts at Karambaut were erected on a flat spot near a stream and in the midst of bamboo thickets. Though the place was hot and close, shut in as it was by bamboos, it proved to be convenient, as it was near the old native workings.

Karambaut is distant about four miles in a straight line from Hamslade, and the altitude was found to be 484 feet.

In the bed of the stream there was a considerable deposit of sand and gravel which a quarter of a mile up was from 4 to 5 feet in thickness.

Prospecting was commenced as soon as possible. Two pans of earth taken from the bank of the stream were washed, and a few particles of gold were found in both. The results, indeed, were highly encouraging.

Subsequently, the Korumbar miners were set to work in the bed of the stream. As the gravel was said to be 30 feet in thickness at the place where operations were begun, it was impossible to reach the bed-rock; but the heavy sand remaining after sluicing contained gold.

The sand and gravel in the bed of this stream are constantly undergoing changes which result in the deposit of fine and coarse gold throughout its extent, the heavier particles of course gradually finding their way to lower depths, and finally to the bed-rock if no other impermeable stratum intervene.

The bed of the stream is enriched by the rains of every monsoon, but the proportion of gold brought down each season cannot be measured by washing to the depth of only a few feet.

At a distance of little more than three chains from the grass huts, huge blocks of quartz lying on a low spur indicated the outcrop of the Karambaut Reef. It was not easy to arrive even approximately at the strike, as the ground

was everywhere strewn with quartz, and the old native workings extended all along the line of reef for a distance of a mile and-a-half and for a great breadth. It appeared to be N. 15° W. The ancient sluices, as well as those of more modern construction, and the deep-walled channels for conveying water and for washing were of considerable length, and clearly testified to the immense time and labor which had been devoted to gold mining at this spot.

Specimens of the rocks were collected as well as samples of quartz from various points; and on the latter being pounded and washed free gold was seen in the dish. Several pieces of more or less pyritous quartz were subsequently tested and the yields varied from a mere speck of gold to 9 dwts. 11·13 grs., 17 dwts. 23·38 grs., and 1 oz. 4 dwts. 1·4 grs. per ton.

Fragments of garnet and hornblende were found in the iron sand which remained in the dish after washing off.

The stream near the reef is, I am informed, commonly known as the Karambaut river. Mr. Alexander Wright, a planter in the Wynaad, tells me that he has seen as many as fifty Panniars washing the earth for gold in the vicinity of the reef just described.

Quartz could be quarried here at a small price per ton; an abundant supply of water could be derived from the mountain streams, and excellent timber is to be got within a very short distance.

The climate, it must be confessed, is unsuitable for Europeans, and even the natives at certain seasons are attacked by fever. Whether the same evil influences would prevail if the country near the reef were partially cleared, and the workmen were properly lodged and fed, is a question which cannot at present be satisfactorily answered.

At Murada, three miles south of Karambaut, three reefs were found intersecting hard dense gneissoid rock.

In the bed of a stream flowing into the Keilaka Poya, about thirty chains north-west of the Rajah's house, the first, which was named the Stream Reef, showed a strong body of barren-looking quartz. It is traceable for a mile and-a-half and its strike is west of north. The Korumbars state that the natives have never worked either the soils near this reef nor the reef itself, and I could not discover that there were any old native workings near it.

Two samples of stone taken from the Stream Reef were tested by amalgamation and minute particles of gold were obtained, but not a weighable button.

About five chains north-east from the stream there is another outcrop of quartz, and two chains from the latter, a reef which appears to be similar in character to the Stream Reef.

The samples tested by amalgamation showed gold, but in very small quantity.

The strike of No. 2 reef was ascertained to be N. 15° W. nearly. As the other reefs were not opened, the dip and strike could not be noted.

The country is open where these reefs occur, and the stream which is intersected by one of them is said to be perennial.

If the reefs were opened up near the stream it would be necessary to sink vertical shafts, and to provide machinery for winding and for pumping water.

The route pursued after leaving Murada was nearly in the direction of the Keilaka Poya, and the stream was crossed twice. About one mile above Edacurra rafts were procured and we floated down as far as the bridge.

There was not much to observe between Murada and Edacurra. The track (close to the river) was principally through swampy flats overgrown with tall grasses. On the banks of the stream a chocolate-brown deposit, consisting of clay, sand, fragments of country rock and angular pieces of quartz, was seen, which may be in some parts auriferous.

Three-quarters of a mile south-west from Edacurra, a reef having a strike west of north outcrops in the jungle at an altitude of 332 feet. There was only surface stone to be seen. On testing some samples a very small quantity of gold, not weighable, was obtained.

In the vicinity of Edacurra a hornblende schist (Tremolite) occurs. The country is low and flat or slightly undulating, and it is mostly covered with recent drift probably overlying tertiary deposits. Whether or not it would be

easy to penetrate to the bed-rock and whether there is a rich auriferous layer resting on that can be matter for conjecture only. That the rock from the surface downwards contains gold is certain, but only rather costly prospecting operations would prove or disprove the existence of auriferous *leads*.

The mines near Nilambúr were not visited.

On returning to Devála the ghât road was followed, and at a distance of five miles from Edacurra and at the foot of the ghât a reef was seen having a strike of N. 15° W. Near this spot the country rock is much decomposed, but the veins are in place. About twenty chains north-east from the reef there is an exposure of rock intersected by thin veins of quartz bearing N. 10° W., and still further to the north-east at a distance of about ten chains a fine large body of stone is outcropping.

On ascending the ghât and not far from the foot the direction of the foliation of the country rock was observed to be N. 40° E. and about two miles south-west of Nadakani N. 60° E.

Near the head of the ghât and about one mile from the bridge at Nadakani there is a large reef of quartz.

At one part of the road the rock broken up for metal was massive hornblende, and diorite was found at one spot (not in place), the only occurrence of a trappean rock observed during the journey.

Nanjanad.—It is not easy to indicate the areas which have been worked for gold, presumably by the natives, in the Nanjanad Valley. The quartz workings are extensive, and as they are found principally on land used for grazing, it may be supposed that they remain now very much in the same state as the miners left them. It is different with what may be called the alluvial workings in the old stream bed.

Though numerous evidences of the work done in former times are to be seen, they have been obliterated by the Burgher cultivators over an area whose limits cannot now be discovered. On my last visit the Burghers were engaged in levelling ground which had been sluiced for gold. The uneven surface was being made smooth and in course of preparation for sowing grain; and how many acres may have been thus treated cannot now be ascertained. Here in Southern India as in Australia the cultivator follows the miner; and a gold field that at one time afforded employment to thousands of persons becomes in a short time unrecognisable by its former inhabitants. The bright green crops of grain and the removal of the trees and scrub completely alter the character of the landscape and render it as unlike a gold field as any tract can well be.

It is certain that much work was done at one time by gold miners along the course of the stream which rises near the Belmont Tea Estate and flows thence through the Nanjanad Valley.

About one mile north-eastward from the Nanjanad Chuttrum there are outcrops of quartz which have been worked to some extent.

Prospecting operations have been carried on here during the last four months, but no quartz showing gold visible to the eye has been found and the results of experiments have been unsatisfactory.

Mr. Thomas Laing has washed several dishes of earth taken from the slopes of the hills in this area and several have shown gold; and quartz pounded by him and washed has in some cases given a few particles of the metal.

In testing the stone by amalgamation several samples showed no gold: others yielded minute grains, but no weighable button was obtained.

The reefs are thick—some strike nearly N. 70° W.—and all along the outcrops westward of the stream known as Buk-kanhalla, there are old workings to be seen. The quartz is ferruginous, but the proportion of undecomposed iron pyrites is usually very small. Near the veins there are seams and nests of black oxyd of manganese intersecting the country rock and coating the quartz.

Strong "leaders" are thrown off towards the north and these have generally a low dip.

Nearly one mile and-a-half west from the stream where these outcrops occur there are numerous heaps of quartz broken into very small pieces; and the excavations are large and deep. One sample of quartz from this locality

yielded at the rate of 6 dwts. 13·47 grs. per ton, and another between 5 dwts. and 6 dwts. (a portion of the amalgam was lost).

These old workings are near what is said to be a perennial stream, and the quartz could be economically mined by adits. The locality is one which might be prospected with some certainty that the results would fairly exhibit the character of the reefs of the Nanjanad Valley.

The quartz is in most places white, but there is a proportion of brassys yellow pyrites and much of the stone resembles that found at the Skull Reef near Devála.

Two dishes of earth were washed here and gold was obtained in both.

Avalanche.—After crossing the range about one mile south of the Nanjanad Chuttrum, up to which point the country rock is intersected by well-marked large veins of quartz, there is a change in the character of the strata. Numerous very thin veins of quartz, nearly everywhere following the direction of the foliation of the rocks, present themselves; and not a reef is to be seen.

At Avalanche and near Kudiakad the strike of the rocks is N. 60° E.—S. 60° W. varying but a few degrees. They are quartzose and a little magnetic iron is seen in places, but hornblende is rare. In the beds of the rivers rounded water-worn blocks were found very similar in composition to a basaltic rock, and here quartzose gneiss was got with minute foliated particles of graphite.

These were not traced to the rocks *in situ*.

In this locality also thin veins of quartz were observed running in the direction of the strike of the rocks, and there were intercalated masses of garnetiferous rock.

Though it was easy to collect specimens of pure quartz, no really persistent reef was seen; and it was soon evident that this was not a locality which would reward the prospector.

Mr. Thomas Laing made a cutting in the banks of a stream on both sides where there was a good "wash," and tested several dishes of the earth overlying the bed-rock, but no trace of gold was found; and many dishes of earth washed in other places gave the same unfavorable results. Quartz also was crushed and washed at various points and not a speck of gold was discovered.

Sispara.—Careful attention was given to every feature in travelling from Avalanche to Sispara—in the neighbourhood of Sispara—and thence down the ghât for some distance; but nothing was seen which would encourage the miner to search for gold; and though many dishes of earth were washed in the most likely places, no gold was seen anywhere.

About two miles and-a-half north-east from the mud-hut at Sispara the rock is composed of quartz and felspar in coarse grains and closely resembles a binary granite; but where a weathered surface is observed the lines of foliation shown by slightly projecting indurated veins composed mainly of quartz indicate a gneissoid structure. Again, down the ghât and elsewhere thick bands of ternary granite consisting of quartz, felspar, and black mica form the mass of the country rock; but these again are only intensely metamorphosed strata coinciding in direction with the ordinary foliated gneiss, and not true granite.

Where these bands occur the detritus is exactly like that derived from granite; and where the rock has decomposed pieces can be picked up having a small specific gravity: they consist of a skeleton of silica (quartz); the more perishable associated minerals (chiefly felspar) having become Kaolin or having dissolved out altogether.

On the edge of the plateau and in the jungle down the ghât several slab-shaped pieces of white and crystalline quartz were dug out of the soil, not resembling the quartz in the country rock; but in these pyrites and oxyd of iron were absent, and no gold was seen in them.

Several dishes of earth were washed at and near Sispara, but not a trace of gold was found.

I have not yet had opportunity to examine all the minerals and rocks collected during the journey; but there is no reason to believe that the tract lying between the southern part of the Nanjanad Valley and Sispara is likely to yield

gold in quantities sufficient to remunerate the miner either from the masses of quartz (nearly everywhere granitic) or from the soils.

It may be mentioned here that some samples of quartz collected by direction of His Grace the Governor, when His Grace visited Sispara, yielded minute particles of gold by amalgamation. The locality as pointed out to me will be shown on the map.

Machinery for treating auriferous quartz, &c.

The machinery and appliances for crushing auriferous quartz and saving gold are simple in themselves and easily managed when the principles on which they are designed are understood. Neither that portion of the work of reduction which is purely mechanical, bringing the mineral into such a state as to admit of metallurgical treatment, nor the metallurgical treatment itself is of such a character as to call for more than the knowledge which is to be gained in any large quartz-crushing establishment. A competent superintendent may not be an engineer, nor a chemist, but he should have a sufficient acquaintance with mechanics and mechanical processes, and he should be familiar at least with the chemistry of the metals and minerals with which he has to deal.

The machine for crushing quartz consists of a series of stamp-heads arranged in batteries of four or five. To each stamp-head is attached a lifter with a circular disc. A horizontal shaft, provided with wipers (so placed as to catch the discs) when put in motion causes the stamp-heads to act as so many pestles. The wipers are arranged in such a manner as to make the stamp-heads in each battery fall successively, but the order in which they fall is not the same in all mills. And each stamp-head rotates, making part of a revolution each time that the wiper catches the disc.

The stamp-head moves in an iron box or coffer having spaces covered with perforated plates for the passage of the crushed quartz. The bottom of the coffer is packed with broken quartz to the depth of three inches and on the broken stone lies the false bed of wrought iron.

In the best mills the stamp-head with its shank or lifter weighs from 6 cwt. to 8 cwt., in some the weight is as low as 2 cwt., and in others as high as 9 cwt. The height the head falls varies from 6 inches to 15 inches, and in the number of blows per minute there is a wide range; in one mill the number may be no more than 45, and in another 85.

Connected with the mill there ought to be one or more machines for breaking the blocks of quartz into small pieces. When the quartz is brought to the mill the smaller pieces are picked out and sent direct to the stampers and the blocks to the stone-breakers. A stone-breaking machine will break about eight tons of quartz per diem. As the price of labor is very low in India it might be practicable to have all the stone broken by hand, but the saving effected (if any) by employing manual labor would be very small.

A self-feeding apparatus is almost indispensable. It not only saves labor, but also ensures regularity in feeding.

The water trough is usually placed under the self-feeding hopper.

In front of the coffers are three or more troughs containing quicksilver, and below these are the tables. The tables should be evenly and securely fixed and in such a manner as to admit of the inclination being altered if necessary. They should be at least twenty feet in length. The strakes (sub-divisions of the table formed by fastening narrow strips of wood to the floor) should be about fourteen inches in breadth. In all well-planned mills there are breaks in the tables, generally at intervals of three feet, the upper edge of the lower strake being about two inches below the slightly overlapping edge of the one above. The tables should be made quite smooth, and the utmost nicety is required in setting them so that the inclination may be the same throughout, and any line at right angles to the strakes absolutely horizontal. The same care should be employed in putting on the blankets; they should lie flat and cling to the boards.

Closely-woven green baize is perhaps the best material for blanketing.

At the extreme end of the tables there is another trough containing quicksilver, and finally a waste trough through which the sand, pyrites, slime, &c., pass to settling boxes.

The boxes are cleaned out from time to time during the working day, often at intervals of a few hours.

The separation of the pyrites from the sand, &c., constituting the tailings is now generally effected by some form of buddle.

Borlase's buddle with Munday's patent scrapers is believed by many to be the best. It consists of a circular wooden trough or basin from eighteen to twenty-four feet in diameter. It is about one foot six inches in depth. The tailings consisting of crushed quartz, pyrites, &c., are made to pass along a sluice and fall into a box whence they are conveyed by pipes to the sides of the trough. The greater specific gravity of the pyrites causes the mineral to separate from the quartz sand and to remain on the floor of the buddle, while the latter being carried down the table passes away through a discharge pipe. In order to prevent the loss of the valuable material, two or three rims or stops are fixed on the floor of the basin. The pyrites are raked by knives, which, as well as the pipes conveying the material to the trough, are made to revolve round the central shaft. A machine making seven or eight revolutions per minute is recommended. The knives are raised or lowered by means of screws.*

The concave buddle has had the attention of Mechanical Engineers for some years, and several improvements have been adopted from time to time. Other ore-dressers have also undergone modifications with a view to fit them for the use of the gold miner, and some forms of percussion tables have given good results.

The pyrites, however excellent the system of concentration may be, are never entirely free from a certain proportion of quartz sand; but this is not to any serious extent objectionable when the material comes to be roasted in the furnace. Numerous forms of furnace have been devised for roasting pyrites; one kind after another has been tried and it has been found in this as in all other appliances for treating auriferous pyrites and auriferous quartz, that the simplest plan is invariably the most efficacious. An inclined reverberatory furnace on the following plan is highly approved of in Australia:—It consists of a fire-box from which the heat and products of combustion pass over a hearth into condensing chambers. The charge is supplied through a hopper and gradually drawn down over the hearth by rakes until it reaches a channel near the fire-box, whence it is drawn into a pit at the side of the furnace. Four or five small doors are provided into which the rakes are inserted. As the charge is drawn downwards to the bottom of the hearth it becomes gradually heated, more and more, and to such a degree as to decompose the sulphides. The roof of the furnace over the hearth should be arched.† In a well-constructed reverberatory (oxidating) furnace all the sulphides thrown into the bed are completely decomposed in a short time.

A dull red heat is maintained throughout, and until the sand is actually raked out into the pit there is a continous stream of heated air playing upon the pyritous minerals.

It is not necessary to describe other furnaces designed for roasting sulphides; but it may be mentioned that Hocking and Oxland's patent revolving furnace saves manual labor and presents also other advantages.

In India, however, it is advisable, and almost indispensable, that every appliance should be of such a kind as to be easily constructed and easily worked.

In using the several appliances for crushing quartz, &c., and for saving the gold, it is necessary to give attention to the character of the principal minerals and the metal as they occur in the Wynaad.

Iron-free quartz in which gold is found in some reefs near Devàla has a hardness of 7 and a specific gravity varying from 2·5 to 2·8. Where associated with limonite or other forms of sesquioxyd of iron the specific gravity of the rock is increased in a ratio with the preponderance of the accidental ingredient. The iron pyrites commonly occurring in nests and cavities in the quartz either as crystals (not seldom with gold visible when the crystals are broken) or massive has usually a hardness of 6· or 6·5, and a specific gravity varying from 4·8

* A description and a plan and section of Borlase's buddle are given in the report of the Board appointed to investigate the methods of treating pyrites in Victoria. And descriptions of other forms of buddles are contained in the "Gold Fields and Mineral Districts of Victoria."

† Report of the Board appointed to investigate the methods of treating pyrites, 1874.

to 5·2. The magnetic iron has a hardness of 5·5 to 6·5, and its specific gravity is 4·9 to 5·2. The native gold found in the quartz has a hardness of 2·5 to 3·, and the specific gravity varies according to the amount of silver or other metals with which it is alloyed, but it may be stated at from 12 to 19.

All these are to be subjected to the stamping process. The quartz is the hardest of all and the most difficult to reduce to fine grains, but its specific gravity is less than that of pyrites and very much less than that of native gold; and in dealing with it, both the pyrites and the gold are liable to be beaten into fine particles, and, unless precautions be taken, lost. In arranging the bed on which the quartz, &c., are made to fall, there is first of all the wrought-iron bottom and underneath this a layer of finely-broken quartz. A large proportion of the particles of free gold are deposited in this layer and easily recovered if water alone be used, but if quicksilver is put into the coffer, the raw pyrites beaten to powder accumulate and "sicken" and "flour" the quicksilver, and this metal, with any gold it may have taken up, is carried away. It is therefore advisable to crush the quartz in the coffers without quicksilver and to save the auriferous pyrites which pass through the gratings for subsequent treatment.

The number of perforations per square inch in the gratings should be regulated by the character of the gold. In Victoria the number of perforations per square inch is in some mills as low as 60 and in others as high as 342. It is only by observation of the results that the degree of fineness of the perforated plates can be determined. In crushing quartz from some of the reefs in the Wynaad fine gratings would be required, and even where coarse gold occurs, as in some parts of the reef at Wright's Level, at Rosedell Reef and others, it would be desirable to use fine gratings, because there is usually with the coarse grains much fine gold.

The speed at which the stamps may be driven so as to secure the greatest advantage varies with the height of the lift, but a high speed is in all cases desirable. With stamps weighing about 8 cwts. and lift of (say) 9 inches, the number of blows per minute should not be less than 75 or 80; and, fed with properly broken stone, each stamper should crush at least 2 to 2½ tons per diem of twenty-four hours as a constant average. The average quantity of quartz crushed in one mill in Victoria is, for stamps weighing 6 cwts. each, 2 tons 4 cwts. per head for twenty-four hours, and for stamps weighing 8 cwts. each, 4 tons per head per diem. In some mills in Victoria the average quantity is no more than 5 cwts. and in others as much as 3 tons 7 cwts. (on the average) per stamp head per idem are put through. The water used per head per hour should vary, depending in a great measure on the kind of material under treatment; but it would not be less, on an average, than 400 gallons. In Victoria mills the quantity used per head per hour is from 50 to 900 gallons.

The quantity of mercury put into the ripples in like manner is dependent on the amount of gold in the stone: in some mills it is as low as 4 lbs., and in others as high as 70 lbs. per stamp head. It is not difficult in practice to determine what weight can be used with the greatest advantage. The loss of mercury per stamp head per week in Victoria (which means in nearly all cases a loss of gold as well) varies from half an ounce to twenty ounces.

The blankets should be changed very often when the proportion of pyrites in the crushed material is large. The further they are removed from the ripples the less often are they changed. As a rule, the blankets next the ripples should be renewed every hour, those next every three hours, and those still lower at longer intervals. This matter must be left to the skill and experience of the Superintendent. If any of the decomposed country rock, such as is found in the Wynaad, should come to be mixed with the auriferous quartz, frequent changes of the blanketing would probably be necessary.

Instead of putting the material which accumulates on the blankets through amalgamating barrels, it would be more economical in most cases to treat it exactly as the concentrated tailings are treated, namely, in the furnace and by subsequent amalgamation. But this, like nearly everything else connected with the extraction of gold, can be judged of only when the works are in operation. When the blankets are washed it is easily seen of what the sand, &c., consist. The barrels are usually of cast iron and about 3½ feet or more in length and some-

what less than half that in diameter. The charge will weigh perhaps 1,000 lbs., and for every pound weight of material there should be added 4 ounces of quicksilver at least. The pyrites, &c., are dampened and put into the barrel, which revolves slowly making about 12 or 15 revolutions a minute. After this has gone on for a few hours, say six or eight, all depending on the character of the sand and the amount of gold it is supposed to contain, hot water is added and the operation is continued for three hours or more at a slackened speed, and finally the quicksilver is withdrawn from the barrel and the sand mixed with quicksilver and amalgam is so treated as to cause it to separate from the latter. This last process, in what manner soever it may be conducted, is often tedious, difficult and unsatisfactory.

It may be mentioned in this place that the gold got in the several parts of the mill and appliances is, as ascertained by Mr. R. H. Bland, of the Port Phillip Works at Clunes in Victoria, as follows:—

	Per cent.
Stamp beds	66·08
Mercury boxes	22·95
Blankets	10·97

The tailings are dressed up to an average of 3 ounces or 4 ounces of gold to the ton of material, and an average of about 85 per cent. of the gold as determined by assay is extracted. The cost of operating on the tailings including the buddle, roasting, grinding, loss of mercury, &c., averages about £2-14-5 per ton, or about £1 per ounce of gold got.

The tailings which are caught in the settling boxes are sent to the buddles and when the concentration is effective, about 80 per cent. or more of the practically non-auriferous quartz sand is washed away and the remaining auriferous pyrites and free gold remain for treatment.

All this seems simple enough, but there are still difficulties in the way of saving the pyrites by the buddle alone. Nearly all the highest authorities who have written on this subject of concentrating are of opinion that a classification of the sand operated on according to the size of grain should be made; but the greater number of mill-owners appear to think that the buddle is sufficient. Professor G. H. F. Ulrich and Mr. J. Cosmo, Newbery, B. Sc., than whom there are no higher authorities on this question, believe that classification will be found beneficial and will eventually be adopted. They state that they have "come to the conclusion that if the crushed pyritous material after passing the usual amalgamating appliances (quicksilver troughs, copper-plates, &c.) was, by one triangular double trough and two pyramidal boxes, classified into three sizes of grain, *viz.*, coarser sand, fine sand and slime, and the first treated by self-acting jigging machines, the other two by Borlase's buddle, it would prove a more satisfactory process for the saving of the pyrites than any at present in use."

It is unlikely that, at least for some time to come, any other appliance than the buddle will be used in Southern India; but if the mines should be successfully worked, there will no doubt be every attempt made to bring the machinery employed to a state as near perfection as possible.

The pyrites when freed as far as is practicable from quartz sand are sent to the furnace. Every care should be taken in roasting, and time in conducting this process must not be considered. The sulphur (and the arsenic), if any, must be driven off. Though in most cases the oxidization is effected rapidly—the more rapidly if a steady current of air is made to pass over the material—still it necessarily takes some time to dispel the whole of the sulphur.

It has been proved by experiments in the laboratory that partially decomposed iron pyrites causes more "flouring" of mercury and consequent loss than undecomposed pyrites,* and this should always be borne in mind when treating these auriferous sulphides. Undue haste or inattention on the part of the person in charge of the operations would certainly result in serious loss to the proprietors of the mine who would probably never ascertain the cause of the deficiency of yield of the pyrites.

* Ulrich and Newbery.

Not a few who have had experience in treating pyrites in the furnace believe that they gain an advantage by mixing the pyrites with charcoal, and certainly there is much to be said in favor of this practice. If the fires be well and steadily maintained and the construction of the furnace is good, there is no need of the addition of any combustible substance; but otherwise it is advantageous. A small proportion of quartz sand, whether present as the result of imperfect concentration or purposely introduced to prevent the agglutination of the particles of pyrites, tends to ensure a more easy, rapid and perfect oxidization; but a highly experienced Mining Manager in Australia, Mr. H. Rosales, is of opinion that, though the quartz sand in calcining prevents caking in the subsequent process of amalgamation (in a Chilian mill for example), it causes a great loss of quicksilver. The quartz sand undoubtedly has the effect described just as the iron sand often associated with auriferous quartz cuts up the mercury and amalgam and makes it impossible when experimenting to save them in the ordinary way.

It is not at present possible to say what quantity of such fuel as is found in the Wynaad would be required to calcine one ton of pyrites: it is known, however, from what is stated in this report, that many trees growing near Devála yield timber which is excellent as fuel, and it is not probable that the quantity ordinarily used in Australia, *viz.*, one ton of wood for every ton of pyrites, would be exceeded. With a good furnace, and careful feeding of the fires, the amount of fuel might be probably even less than is here named.

For the purpose of amalgamation, the next process to which the roasted pyrites are subjected, Wheeler's pans are commonly used; but many managers prefer the Chilian mill; and the arrastra (inferior as it is) is still found in several well-conducted works. In amalgamating with the Wheeler's pans a charge weighing about 5 cwt. is put into each pan and quicksilver is added according to the judgment of the operator. The quantity of quicksilver varies greatly; one will use as much as 12 lbs. of the metal to 1 cwt. pyrites, and another less than 4 lbs.

The great importance of breaking up the quicksilver, of mixing it thoroughly with the pyrites, and thus bringing it into contact with the fine gold is well understood; but when this is done effectually there is the greater difficulty in recovering the quicksilver and amalgam. A very small quantity of sodium amalgam added to the material prevents "flouring," but the utmost care is needed in using this aid to amalgamation. A solution of soda or any alkaline solution is beneficial. It is at this stage by mechanical action that the flouring is caused, as any one can easily prove by attempting amalgamation in the presence of substances that cut up the quicksilver.

The Chilian mill is greatly in favor in many large and long-established works; and a summary of the evidence of Mr. H. Rosales respecting it cannot but be of interest to gold miners.* He says—

"In amalgamating, charges the mill (a small one 12-inch faced roller) at starting with 110 lbs. of mercury, then adds 66 lbs. of damp calcined ore, works dry for ten minutes, breaking up the mercury: works ten minutes more in a thick pasty state; adds clay-pipe full of mercury containing 2½ per cent. sodium amalgam, and works again ten minutes; then flushes off for ten minutes, runs off water and fine sand, leaving the mercury and heavy sand in bottom of pan; adds 66 lbs. more of roasted pyrites, and repeats the process; every week cleans out pan, and squeezes the quicksilver through chamois leather. To secure thorough amalgamation, the mercury must be floured through the mass, and a loss to a certain extent put up with. If the mercury be left in mass at the bottom of the pan, and the roasted material in the form of slime very little loss of mercury occurs, but a very great loss in gold. Adopts the following method to collect the amalgam (broken up mercury):—(1) a large force dolly to dilute the slime; (2) two of Rittenger's Small-basin Tyrolese mills; (3) two small force dollies; (4) copper plates, with blanket strips; after every flushing off the floured mercury collected on the plates is rubbed off with a few drops of quicksilver containing 2½ per cent. of sodium amalgam; (5) blankets and large dolly. Tyrolese mills can be advantageously applied to save amalgam and broken up mercury. The loss of mercury has averaged about 1¾ lbs. to 2 lbs. per ton of calcined ore."

A loss of mercury equal to 2 lbs. per ton of calcined ore may or may not in all cases represent a large loss of gold. Assuming that the average yield of

* Report of the Board appointed to investigate the methods of treating Pyrites, 1874.

pyrites is 2 oz. 13 dwt. per ton, the loss of gold would be equal to 10 grains for every ton of pyrites treated, or, adding the value of the mercury, a sum of nearly 10 shillings per ton which represents a loss of about 5 per cent. This cannot but be regarded as unsatisfactory; but as there are improvements effected nearly every day in the methods of treating pyrites, it may be assumed that the loss in this operation will soon almost disappear. When we compare the above results with those which were regarded as excellent some 15 years ago, we may surely gather hope and confidence as to the future. The loss of 10 shillings per ton of pyrites treated may be regarded as the greatest that can arise from the waste of quicksilver. The average loss is probably less than 5 shillings per ton.

The Board appointed in Victoria to report on the several methods of treating pyrites give the following table showing the number of tons of quartz crushed by certain Companies in 1873, the number of tons of pyrites saved, the yield of gold from the quartz and the pyrites respectively, and the cost of treating the pyrites:—

Name of Company.	Locality.	Number of Tons of Quartz crushed.	Number of Tons of Pyrites saved from the Quartz.	Yield of Gold from the Quartz alone.	Yield of Gold from the Pyrites alone.	Cost per Ton of treating the Pyrites, including Concentration.	Information supplied by
				oz. dwt. grs.	oz. dwt. grs.	£ s. d.	
Llanberris Quartz Mining Company, Registered. (a)	Ballarat ..	23,020 for the Company, 5,959 for the public.	143	2,003 13 14	151 3 0	3 0 0	J. Thomas, General Manager.
The Hope Mining Company, Registered. (b)	Morning Star Hill, Wood's Point.	3,025	About 56	2,104 1 18	35 8 0 from 21 tons 5 cwt. (c)	3 10 0(d)	J. Bailey, Superintendent.
Adventure Company.	Taradale ...	...	...	1 to 2 oz. per ton	6 to 8¾ oz. per ton.	...	E. L. Kitchingman.
Walhalla Gold Mining Company, Registered.	Stringer's Creek.	8,102	7,242 tons of quartz yielded 2½ per cent. of pyrites	11,504 12 0	341 12 0 from the 2½ per cent. of pyrites saved from the 7,242 tons of quartz.	£4 to £5	H. Rosales Manager.
Port Philip and Colonial Gold Mining Company.	Clunes ...	820,859(e)	3,609	338,871 19 4	13,623 11 12	3 6 2	R. H. Bland, Manager.
Caledonian Quartz Company's Machine.	Maldon ...	2,597	214	1,367 19 0	321 5 0	1 6 0	R. D. Oswald.

(a) Cannot give the return of gold from the public crushing. The method of treatment adopted was by the use of the buddle, Wheeler's pans and reverberatory furnace.

(b) Parcels of pyrites treated for the public from the Morning Star and other reefs in the district have yielded from 2½ oz. to 7½ oz. to the ton.

(c) A poor sample; the balance saved the remains in stack awaiting treatment. A lot of 89 tons 7½ cwt. previously treated yielded 259 oz. 3 dwts. of gold or an average of about 3 oz. 6 dwts. per ton.

(d) The cost could be reduced at least £1 per ton by lengthening our furnace and adding a second Chilian mill to our plant, which would enable us to reduce double the quantity at a very slight increase to the cost now incurred for labor, &c.

(e) Crushed between June 1857 and October 1864.

The table shows that the quantity of pyrites saved was generally in a small proportion to the number of tons of quartz crushed; but at the Caledonian Quartz Company's Works the proportion of pyrites recovered was 8·2 per cent.

It has been stated already that to crush raw pyritous quartz with quicksilver in the coffers is certain to result in loss, both of quicksilver and gold, and if mercury is not used in the coffers the ordinary copper plates may be dispensed with. Copper plates are considered almost as necessary as ripple boxes by many managers of mills, but experiments have shown that in most cases they cause a loss of amalgam.

In the Wynaad, in the many futile attempts made to treat the auriferous stone, it was the practice to roast the quartz before sending it to the mill. Where the proportion of gold in the stone is large, and if sulphides are absent, it is not injudicious to calcine the quartz previous to crushing; the quartz is made friable, and a greater quantity can be crushed per day—but if sulphides are present calcining is injurious. The effect of calcining when pyrites are

present is to cause a glazing of the particles of gold in such a way as to make amalgamation with mercury impossible. The pyritous material can never be thoroughly oxidized in a kiln; a lower sulphide is formed which coats the particles of gold. The "slags" seen at the works in the Wynaad when examined under a lens show why the yields were so far below what might have been anticipated from the appearance of the free gold in the quartz before it was sent to the stampers.

The price of unskilled labor in Southern India is low, and it might be advisable in working some reefs, to have the heaps of stone when broken picked and all the non-pyritous material sent to a kiln to be roasted if by assay such material showed a yield sufficient to make the treatment of it profitable.

It is now known that gold in the Wynaad is usually most plentiful in the parts of the reefs which contain pyrites, and therefore the methods of extracting gold, commonly adopted in Australia, are most likely to give good results.

It has not been thought desirable at this stage to give minute descriptions of all the various chemical processes for treating pyrites which have from time to time attracted attention. Professor E. J. Chapman, of University College, Toronto, has great confidence in the method employed by him. The buddled ore is mixed with a tenth of its weight of nitrate of soda, and the mixture passed through an iron cylinder or gas retort fixed at a slight inclination and heated towards its centre to moderate redness, when the sulphur and arsenic become in part rapidly eliminated and in part absorbed chemically by the alkali of the nitrate. The ore is then leached in water; the soluble compounds rapidly dissolve out leaving the bulk of the ore in the form of a dull earthy residuum. This is passed a second time, somewhat more slowly, through the heated cylinder, when practically all the gold contained in it is set free. The gold may be extracted by amalgamation or by chlorine.

At my request Mr. J. Cosmo Newbery reported on this method and the following is an extract from his report:—

"The treatment with nitrate of soda is one which I do not think applicable in this country (Victoria); it will probably give an increased yield of gold, but the cost of this extra yield will be more than its value. By the present method of treatment careful concentration of the sand, roasting, and amalgamation, about eighty per cent. of the gold in the pyrites is obtained. If we say the pyrites contains two ounces of gold per ton this would give a loss at present of eight pennyweights of gold, worth 32 shillings (taking gold at £4 per ounce). Now the amount of nitrate recommended is one-tenth of the weight of the ore to be roasted (2 cwt. per ton), worth in this country 24 shillings per cwt., so that without including extra labor, fuel, &c., the 32 shillings' worth of gold would require 48 shillings' worth of nitrate of soda. This is supposing the whole of the 20 per cent. now lost were to be recovered by the use of this salt, a result hardly to be looked for. This loss of 16 shillings per ton would have to be recovered from the arsenical pigments, which are at present of little or no value here. Tons of arsenic are taken from the flues of our pyrites furnaces and buried or thrown away as there is no market for it."

When at Blackwood, in Victoria, I had an opportunity of seeing the apparatus invented by Mr. A. Robertson as adapted to the chlorination process and of listening to his explanations. Whether or not his system has been brought successfully into practice I cannot say, but the matter is in the hands of an energetic and able man, and if any one will make the process applicable to the extraction of gold from pyrites, Mr. Robertson is in a fair way to do it.

All these processes have a certain amount of interest for persons intending to embark their capital in gold mining in the Wynaad. At the same time it is clear that under existing circumstances the simple and easily managed methods, now in favor in the largest reduction establishments in Australia and California, are most likely to prove remunerative.

Appendix C shows the results of the process of treating pyrites at the establishment founded by F. Claudet and J. A. Phillips at Widness, near Liverpool. Their method deserves consideration, if only because of the prospect afforded of some of the sulphides here becoming articles of export.

The prime-mover best adapted to give motion to the stampers and stone-breakers is undoubtedly a steam engine. It is easily managed, and is constant in its duty, but to work it, as compared with some other prime-movers, is costly. In the Wynaad there are numerous perennial streams (varying, it is true, during the seasons in their volume of water), which in many places might be used

either for overshot-wheels, breast-wheels or turbines. And water in this district can be easily and cheaply conserved.

On the edges of the ghâts a sufficient fall can be found everywhere; and whatever the form of water-engine power to move even one hundred head of stamps can be obtained at no great cost.

The situation of the reef and the surrounding circumstances would serve to determine whether or not it would be more economical to employ steam or water, but it may safely be asserted that a complete plant, consisting of ten stamp-heads with engine, stone-breaking machine, buddle, saw, and frame, necessary buildings, reverberatory furnace, and all other works could be erected for £5,000.

Allowing, then, 10 per cent. on the capital, and providing also for a competent mining manager and two European miners (sufficient, if success should result, for the efficient management of one hundred stamps and the mining operations which would then be necessary), and providing also for stores, &c., and contingencies at the rate of 25 per cent. on the whole, the annual returns would be, if the quartz yielded gold at the rate of 2 dwts. per ton, nearly equal to the expenditure; if at the rate of 3 dwts., £690 per annum, and if at the rate of 5 dwts., £3,570 per annum.

This estimate may be put in another way: some eleven years ago it was ascertained that in one mine in Victoria, Australia, the costs of raising and treating quartz were as follow:—

	£	s.	d.
Getting quartz, at 3s. 10½d. per ton, say	0	4	0
Cartage per ton	0	1	6
Crushing, including wear and tear, &c.	0	3	9
Contingencies	0	0	3
	0	9	6
A yield of 5 dwts. per ton, say, at 3s. 6d. per dwt.	0	17	6
Leaving a clear profit per ton of	0	8	0

The prices actually paid for similar work by the Alpha Gold Mining Company, as stated in a return furnished by the Managing Director, were as follow:—

	£	s.	d.
Raising quartz, Rs. 2 per ton	0	4	0
Carriage, Rs. 1-8-0 per ton	0	3	0
Crushing, Rs. 1-13-0 per ton	0	3	7
	0	10	7
Add contingencies as above	0	0	3
	0	10	10
A yield of 5 dwts. per ton, at 3s. 6d. per dwt.	0	17	6
Leaving a clear profit per ton of	0	6	8

Why the Alpha Company failed to derive fair profits from their operations is told in another place in this report.

It is scarcely necessary to state that if, instead of ten stamp-heads, fifty or one hundred were erected, the profits would be in a largely increased proportion.

The question of the introduction of Chinese labor for the purpose of working the gold mines of the Wynaad is one which I am not competent to discuss, as I have not a sufficient knowledge of India or of the several peoples inhabiting it.

In Australia the Chinese miners are exceedingly industrious and skilful; and they are successful in working the shallow auriferous deposits, following the European miners and getting gold under conditions which would not be accepted by even the poorest "hatter."

The Chinamen are employed in the alluvial mines in Victoria in all the mining districts, and their wages vary from fifteen shillings to thirty-six shillings per week. They labor often as long as nine or ten hours per diem, and neither cold nor heat nor wet seems to affect them injuriously.

They are easily managed by Europeans, but they might not behave well in the midst of a mixed population like that of the Wynaad.

Results of the treatment of auriferous quartz in Victoria, Australia.

In considering in what manner the quartz veins of the Wynaad and those in Southern India generally may be mined most advantageously, and in what manner the auriferous quartz should be treated, one turns naturally for information to the records relating to the large operations in Australia where experience gained during the past twenty years, appliances perfected by engineers ever on the watch for improvements, and methods of treatment suggested by the experiments of chemists in the laboratory, leave but little to be desired as regards the economical extraction on a large scale of gold from its matrix.

From what has been already stated, it is clear that in various parts of Southern India,—and certainly in the Wynaad,—there are reefs which ought to give profitable returns to the capitalist, if the same skill in mining and the same appliances for extracting gold were brought to bear on the operations as are at this moment indispensable to success in the largest gold-producing countries in the world.

Now that the old theories respecting the modes of occurrence of gold are no longer accepted even by the ignorant,—now that it has been proved that quartz reefs are productive at greater depths than any to which the miner can penetrate by vertical shafts, and that in the latter rich veins have been cut more than 2,000 feet from the surface and quite 1,300 feet below the level of the sea,—the miner is encouraged to undertake works which a few years ago would have been regarded as reckless enterprises. In one mine in Victoria 11,500 tons of quartz, obtained at depths varying from 430 to 1,060 feet from the surface, yielded from 1 oz. 3 dwts. to 5 oz. 14 dwts. per ton; and elsewhere in the same colony the yields of stone got at levels as low as 500 and 1,000 feet from the surface have given at the rate of 1 oz. 14 dwts. to 2 oz. per ton.*

The mining records relating to this part of Australia afford instructive lessons to all who are interested in gold-mining in any country. They show that the average yield of 13,402,915 tons of quartz crushed and treated in Victorian mills has been 11 dwts. 6·30 grs. per ton; and that during the year 1876, 1,011,808 tons 4 cwt. gave an average of 10 dwts. 13·48 grs. per ton. It is a noteworthy fact, in connection with these returns, that the greatest quantity of gold is not obtained from the veins which yield the largest amount of gold per ton. For instance, in the last case cited the quantities crushed in the three most important quartz-mining areas were 315,407 tons 6 cwt. yielding an average of 6 dwts. 14·46 grs., 356,927 tons 10 cwt. giving at the rate of 11 dwts. 22·86, and 111,716 tons 10 cwt. with an average of 7 dwts. 14·45; on the other hand, where the yields per ton were 16 dwts. 22·47 grs. and 1 oz. 3 dwts. 12·58, respectively, the quantities of stone crushed were 88,729 tons and 40,784 tons. In some districts of Victoria parcels of quartz treated in 1874, 1875, and 1876, yielded as follows:—

Tons crushed.	Average yield of gold per ton. oz.	dwts.	grs.
1874.			
104,256	0	5	14·31
14,810	0	3	4·47
91,427	0	6	7·86
8,980	0	3	21·82
44,921	0	6	20·67
1875.			
97,830	0	5	18·27
18,667	0	2	22·93
9,805	0	3	19·89
9,814	0	6	22·99
26,524	0	5	11·81
39,553	0	5	13·63
16,112	0	6	22·47
1876.			
116,770	0	5	2·54
112,232	0	6	8·78
10,000	0	3	16·68
14,206	0	3	10·97
23,507	0	4	19·89
46,350	0	5	3·96

* *Mineral Statistics of Victoria.*

During the three years 1874-1876, 880,641 tons of quartz were crushed which yielded an average of only 5 dwts. 12·78 grs. per ton.

Where the reefs are thick or where the "leaders" are numerous and the facilities for mining are great, the returns, even when the yield per ton is very small, are far more profitable than those from veins in hard rock, however rich they may be. The Black Hill Company at Ballarat crushed 283,550 tons of quartz which gave an average of only 2 dwts. 23 grs. per ton; yet the dividends paid amounted to £23,900; the machinery cost £10,030; and the Company paid £24,235 for "claims" (*i.e.*, lands on which to mine.)

Numerous similar cases could be mentioned where the operations have been profitable, and yet the average yields per ton very small, namely, 2 dwts. 13·4 grs., 3 dwts. 6·01 grs., 3 dwts. 7·89 grs., and 3 dwts. 18·53 grs.

One remarkable case, which however cannot but be regarded as exceptional, is that of the Independent Company, Black Hill, Ballarat. They obtained the quartz they crushed with great facility, working in an open cutting, and the yields, though very small, were remunerative. "During the early part of 1863 the average yield was 3 dwts. 12 grs. per ton; from October 1863 to May 1864, 7,453 tons gave 910 oz. 0 dwt. 12 grs. of gold equal to 2 dwts. 10·6 grs. per ton; and 24,447 tons taken at different dates between May 1864 and December 1865 from the cutting gave 2,043 oz. 10 dwts. 2 grs. equal to 1 dwt. 16·12 grs. per ton."*

During a period of eight years the records show also that in the part of Australia above referred to 40,002 tons of pyrites and pyritous quartz were operated on by certain mining companies, and that the average yield per ton was 2 oz. 13 dwts. 7·81 grs.

In these operations all the bye-products were lost,—the sulphur and all the other constituents of the pyrites,—but with such aids as the chemist has given many of these might be saved and turned to profit.

From 1864 to 1875, inclusive, 1,728,959 tons 7 cwt. of "quartz, tailings, &c.," were crushed in Victoria and yielded 306,831 oz. 10 dwts. 23 grs. of gold, being an average of 3 dwts. 13·18 grs. per ton.

In other parts of this report the yields of gold per ton of quartz taken from several reefs in South-East Wynaad are given, some the results of experiments made by Mr. W. King, the Deputy Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, and others by Mr. Lindon and the writer; and the proportion of gold per ton is such as to justify the commencement of mining operations on a scale which would fairly test the character of the veins. If well conducted and successful, such operations would lead ultimately to the thorough development of the gold mines of Southern India. It is satisfactory to be able to add that specimens of the quartz sent to Victoria by the writer have been analysed by Mr. J. Cosmo Newbery, B. Sc., the Superintendent of the Laboratory in Melbourne, and the results, as recorded in Appendix E, more than confirm the conclusions arrived at by those who have investigated the reefs near Devála.

It is obvious that in this part of the world no such "prospecting" as that which has resulted in the discovery of rich reefs in Australia and California can be expected, even if the gold mines were proved to be richer than those of the countries named. The people generally have occupations which they would be loath to leave for what might be an uncertainty; and it is more than doubtful if their means,—their ability to maintain themselves for such periods as they would have to do unproductive work,—would permit of their following gold mining as a pursuit in the same manner as it was followed a quarter of a century ago in Australia and America. Hence, it will happen that discoveries of rich veins here will probably be relatively few as compared with the number of the reefs and made only at long intervals. The excavations and pits of the native miners,—works prosecuted in times past and now nearly everywhere abandoned,—are, however, often sure guides to the reefs in which gold occurs. It may be truly said that the veins now known to be highly auriferous have been discovered by tracing the old workings on or to the outcrops.

The facilities for mining these auriferous reefs, as already stated, are very great; the reefs in most places appear at the surface either on the summits or

on the slopes of the ranges; and the contours of the hills are such as to admit of horizontal shafts being driven so as to intersect the reefs. All the costs of winding, pumping water, and the maintenance of machinery with the expenses of fuel and management attendant thereon are thus avoided. The difference in the price per ton of getting quartz under such favorable circumstances as those described and in other places where vertical shafts are required to work the veins is very great. In the Beechworth District (Victoria) there is one gold field where the formation of the country admits of the quartz being mined by horizontal shafts, and the average cost there of raising quartz and delivering it at the machine is 2*s.* 2*d.* per ton, whereas in other places, where vertical shafts are sunk, the cost per ton varies from 12*s.* 10*d.* to 27*s.* 4*d.* The cost of breaking out quartz in mines worked from vertical shafts, and under the most skilful management, may be set down at from 4*s.* to 9*s.* per ton; and including the cost of machinery, dead-work, and delivery at the reduction works a total cost of at least 12*s.* per ton. The prices charged for crushing and treating quartz, too, are different in different districts. In some they are as low as 2*s.* 2*d.* per ton, and in others as high as 14*s.* and 20*s.* per ton. Where water-power can be employed for giving motion to the crushing machinery, the cost of reduction is usually very low as compared with that where steam is used, the proportion being for Victoria according to circumstances and position as 1 to 4 and in California as 1 to 2 nearly.

The wages paid to miners and others in Victoria, even where profitable results are obtained from quartz giving only a very small proportion of gold per ton, are high. Miners are paid from 38*s.* to 48*s.* per week, laborers working on the surface from 30*s.* to 45*s.*, and engine-drivers and others, from 42*s.* to 70*s.* All the materials used are also costly; for instance, props are £12 per 1,000, laths 24*s.* per 100, logs 1*s.* 10*d.* per cubic foot, sawn timber 6*s.* per 100 feet, and firewood 25*s.* per cord. The prices paid for timber continue to increase, as the forests in the vicinity of the mines are now in most cases denuded, and fuel, &c., have to be brought from great distances; but in spite of all these difficulties, a severe but a wise economy in all departments connected with the mines and the reduction works enables the Companies to pay good dividends to the shareholders.

What may properly be described as economical quartz-mining has been known and practised but for a very few years. When attention was first given to the auriferous reefs in Australia, the method of treatment was similar to that now, and in times long past, pursued by the natives of Southern India. The stone was broken out of the reef, and the "specimens" with gold visible to the eye were pounded by hand and the gold washed out.* Subsequently, the "Dolly," a log of wood shod with iron and suspended from a sapling over a stump, was in use as a crusher, and finally stampers moved by water or steam were introduced, and quicksilver for amalgamation employed. Very slowly improved processes were adopted, and important discoveries were made, but it was not until the miners had been at work for some sixteen years that a proper system of treatment was generally adopted. In the early days of quartz-mining in Australia, as much as £8 and £10 per ton were paid for crushing, and the tailings consisting of auriferous pyrites, quartz, sand, &c., were thrown aside and formed large heaps near each crushing plant. Years afterwards, when the value of the pyrites came to be known, the heaps of "tailings" were sold to and re-washed by Chinamen again and again. The pyrites were slowly decomposed by exposure to the atmosphere and the gold set free, and some profit accrued at each washing. When, however, the tailings were collected in settling boxes and sent to the buddles, the pyrites concentrated, roasted in a suitable furnace, and subsequently ground with mercury, a large amount of gold was obtained. So excellent is the process now commonly adopted, that at least 86 per cent. of the gold contained in the material (as determined by assay) is extracted.

* At Ballarat, even as late as the year 1872, many small co-operative parties of miners were making a living on some of the reefs by picking out the best stone and crushing it with hammers and getting the gold by "washing off" with a cradle and tin dish. So inefficient was this method of treatment, that a parcel of 100 tons of tailings cast aside and subsequently sold for £5 yielded, when treated in the battery, a profit of over £100.—*Victorian Exhibition* 1872 (*Mining and Mineral Statistics*).

The Wynaad Prospecting Company state that they were able to break out quartz and deliver it at the kiln for Rs. 1-3-2 per ton, and now that nitro-glycerine compounds for blasting have been greatly improved and made as safe as it is perhaps possible to make them, there is no reason why, in quarrying the large bodies of quartz that appear at the surface in so many places in the Wynaad, the cost per ton should much exceed that paid by the Public Works Department for quarrying hard country rock. From information afforded by the Executive Engineer, Nílgiris, it appears that a native laborer, working eight hours per diem, can, in ordinary cases, quarry about 1½ cubic yard of solid rock per diem, and his pay is six annas per diem, that is to say, the cost of quarrying is four annas per cubic yard. The same authority gives the price of excavating earth by native labor at two annas per cubic yard. By making adits or sinking shafts and using dynamite, rock can be quarried, it is said, in reports lately received, at the rate of nearly 140 tons for every pound weight of lithofracteur exploded.

The consideration of these facts leads to the conclusion that, while it is possible quartz-mining, with such rude machinery and crude treatment as were common some twelve or fifteen years ago, might have yielded profits in some places in Southern India, the reefs generally could not have been worked remuneratively.

But the conditions are now changed, and it is beyond doubt that the old gold mines of Western and Southern Asia, and Eastern and Southern Europe, will sooner or later be re-opened by Europeans, who will provide themselves with all those appliances which have been brought almost to perfection by mining managers in Australia and California.

Assays of gold.

The gold obtained in the Wynaad is unequal in fineness, that from the soils being of the best quality. It has been observed in other countries that the finer the particles of the gold procured from alluvial deposits, the higher is the quality.

The following figures are taken from a report furnished to the Government on the 13th January 1832 by the Mint Committee, of assays of gold made by the Mint Master's Assayer:—

Coopal Mines	Gold	99·22
	Silver	·78
		100·

	Rs.	A.	P.
Value of an ounce of gold of this fineness	43	4	8

Nilambur Rajah's Mines	Gold	94·53
	Silver	5·47
		100·

	Rs.	A.	P.
Value of an ounce of gold of this fineness.	41	4	0

Devala Mines	Gold	90·88
	Silver	8·86
	Copper	·26
		100·

	Rs.	A.	P.
Value of an ounce of gold of this fineness	39	10	6

The Assay Master made a further report on seven samples of gold on the 10th February 1832, showing the following results:—

Nilambur Mines	Gold	94·53
	Alloy	5·47
		100·

Rs A. P

Exactly similar results were obtained from another sample of the gold of the Nilambur Mines :—

Nilambur Mines	Gold	96·09
	Alloy	3·91
		100·
		Rs. A. P.
Value of an ounce of gold of this fineness.		41 13 8
Coopal Mines	Gold	98·96
	Alloy	1·04
		100·
		Rs. A. P.
Value of an ounce of gold of this fineness		43 2 10
Coopal Mines	Gold	99·22
	Alloy	·78
		100·
		Rs. A. P.
Value of an ounce of gold of this fineness		43 4 2
Coopal Mines	Gold	98·96
	Alloy	1·04
		100·
		Rs. A. P.
Value of an ounce of gold of this fineness		43 2 10
Carcatode Mines	Gold	99·22
	Alloy	·78
		100·
		Rs. A. P.
Value of an ounce of gold of this fineness		43 4 7

Mr. King, under date 11th March 1875, reported that two samples of gold obtained from ordinary washings of surface soil were assayed at Calcutta with the following results :—

Number 1	Gold	93·00
	Silver	7·00
		100·
Number 2	Gold	90·90
	Silver	8·67
		99·57

Three samples of reef gold collected by Mr. King were examined in the laboratory of the Geological Survey of India, and the proportions of gold and silver were for each as follow :—

No. 1	Gold	67·07
	Silver	32·93
		100·
No. 2	Gold	82·69
	Silver	11·32
		94·01
No. 3	Gold	86·86
	Silver	10·96
		97·82

Nos. 1 and 3 of the above were assays of reef gold got from different parts of reefs; No. 2 was from one part of a reef close to the outcrop.

In another report it is stated that the percentage of pure gold in a sample of metal obtained by washing the earth was 97·5, and from a sample of matrix gold 92·875.

Mr. J. W. Minchin sent some gold to Mr. H. B. Medlicott, the Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, in 1875, which was supposed to be stream gold (it was really reef gold), and it was found to consist of gold 84·7 and silver 15·3.

The same gentleman also sent a sample of auriferous quartz got near Devála to Johnson and Sons, Assayers to the Bank of England and Her Majesty's Mint; and they gave a certificate to the following effect:—

		Grains Troy.
Assay of 5 lbs. of auriferous quartz	Fine gold	19½
	Silver	5⅚
The proportions of the above being	Gold	79·13
	Silver	20·87
		100·00

Mr. King, having had assays made of gold from six reefs, gives the average for Wynaad gold as follows:—

Gold	86·86
Silver	10·96
Dross	2·18
	100·00

Mr. J. Cosmo Newbery, B.Sc., Superintendent of the Technological Museums and Laboratory in Melbourne, has examined some samples of quartz forwarded by me from the Wynaad, and from auriferous pyrites and quartz taken out of the Skull Reef he found the yield per ton as follows:—

		oz.	dwts.
Gold		49	10
Silver		37	6
The proportions being	Gold	57·02	
	Silver	42·97	
		99·99	

In Victoria the fineness of the gold obtained from the alluvial workings varies considerably in the different districts, but "the fineness is pretty constant for each field and will seldom deviate from the average mark more than a few eighths of a carat grain."

At the Wool-shed near Beechworth and at Ballarat, Maryborough, and McIvor, Victoria, the fineness recorded is as high as 23 carats 2⅞ carat grains, and in Gippsland as low as 20 carats 3⅜ carat grains.

Amalgam gold from the Mariner's Reef, Maryborough, Victoria, marks 23 carats 2⅞ carat grains and 23 carats 3⅜ carat grains. It is the highest known matrix gold.

Gold got from the reefs on the Goulburn river, Victoria, varies in fineness from 17 carats 0⅛ carat grains, and 17 carats 2⅛ carat grains to 23 carats 1⅝ carat grains.

The gold obtained from the quartz veins by crushing and amalgamation is higher or lower in quality according as the quartz is treated, and the differences in samples from the same reef are frequently very great though the gold in its native state may be pretty uniform in character.

The proportion of pure gold in samples of native gold found in various parts of the world is given here for comparison with the above results. The figures are extracted from a table in *Dana's System of Mineralogy* :—

	Gold.	Silver.
Wicklow Company, Ireland.	92·32	6·17
Transylvania, Vöröspatak	60·49	38·74
Katharinenburg	95·81	3·58
Do.	70·86	28·30
Czar Nikolajeosk (Miask)	92·47	7·27
Boruschka (N. Tagilsk)	94·41	5·23
Beresof	91·88	8·03
Petropavlooski	86·81	13·19
Siränooski, Altai	60·98	38·38
Schlangenberg, Altai	64·00	36·00
Malacca	90·89	8·98
Siam, Pachim	88·57	6·45
Africa, Senegal	94·00	5·85
Do. do.	84·50	15·30
Brazil	94·00	5·85
Bolivia, Ancota	94·73	5·23
Do. Tipuani	91·96	7·47
North Grenada, Bogota	92·00	8·00
Do. Marmato	73·45	26·48
Do. Santa Rosa.	64·93	35·07
Peru, Carabaya	97·46	2·54
Do. Yungas	78·69	21·31
Nova Scotia, Tangier	98·13	1·76
California	96·42	3·58
Do.	75·86	20·67
Canada, Chaudiere	89·24	10·76
Australia	99·28	0·44
Do. Omeo	85·23	14·77
Tasmania	92·77	7·23
Do. Fingal	90·89	8·02

"The average proportion of gold," says Dana, "in the native gold of California, as derived from assays of several hundred millions of dollars' worth is 880 thousandths, while the range is mostly between 870 and 890. The range in the metal of Australia is mostly between 900 and 960 with an average of 925."

Gold is found associated with rhodium and with palladium and silver. There is an argentiferous telluret of gold, a plumbo argentiferous telluret of gold and a sulpho-plumbiferous telluret of gold, "the color of which is a deep lead grey, very brilliant, crystallizing in slightly elongated hexahedral tables. Its fracture is lamellar; it is soft and stains slightly. Its composition is as follows :—

Gold	9·0
Silver	0·5
Lead	54·0
Copper	1·3
Tellurium	32·2
Sulphur	3·0
	100·0"*

Gold is found in association with ores and metals in various proportions; and such ores and metals, many of them now rare, may perhaps hereafter be found in quantities in some places, and become remunerative to the miner.

Methods of testing auriferous quartz and auriferous pyrites.

Only by a careful chemical analysis can the proportion of gold in any given quantity of quartz, pyrites, or other mineral be ascertained; but for all practical purposes assays by amalgamation are sufficient. The methods pursued in treating quartz taken from the reefs in the Wynaad have been as follow :—

When a reef was tested in sections, the stone from each section was taken out in far larger quantities than were required for testing; each heap of quartz was broken into small pieces, and the whole was well mixed, and from the heap so mixed the portion to be treated was taken. The stone was broken still smaller

* *Manual of Practical Assaying* by John Mitchell, F.C.S.

and weighed; and it was then ground very fine on a suitable stone, another stone being used as a muller. The finely pulverised stone was put into a clean iron pan and roasted until fumes were no longer given off, until it was certain that it was in a fit state for amalgamation. If after roasting the pulverised material seemed to require it, it was again ground on the stone. The heat at all times was so regulated as to prevent the possibility of "glazing."

The roasted stone was put into an enamelled dish, and a proper proportion of quicksilver was added.

The whole was then thoroughly rubbed by hand, at first dry; subsequently a little cold or hot water was poured in until a paste was formed; more water was added, the stuff being thoroughly rubbed all the time, and finally the amalgam or (if there was no gold) the quicksilver was washed off, the utmost care being taken to prevent the loss of any quicksilver. The water and sludge from the enamelled dish were poured into other vessels, and these were most carefully examined subsequently, and if there was doubt,—and sometimes when there was no doubt as to the results, the sludge-sand, &c., in these were treated again,—the amalgam or quicksilver was most often placed under the flame of the blowpipe, but at other times nitric acid was used and the gold (if any and of sufficient quantity) was weighed.

The results were calculated in the ordinary way.

It happened occasionally that the roasting was not sufficiently protracted or that all the material subjected to the roasting was not ground as fine as it ought to have been, and then it became necessary to subject it to further roasting or to use acids to decompose the sulphides. In all cases the utmost care was taken to preserve the conditions necessary for effective amalgamation.

The quartz collected in various localities was treated in the same manner as that taken from sections of the reefs.

In order the better to illustrate the value of this system of testing quartz, I took a quantity of sludge and sand from which the gold had been extracted, and which had been saved in pans, and into this I put half a grain of very fine gold. The gold was well mixed with the sludge, &c.,—quicksilver was then added and the operation of amalgamating performed in the ordinary manner. The amalgam was treated also in the ordinary manner, and the gold recovered weighed ·4786 grains nearly, showing that the loss was 4·28 per cent. The loss may be partly accounted for by the mere handling of the fine gold in a very damp atmosphere, *i. e.*, weighing it, transferring it to the dish of sludge, &c., and reweighing it. This system however is, when very carefully managed, so certain that if the actual assay produce of a parcel of quartz was at the rate of one ounce per ton, the gold got by amalgamation would weigh 19 dwts. 3·5 grains. It will be observed that the result in every case must necessarily be slightly in defect, never in excess. Messrs. Johnson and Matthey, the well-known Analytical Chemists, in a report to the Directors of the Port Phillip and Colonial Gold Mining Company, make the following statement:—

"We finally had recourse to amalgamation and were surprised at the ready results so obtained (having been led to suppose that the mineral—pyrites—was unworkable under that process) * * * * * * The results recorded by the Analysts are highly interesting:—

	oz.
The pyrites (raw) gave by 'assay'	11·425
Obtained by amalgamation	10·400

"The pyrites exposed to the decomposing influence of the atmosphere from 15 to 20 days being laid out in a thin layer and occasionally stirred:—

	oz.
Assay	11·425
Obtained by amalgamation	10·850

"The pyrites calcined in an ordinary calcining furnace slowly and at a low temperature:—

	oz.
Assay	11·400
Obtained by amalgamation	11·275"

The loss by the amalgamating process was in the first experiment 8·97 per cent., in the second 5·04 per cent., and in the third 1·1 per cent.

Timber and timber trees in the Wynaad.

It is all-important to the gold miner that he should be able to procure a supply of good timber in the near neighbourhood of his operations. Even where the yield of gold is high, whether from alluvial deposits or quartz veins, this matter is of so much consequence

that, if there should be difficulty and great expense in obtaining firewood and supports for the mine, the profits may be so greatly reduced as to lead to the abandonment of the works.

In the Colony of Victoria the statistics of gold-mining show that the cost for firewood, &c., props, and cap-pieces, laths and slabs and sawn timber used in the mines have been for three years as follow :—

	£
1874	441,731
1875	365,176
1876	328,401

These figures show that the timber used for every ounce of gold raised costs 7*s.* nearly, or, assuming this as the average, that every ton of quartz raised and treated costs for timber alone 3*s.* 6*d.* nearly. In cases where the quartz yields gold of average value per ton of 10*s.* only or less, such a charge would be severely felt; but in many mines, owing to the modes of working the reefs and to the economy practised, the costs for timber are very much less than the average.

When in Victoria, Colonel Sankey* ascertained that at one mine at Sandhurst the consumption of firewood was fifty cubic feet per stamp-head per week and the cost 6*s.* 6*d.* Mr. Bland of Clunes stated that firewood was about 27*s.* per cord of 128 cubic feet, equal in weight to 2½ tons, and for steam purposes equal to one ton of coal. Others considered that four tons of wood were equal to one ton of coal.

The cost therefore of firewood in Victoria for crushing one ton of quartz is from 5*d.* to 8*d.*, and firewood at the time Colonel Sankey made these inquiries was about the same price as it is now at Devála.

The miners in the colony mentioned have again and again drawn attention to the want of a sufficient supply of timber in their several districts. In some places it has to be drawn from forests far distant from the mines; and it is well known that this alone has seriously affected mining operations and prevented the opening of promising *leads* and reefs.

Inquiries have been made respecting the timber-trees in the forests adjacent to the mines at Devála, and it appears from the information furnished by Colonel Beddome, the Conservator of Forests, and Mr. J. W. Minchin, who from long residence is well acquainted with the district, as well as from observations made when this area was being prospected, that "an almost inexhaustible supply of large trees is available."

Colonel Beddome has supplied a list of the principal trees growing in the Wynaad in the neighbourhood of the gold mines and on the Carcoor Ghât and on the slopes below Devála, and he has indicated those best adapted for conversion into logs, props, slabs, planking, &c.

The names of the latter, together with some information taken from the *Flora Sylvatica for Southern India* by Colonel Beddome, are as follows :—†

Mesua ferrea.—Two varieties; iron wood, valuable for engineering purposes. In the Wynaad abundant; not utilized and seems hardly to be known; called in the Wynaad *Naaga* or Nàghá or *Nàghà champa.*

Mesua, Sp.—From the Nilambúr jungles; common; much used by the natives for building purposes: durable and not liable to the attacked by insects.

Hopea Malabarica.—A very large tree with a most valuable hard timber, Carcoor Ghât, Wynaad; called *kallu* in Malabar.

Cedrela toona.—White cedar of Europeans. A large tree with an erect trunk; known as *kal kilingi* on the slopes of the Nílgiris; much used for furniture and cabinet purposes and also for building.

Chickrassia tabularis.—A tree of large size, often 8 to 10 feet in girth, with a thick, straight trunk 60 or 80 feet to first bough. Much used for furniture; said to be used at Madras for all purposes for which ordinary mahogany would be used in Britain.

Schleichera trijuga.—One of the most valuable unreserved timbers; wood much prized in some districts; makes excellent crushers for sugar and oil-mills;

* *Report on the Coliban and Geelong Schemes of Water-supply, 1871.*

† Some notes have also been extracted from a work entitled *The Timber Trees, Timber and Fancy Woods, as also the Forests of India and Eastern and Southern Asia*, by Edward Balfour, L.R.C.S.E.

is in use for building and a variety of purposes. In Canarese it is called *chakota* and *Akotà*.

Dalbergia latifolia.—Blackwood or rosewood trees. Grows to a very large size on the mountains. Some trees considerably over 20 feet in girth. The timber is one of the most valuable in India and generally fetches a higher price than teak; it is heavy, strong, fibrous, close-grained and durable; extensively used for gun-carriage purposes. The tree is abundant in Wynaad and Coorg. Planks four feet broad are often procurable after all the external white wood has been removed. The Canarese names are *Bitti* and *Thòdagatti*.

Pterocarpus marsupium.—A most valuable timber tree next to teak and blackwood; a large and very beautiful tree attaining a fine size in the western forests and in favorable ravines and sub-alpine jungles elsewhere. Size and manner of growth differ under different circumstances; often very poor and scrubby. Common all round the foot of the Nílgiri Ghâts. Two thousand trees were seen by Dr. Cleghorn along the roads through the Wynaad notched with a V-shaped incision for the extraction of kino; called in Canarese *Whonay*, *Hove*, and *Wulla Honay*.

Acrocarpus fraxinifolius.—One of the largest and loftiest trees in the Madras Presidency, generally of very straight growth with large buttresses at the base. It is sometimes 27 feet in girth above the buttresses: timber light and much resembles that of the *Cedrela toona*; much used by planters at Coonoor and in the Wynaad for building purposes, furniture, &c.: and in Coorg it is largely used for shingles; called *Kilingi* by the Burghers on the Nílgiris.

Xylia dolabriformis.—A large tree. It is excellent for post, railway-sleepers, naves of wheels, and all purposes demanding great strength, and it is in use for building purposes; called *Piriwa* in Canarese (South Canara).

Terminalia tomentosa.—One of the most useful of the timber trees; grows to a very large size and very straight; used for house-building; it bears a good transverse strain and is a wood much esteemed for all railway purposes. Used also for boats and canoes, solid wheels of carts, &c. The Canarese names are *Matti Mairthee*, *Madi Muttee*, and *Karrai Matti*.

Terminalia paniculata.—A fine large and valuable timber tree; timber not equal to that of *Terminalia tomentosa*. Said to be improved by being kept under water; often called *Matti* or *Mardah*; known by the name of *Keerijul* in South Canara.

Eugenia Jambolana.—A very large and beautiful tree; wood much used in native house-building, for cart-framing, agricultural implements, and for a variety of other purposes. Resists the action of water, some say almost for ages, and is used for well work. Not very strong or durable except in water. Called *Narala* in Canarese.

Lagerstrœmia Reginæ.—A good sized tree; tough and very durable under water, though it soon decays under ground; much used by the natives for building purposes and in boat-making. In the Madras Gun Carriage Manufactory it is used for light and heavy field cheeks, felloes, and cart naves, framing and boards of wagons, limbers and platform carts and ammunition box-boards. It is called *Challa* in Canarese.

Lagerstrœmia microcarpa.—A large tree. The wood is straight, fibred and elastic; much used for building purposes, flooring rafters, &c., and also in dockyards. If left exposed in the forests it very soon rots and is rapidly attacked by white-ants. It is universally known by its Tamil name of *Ventek* and is called *Balandur* and *Billi nàndi* in Canarese. Some think that the value of this wood has been underrated. It is said to have great "stiffness," and wooden bridges have been built of it.

Vitex Altissima.—A very large tree; trunk erect and of great girth; one of the most valuable of the timber trees. The wood is hard, durable and fissile, with a coarse grain; does not split or warp; it is much in use for building, construction of carts, and many other purposes. It is called *Sampagapala* in Canarese.

Tectona Grandis.—Teak tree. One of the most valuable timber trees in the world. In some favorable situations it has a girth of 22 feet, and a straight trunk of some 80 or 90 feet to the first bough, elsewhere is less than 9 feet in

girth, but is usually beautifully straight. The timber it yields is so well known as to need no description here.

Phyllanthus emblica.—A good-sized tree. The wood is hard, fibrous, and flexible; tolerably close and straight grained. It is remarkably durable under water, on which account it is much in use for well rings; it is also used for building purposes, furniture, gun-stocks, &c.

Bischoffia Javanica.—A very large tree with a tall, erect trunk, often of great girth. The timber is very hard and durable and is used for building, planking, &c.; very little known or utilized in general.

Briedelia retusa.—A large tree; trunk pretty erect; a very valuable timber tree, wood very stiff, strong, close-grained and durable, but not easily worked. It is used for house-building, construction of carts, agricultural implements; railway sleepers and for a number of other purposes.

Girouniera reticulata.—A large and valuable timber tree; wood very hard and heavy; a valuable engineering timber.

Artocarpus hirsuta.—A very lofty tree attaining upwards of 200 feet in height and of great girth. Timber strong, tolerably close and even-grained; much in use for ship-building, house-building, furniture and other purposes. In Canarese (Mysore) it is called *Hebalsu.* It is said to be valuable for canoes and for planks.

The total number of the principal trees mentioned in the manuscript list furnished by Colonel Beddome is fifty-six, and all might be used as firewood.

Mr. Minchin has forwarded a paper containing the native names of trees growing in the Wynaad, the timber of which is suitable for mines.

The names are as follow:—

Poon	murrum	or Poon spar	Splits well.
Parley	,,	or Spurious Guttapercha or Milk tree	Do.
Muttee	,,	or Ven Teak	Do.
Veetee	,,	or Blackwood	Good for posts and sets.
Cheera	,,	or Buttress tree	Splits well.
Iney	,,	or Jungle Jack	Good for posts and sets.
Ugalee	,,	or Cedar tree	Splits well.
Naaga	,,	or Iron wood tree	Good for posts and sets.

Mr. Minchin adds:—"The commonest trees in the forests are the Parley murrum and the Naaga murrum and are the easiest got at for firewood. On the Coomary land, where the forest has been cleared for cultivation and allowed to grow up again, the commonest tree is the Venda murrum (*Sponia Orientalis*) or charcoal tree, which is the quickest-growing tree in the Wynaad, but it does not last many years and is of no value for timber. It yields a very good charcoal, which is used by the natives for making gunpowder."

That charcoal can be procured easily and at no great cost is of some importance. It is essential that the miner should have a proper supply in all large operations. It is used in sharpening tools, &c.

Mr. Minchin says that the price of sawn timber, cut in various dimensions, is at the present time at Devála one rupee per cubic foot, and that logs and firewood cost for cutting and carting about two rupees per ton.

Major Morant, R.E., Executive Engineer, estimates the cost of jungle-wood sawn to scantlings at one rupee per cubic foot.

The late Manager of the Prince of Wales' Tribute Company, Devála, states that the cost of fuel was Rs. 3 per ton; but when the Alpha Mine was at work, the cost, it is said, was Rs. 5 per ton.

In a report by Colonel Beddome published in the *Madras Mail* of the 22nd April 1879 it is mentioned that the average price of wood (for fuel for railway purposes) for the last five years has been Rs. 5-15-11 per ton delivered on the engine.

Occupation of lands in the Wynaad.

Up to the present time I have not been able to procure any map showing the areas which are claimed or occupied by the Zemindars or others (except coffee-planters) in the Wynaad; as already stated, it has been found impossible even to ascertain the boundaries of the lands which have been granted for mining purposes. Mr. W. Logan, in a letter dated 16th June 1875, in referring to the surveys of the Wynaad, states that "little or nothing apparently has been done in the direction of demarcating *private forests and waste lands belonging*

to natives." Whether the boundaries of these lands have been surveyed or not it is impossible for me to say; but, in view of the probability of lands being applied for by persons desirous of mining for gold, it seems desirable that no time should be lost in publishing maps showing—

(*a*) The lands held in fee-simple by Europeans and Natives.
(*b*) Lands leased for cultivation or other purposes.
(*c*) Lands held on tenures other than leases.
(*d*) Waste lands of the Crown.

This is not the place to discuss the manner in which lands should be leased for mining purposes, nor would it be right to offer opinions which might be opposed to the policy of the Government, but it is perhaps proper to suggest that regulations should be framed and published under which persons could make applications—

1st.—For licenses giving the right to "prospect" for gold.
2nd.—For leases of lands containing auriferous rocks.
3rd.—For licenses to take and divert water for mining purposes.

The manner in which lands held under the various tenures should be dealt with, the taxes (if any) to be paid by landholders who grant leases for gold-mining purposes, and the method of assessing mining properties are questions solely for the consideration and final decision of the Government. It is, however, now well ascertained in countries where gold-mining is an established industry that the fewer impediments placed in the way of mining enterprise and the lighter the exactions, the more certain are the profits to the revenue. The State gains largely indirectly, and, in sacrificing the revenue which might be obtained directly by laying imposts on the miner, it encourages him in his labors and leads him to undertake explorations which, if he were heavily taxed, he would never contemplate.

I hope I have expressed with sufficient distinctness the opinion I entertain respecting the gold fields of South-East Wynaad.

The facts will speak more strongly than words to those acquainted with gold mines. Gold has been found on the south near Eddacurra and on the north near Nellacottah, on the west near Vyteri, and on the east as far as Bolingbroke, that is to say, over an area of more than 500 square miles.

The reefs are very numerous and they are more than of the average thickness of those found in other countries; they are of great longitudinal extent, some being traceable by their outcrops for several miles; they are strong and persistent and highly auriferous at an elevation of less than 500 feet above the sea, and they can be traced thence upwards to a height of nearly 8,000 feet; near them gold can be washed out of almost every dish of earth that is dug; the proportion of gold in some of the soils and reefs in the neighbourhood of Devála is large; and, the country presenting the greatest facilities for prosecuting mining operations at the smallest cost, it must be apparent to all who have given attention to this question that sooner or later gold-mining will be established as an important industry in Southern India.

The retardation of this event will be caused, not by the meagreness of the resources—they are large,—but probably by the mistaken notion that wherever there is gold all the care, all the forethought that would be deemed requisite in other pursuits may be disregarded in conducting mining operations.

In concluding this report I would wish to bring to the knowledge of His Grace the Governor that throughout the period I have been engaged on the duties assigned to me I have received the most generous assistance from all the officers of the Government with whom I have been brought in contact or to whom I have had to apply for information.

To the planters in the Wynaad I have been also greatly indebted; and, if I had to mention the names of all the gentlemen who from time to time took the trouble to accompany me in my explorations and to point out the sites of old workings and the outcrops of reefs, the list would be a long one.

I cannot sufficiently express my sense of the value of the assistance they, one and all, so cheerfully rendered.

Mr. Thomas Laing has at all times performed his duties to my entire satisfaction, and it is to be hoped that the injury to his health caused by hard labor and exposure may ultimately be repaired.

Mr. G. E. Withers, whose local knowledge is great, gave me, during the period he was employed in the Wynaad, all the assistance in his power, and to his explorations, undertaken some years ago, the country is indebted for a knowledge of the occurrence of rich reefs of quartz near Devâla.

R. BROUGH SMYTH,
Mining Engineer.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

Dated Devâla, 18th February 1879.

From—R. BROUGH SMYTH, Esq., Mining Engineer,

To—The Acting Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department.

Referring to the paper dated 10th January 1879, No. 42, wherein I am instructed by the Government to ascertain how it is that, notwithstanding the presence of considerable quantities of gold in the reefs at the Alpha Mine and to the extent reported by me, the operations have not proved successful, and especially whether this want of success has arisen from any peculiar difficulties in separating the gold from the matrix at this particular spot, or from the cost of labor or fuel or from other reasons within or beyond the control of the mine proprietors, I now do myself the honor to submit the following report for the consideration of His Grace the Governor in Council.

Preliminary.

Immediately on receipt of the instructions above referred to, and as directed by the Government, I communicated with the Directors of the Alpha Company and sought permission to make a careful examination of the mine, and at the same time I asked a number of questions respecting the operations of the Company.

Subsequently I wrote to the Secretaries and Treasurers in Madras requesting them to furnish such information respecting the work done in the past as they could supply.

The Directors very promptly furnished papers relating to the expenditure of moneys, the quantities of quartz raised and the results, and they replied to some of the questions asked by me; and I would wish to record my appreciation of the assistance afforded by them, by Messrs. Parry and Company and by Mr. G. E. Withers who at one time had the management of the works under what is known as "The Prince of Wales' Quartz Reef Gold Prospecting Company," a Company which held and worked the Alpha Mine on tribute for a brief period.

Though necessarily from the nature of the duties which I have had to discharge since I came to this district, I was well acquainted with the mine and the machinery of the Alpha Company, I have since the receipt of instructions made a further careful examination of the land held by them, the reefs, and the works erected for the purpose of reducing the auriferous quartz.

The Area granted to the Alpha Company.

I have not been able to obtain a plan or a sufficient description of the boundaries of the area granted to the Alpha Company. The extent is said to be fifteen acres, but on the map of the Ouchterlony Valley and three Amshoms of South-East Wynaad the area marked "Alpha Company" exceeds one hundred acres.

The lines of demarcation as pointed out to me on the ground seem to embrace a larger area than fifteen acres.

The boundaries are thus described in the prospectus of the Company:—A block of fifteen acres bounded on the west and south by two large streams, and on the east and north by four demarcation stones.

As my report deals principally with only so much of the main reef as is known to be within the area granted to the Company, the question of boundaries need not be further referred to.

The Quartz Veins.

The principal quartz vein intersecting the land is that known as the "Skull Reef." It appears at the surface at various points between "Wright's Level", and the northern boundary of the Company's area, and is traceable further northward for a great distance. Wright's Level is on the eastern slope of the range that forms the Western rim of the basin drained by the Carcoor Poya, and is distant thirty chains from the Alpha mill.

The country is intersected by streams trending to the Carcoor Poya, and there are low and high hills, some very steep, but nearly all with smooth contours.

At Wright's Level the vein is from four to five feet in thickness near the surface, and seven feet six inches at a depth of thirty feet. Its strike for a distance of more than one chain is nearly north and south and the dip is east at an angle of 30° to 40°.

The quartz in some parts of the vein is laminated, the laminæ being from two to four inches and more in thickness, and they are nearly parallel to the line of strike. These are crossed by other lines transverse to the dip and strike, and there are in places thin veins of talcose clay cutting the reef transversely. There is also solid iron-free nearly white quartz. Near the surface the stone, when broken out, is seen to be highly ferruginous and is colored yellow, bright red, and bluish purple. Much of the quartz is cavernous, honey-combed, or

mice eaten, and the associated minerals near the upper part of the vein are limonite and other oxyds of iron due to the decomposition of iron-pyrites which are found in considerable quantities in the deeper levels. Sulphur is also seen occasionlly in cavities. I have not seen any sulphide of antimony or any of the ores of lead.

Northward, twelve chains from Wright's Level, an adit made by native miners has been re-opened by me, and the thickness of the reef at this point is four feet; the strike is nearly north and south, and the dip is nearly due east at an angle at the outcrop of 45° and at a depth of twenty-four feet 60° nearly.

A section taken from the middle of this reef shows massive white nearly iron-free quartz. It is ferruginous and cavernous near the hanging wall and foot wall

At the large excavation from which the reef derives its name about twenty-two chains north of Wright's Level, the vein is thick: at the face it is not less than fourteen feet from the hanging wall to what appears to be a "horse," the extent of which has not been ascertained. The total thickness of the reef at this point is not known. The general character of the stone is similar to that at Wright's Level, but there is much more sulphur. It is not difficult to find rather large quantities of clean sulphur in the cavities. Here also there is an absence of those minerals that are most detrimental to amalgamation. The strike of the reef is N. 20° W. and the dip N. 70° E. at an angle of 18° to 30°, but the dip nowhere is uniform.

About four chains and fifty-six links north-westerly from the excavation the reef is again seen on the bandy-road where it intersects a low hill. Here the dip is N. 80° E. at an angle of 40°, and the thickness as well as can be observed is six feet. On the north-western side of the hill, the outcrop is again found, and it is seen also on the further side of a stream which runs at the foot of the hill. On a bandy-road south-easterly of the Skull Reef there are thin ferruginous veins containing numerous cubes of iron-pyrites decomposing into limonite which are said to be highly auriferous. The "casing" of the reef throughout is generally a talcose schist.

There is another reef within the boundaries pointed out to me, west of Wright's Level and one near the Alpha Bungalow. Neither of these has been opened by the Company.

The Mines.

Now that the thick and high grass is burnt on many of the ridges it is comparatively easy to follow the outcrops of the reefs and to discover old native workings. Since this report was commenced I have examined very extensive native workings south and west of Wright's Level quite on the edge of the ghât. The ridge southward of the Alpha workings has been sluiced on both sides, and a channel has been cut in the valley about five feet in width and eight feet in depth for a length of more than three hundred yards. There are also numerous subsidiary small channels and deep and large excavations. On following the main channel downwards (it commences at the outcrop of the reef at Wright's Level) in a direction 8° south of west a strong vein of quartz is found nearly three hundred and fifty yards from the Alpha workings. One shaft has been sunk here, but the reef has not been excavated. It appears to have a strike of N. 30° W., and is probably a continuation of that which crops out in the jungle on the further side of a stream trending towards the ghat. The existence of these native workings and the reef referred to is, I am informed, unknown to the proprietors of the Alpha Mine. Surrounding the recent excavation at Wright's Level there are other native workings, evidently very ancient. There are several shallow pits and small excavations, and heaps of broken quartz are to be seen all along the strike of the reef. At one place, between Wright's Level and the Skull, there is a shallow pit communicating with an aperture like a chimney in which it is probable the quartz was roasted.

Near the Skull and for some distance northwards the workings are numerous, and at the Skull itself there is an excavation, the full extent of which cannot be ascertained as the roof has fallen: as far as it can be examined it shows a width at the entrance of twenty-nine links, a breadth at the broadest part of fifty-three links; and it measures seventy-five links to the mouth of a drive which cannot be followed until some expenditure is incurred in clearing it and securing it. The height of the excavation from flow to roof is twenty-five links. There are vertical shafts communicating with this excavation, which no doubt were sunk long before the adit was commenced. The amount of work done on the reef is conclusive proof that the native miners found gold in quantities sufficient to remunerate them. They appear to have dug into the soft casing and taken stone from the foot-wall, but they did not confine their operations to this part of the reef. They followed the run of gold wherever they were able to do so.

According to the information I have been able to obtain it appears that the Alpha Company commenced their mining operations by quarrying stone in the old native workings at the Skull, where they took out about one hundred tons of quartz. Subsequently they quarried stone near Wright's Level, and then the adit named Wright's Level was driven for a length of about twenty feet.

At a point a little more than ninety feet eastward of Wright's Level and twenty-five feet below it an adit forty-two feet in length, five feet in width, and six feet in height was driven to cut the reef; and the reef is now seen in the "face" where a hole has been sunk in quartz to the depth of five feet. The Company or the Tributers also put down a shaft east of, but quite near, Wright's Level. It was sunk to the depth of forty feet where the reef was struck, and it is said good stone was got from the bottom. Further northward, but still within a few yards of Wright's Level, a shaft was sunk to the depth of sixteen feet and an adit was driven cutting the shaft about five feet from the bottom. This is known as "Harris' Tunnel." On

the slope of the range towards the ghât and about three hundred and thirty feet east of "Harris' Tunnel" another adit was driven evidently for the purpose of cutting the reef. It has been continued for a distance of over fifty feet. It is not timbered, and near the mouth there is a fall of earth. It has intersected a small vein of quartz. It is nearly on the same level as the other adit below Wright's Level. A shallow pit was sunk south of the large excavation at Wright's Level, with, I am informed, good results.

Another shaft now filled in and completely covered with broken quartz was sunk on the dip a few feet south of Wright's Level. It was fourteen feet in depth and a drive was put away for a distance of fourteen feet. It is stated that rich stone was got in the shaft and drive. Subsequently rich stone was broken out, it is said, at the north-western corner of the excavation.

The excavation at Wright's Level as it appears at present is eighty feet in length, twenty-two feet in breadth, and from ten to fifteen feet in depth.

Near the excavation at the Skull and about fourteen feet below it some native workings were re-opened by those who had the management of the mines. What is known as "Binny's Level" is situated a little distance northward of the Skull. The reef was cut here about twenty feet from the entrance. Still further northward is "Ryan's Level" which is about twenty-five yards from the battery. A commencement only was made with this work. Indeed it may be described as a hole from which broken quartz—the results of native labor—was carried away to the battery. An adit known as "Withers' Level" not far from the works was driven about fifty feet and then abandoned. It did not cut the reef. It was undertaken prior to the formation of the Alpha Company.

It would seem then that quartz in some quantities was taken and crushed by the Alpha Company and Tributers from the Skull, from the excavation at Wright's Level, and from shallow pits and short adits near Wright's Level; and that seven adits were driven at various points and two shafts sunk which, even where the reef was struck, were, for reasons probably known to the Managers, discontinued. These works, the seven adits, and the two shafts were unproductive, and it would be difficult to discover why they were undertaken at all. Having regard to the position of the battery nothing was to be gained by making adits east of Wright's Level.

It is probable that the Company expended some moneys in other similar works not known to me. I have, however, made every effort to ascertain the facts.

Yield of Gold from Quartz.

It will be apparent from the statements already made that little has been done to develop the reef within the boundaries of the Alpha Company's area or to determine its value. The apparently purposeless scratchings on the surface and the useless expenditure of moneys in driving short adits and sinking shallow pits have not even had the result of proving the character of the reef except at one or two points. It is however evident from the character and extent of the native workings and from experiments made in the laboratory that the stone in some places is highly auriferous.

The yields obtained by myself have been as follow:—

Wright's Level.

	oz.	dwts.	grs.	
1. No gold visible in the stone at the rate of .	0	11	6·0	per ton of 2,240 lbs.
2. No gold visible in the stone	2	16	1·6	" " "
3. A little gold to be seen	56	13	19·5	" " "
4. Gold visible in the stone	204	11	16·7	" " "

Large blocks of quartz were broken out at the spot where the stone giving these results was obtained, and in several of these gold was visible. In one or two instances loose gold was found in cavities; and indeed some of the quartz was so rich that if portions of it had been tested the yields would have occasioned excitement amongst persons not acquainted with quartz-mining and unheedful of the cautions and statements which would necessarily have accompanied the report of any such yields. According to the judgment of those well able to form an opinion some of the quartz from the reef near Wright's Level would have yielded at the rate of 1,000 oz. or more per ton. The value of the reef, however, cannot be measured by such results. Where this quartz was obtained the vein is about four feet in thickness, and the heaviest gold is found mostly in the upper part of the vein, as it is now exposed, and near the foot-wall, throughout a thickness of two feet only. It is to be followed downwards across the line of dip for a distance of sixty feet where there is good stone showing gold near the foot-wall. Quartz with pyrites obtained from the adit below Wright's Level, and not on this run of gold, gave at the rate of only 3 dwts. 23·04 grs. per ton.

At the face of the large excavation at the Skull a vertical section of the reef was taken, and the results for the several parts were as follow:—

	Rate per Ton. oz.	dwts.	grs.
1. One foot in thickness (hanging wall)	0	0	16·19
2. Three feet in thickness	0	0	9·92
3. Four feet in thickness	0	1	2·20
4. Five feet in thickness	0	2	2·21
5. Six inches in thickness	0	0	4·25

Northward of the excavation and within a few yards of it the run of gold is found, and quartz from that portion yielded at the rate of 1 oz. 4 dwts. 5 grs. per ton.

Mr. W. King, B.A., the Deputy Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, estimated from preliminary crushings made by him that the yield per ton of the reefs in this district would be 7 dwts.; and he refers to the results obtained by the Tributers who worked at Wright's Level, *viz.*, 11 dwts. and 17 dwts. per ton.

In the table attached to Mr. King's report in the *Records of the Geological Survey of India* (No. 3—1878, Vol. XI) it is stated that 769½ tons crushed by the Alpha Company gave an average yield of 2 dwts. 9 grs. per ton. One large parcel included in this return yielded only 1 dwt. 17 grs. per ton, but another parcel—6½ tons—treated at the Wynaad Prospecting Company's works yielded 19 dwts. 22 grs. per ton.

In a report, dated 2nd April 1875, Mr. King writes as follows:—

"Among the lodes detailed above [referring to a table] the Skull reef about to be mined by the Alpha Company was tried most carefully by seven parcels of quartz obtained from one cross-cut through the reef where it is 15 feet wide. There was no gold visible in the sample which gave the proportion of 25·92 dwts. to the ton. This rich proportion of gold is from a band of laminated quartz about 2 feet thick within a couple of feet of the foot-wall or underside of the reef. The average proportion from this two feet band would be 22·68 dwts., or aking the 10th, 12th and 13th feet of the 15 feet cross-cut, from each of which I have samples, we get a proportion of 16 dwts. for what appears to be the richest part of this reef. The work was done by hand and dry crushing."

In a pamphlet entitled "Gold Prospecting in the Wynaad" a table is given which purports to be an extract from a report made by Mr. King. The experiments were made on quartz taken from the Skull reef, and they are as follows:—

"Appearance, Color, &c.	Results.	Depth in cross-cut from back of reef.
Compact, coarse texture, laminated, white color	2 dwts. to ton.	1st foot.
Still-white in color but stained with ferruginous matter	2·5 dwts. to ton.	3rd foot.
Whitish, discolored with iron	None.	5th foot.
Whitish, discolored with iron, good color in dish-host in amalgamation	...	7th foot.
Still-white but ferruginous matter	5·18 dwts. to ton.	10th foot.
Highly colored, red and brown, ferruginous, cellular with white iron pyrites; gold visible	19·44 dwts. to ton.	12th foot.
Highly colored, red and brown, washed and amalgamated in my presence by Mr. Withers; gold not visible	25·92 dwts. to ton.	13th foot."

In a printed report made by Mr. R. Lindon to the Directors of the Alpha Company there are results of trials as follow:—

	oz.	dwts.	grs.
Quartz from Wright's Level, picked specimens	25	13	0
Quartz from Wright's Level, picked pieces without gold visible	11	13	0
Quartz from Skull working	0	6	16

It would be altogether injudicious to attempt to give an average from the above results; but they are sufficient to prove that the reef within the boundaries of the Alpha Company's area is in some parts highly auriferous, and, having regard also to the large extent of native workings, that its character is such as to justify a Mining Company in opening it thoroughly with a view to the erection of works for treating the quartz.

The Machinery and Works.

The machinery consists of a battery of fifteen stamps in three groups of five and a fourteen horse-power steam-engine having a tubular boiler and a fire-box constructed to burn coal. It was intended that this engine should drive also a pulverizer and a circular saw, both of which can be connected with the engine and are under the same roof as that which covers the stamps and the engine. The stamps, including the shanks and discs, are said to weigh about 3½ cwt. each, but they appear to be very much heavier. Motion is given to the stamps by cams attached to a shaft. The coffers in which the stampers work have in front of them only (and not at the back) perforated iron plates with 125 holes to the square inch. There are three copper plates four feet six inches in width—one is seventeen inches in length, one three feet eleven inches and the lowest twenty inches. These are divided by ripples. The angle of inclination of the plates is from 3° to 3¼°, but they are not even. They bulge a little in some places. The tables are from ten feet eight inches to twenty-six feet in length, each group of stamps having tables of different lengths; each table is in three partitions, seventeen inches in width; the angle of inclination of the tables is 6°. The blankets were nine feet in length, and only nine feet in length of the tables were covered with blankets. The tailings ran through launders to catchpits.

A small furnace for roasting the tailings, a retorting furnace and kilns for roasting the quartz previous to crushing, complete the list of appliances at the mill.

The information I have received, furnishes a melancholy history of the various attempts to work the machinery. When it was erected, it is said, it worked very well, that is to say,

the machinery moved smoothly, but it never crushed any such quantities of stone as ought to have been crushed. One day about eight tons of stone were crushed; but the Alpha Company crushed, at the best of times, only seven tons in twenty-four hours, and even this rate would not be maintained. It was found impossible to move the stamps, the pulverizer, and the circular saw at the same time. The engine, it is stated, was worked at a pressure of 60 lbs., but it was never possible to keep up steam. It usually took three hours to get up steam. No firewood was stored. It was cut green, and even old wood that was gathered was often quite wet.

The present condition of the battery and tables is, of course, worse than it was when they were erected. The weather and use have injured them; and one of the Managers, in order to re-arrange the tables of the middle battery according to his ideas, cut away one of the main bed-logs, and since that was done the vibration has been so great with the machinery in motion as to shake the tables to pieces. The wood of the tables is shrunken and warped; there are numerous apertures through which water, quicksilver, and amalgam could escape; and I am told that 35 lbs. of quicksilver were found under one table. The fall from the coffers is not on to the plates; there is a space of over an inch between the plates and the edge of the coffers, and even now the course which the water and tailings took as they escaped through this aperture is plainly to be seen under the tables. The fastenings too are bad; the nuts and washers below the coffers do not cover the holes in the plates for the bolts, and the mercury and amalgam fell through the spaces thus exposed. Some of the arms of the drum for the belt connecting the engine with the pulverizer are broken, owing, it is supposed, to their having been screwed up too tightly.

The pulverizer is said to have reduced the tailings to a fine powder, but the quicksilver "floured" owing to the iron pyrites not being properly roasted.

About 10 cwt. of "tailings" could be ground by this machine in a day. Owing to the condition of the machinery I would not deem it prudent to put the pulverizer in motion. It is to be noted that the taps through which the quicksilver or amalgam flows from the pulverizer are made of brass. They are now nearly entirely eaten away.

The Treatment of the Quartz and the Results.

From information furnished by the Directors it appears that mining operations were commenced by the Alpha Company in February 1875 and ceased in March 1876, and that the total quantity of quartz treated from first to last was 779½ tons. The time occupied in crushing and treating this quantity was seven months, including stoppages. The gold obtained weighed 91 oz. 12 dwt. 23 grs., being at the rate of 2 dwt. 8·43 grs. nearly per ton. This is inclusive of six tons and-a-half which were treated at the Wynaad Prospecting Company's Works for the Alpha Company, and which, as already stated, yielded at the rate of 19 dwt. 22 grs. per ton. The average cost of raising quartz was Rs. 2 per ton; the average cost of conveying the stone to the mill was Re. 1-8 per ton, and the average cost of crushing Re. 1-13 per ton. The total cost of raising and crushing quartz is stated to have been Rs. 2,971-6.

To these must be added the following items as given in the statements furnished by the Directors:—Firewood (estimated) Rs. 50 (per week); timbering in the mine, Rs. 150; blasting-powder, Rs. 700; and quicksilver (quantity used not known), Rs. 3,000. The cost of supervision is set down at Rs. 2,384 for seven months only. The machinery is stated to have cost Rs. 25,000, and the erecting of it about Rs. 1,800. The construction of roads cost Rs. 795-7-7.

The aggregate of these sums, including interest on the capital invested, shows that the quartz, for raising, treating, supervision, stores, &c., must have cost more than Rs. 15 per ton, or, to put the matter in another way, that the gold was obtained at an expense of Rs. 127 per ounce.

The balance sheet of the Alpha Company, prepared by the Secretaries and Treasurers (copy hereto marked A), shows that the sums expended in preliminary expenses were Rs. 8,708-4-5, and in supervision, management, &c., Rs. 14,675-11-9; and the only point in the statement that is really important is the relatively small sum expended in actual mining operations, which under the head of "Mining, Felling, and Storage" is set down as Rs. 11,327-0-10. The value of the gold got, the result of these operations, is stated at Rs. 3,037-6-3.

The stone treated at the Wynaad Prospecting Company's Works, six tons and a-half, was got from the reef at Wright's Level, and it cost for sinking the shaft and raising Rs. 70-10, for breaking Rs. 3-10, for conveyance to the Works Rs. 21, and for crushing Rs. 65; total Rs. 160-4.

The gold got sold for Rs. 297-6-3. The stone treated by the Alpha Company at their works was not roasted before being sent to the mill; but the "tailings" collected in the settling pits were roasted in a furnace and ground in the pulverizer. I have not been informed as to the results of the treatment of the tailings.

The stone crushed for the Alpha Company at the Wynaad Prospecting Company's Works was roasted before being crushed.

"The Prince of Wales' Quartz Reef Gold Prospecting Company" took possession of the Alpha Works on the 1st June 1877, under an agreement with the Alpha Company. They commenced mining operations on the 17th August 1877, and continued to mine with some interruptions until the end of February 1878. The pecuniary results of this adventure are

shown in the balance sheet hereto marked B. The value of the gold got, including specimens, is stated at Rs. 8,132-10-8.

Copies of the reports furnished by the Manager, as well as several papers relating to this Company's proceedings, have been placed in my hands for perusal by one of the proprietors, and I gather the following facts from them :—

Quartz crushed and treated.

	Tons.	Average yield per Ton. oz.	dwt.	grs.
Wright's Level	41⅔			
Skull Reef	63			
	104⅔	0	2	18·5
Skull Reef	12	0	2	5
Wright's Level	50	0	11	19
Do.	50	0	16	12·5
Do.	104	0	14	21·34
Do.	2	0	8	0

The average yield per ton from these parcels was 10 dwts. 12 grs. nearly. Pieces of quartz containing gold were sold for Rs. 1,251-4. The "specimens" containing gold got from the parcel of 104 tons are said to have been sold for Rs. 920, and it may be assumed, therefore that the stone was very rich.

There is not much information to be obtained as to the mode of treatment pursued by the Alpha Company, but it is stated that the stamper-boxes were charged with quicksilver, not largely, and that they relied mainly on their copperplates and ripples for saving the gold They used sodium amalgam very freely.

The Manager of the Prince of Wales Tribute Company has furnished many details respecting the mode of treating the quartz when the results of the operations were apparently to some extent satisfactory to the shareholders.

Kilns were built, and the stone before being sent to the mill was roasted. Wood was placed in the kilns and the stone piled thereon and the roasting was continued for forty-eight hours.

He informs me that a small quantity of quicksilver was put in the coffers two or three times a day according to the estimated richness of the stone. On the copper plates 2½ per cent. of sodium amalgam was used with the quicksilver, and in the pulverizer as much as 3 per cent. Still the quicksilver "floured."

Blankets of the ordinary kind were used, and the length covered by the blankets was nine feet. They were washed every half-hour. It seems that all the tables were for this length covered with blankets and the water was allowed to spread itself over the whole.

Water was conveyed to the mill through troughs which discharged into a tank, and an iron pipe, fed from the tank, was fixed in front of the battery. To this were attached smaller pipes provided with taps, two to each battery, and when the supply was sufficient the water must have entered the coffers with great force. The flow, however, was not even, the smaller pipes were often choked with grass, and owing to the troughs or boxes being badly made and improperly placed the water escaped and sometimes there was not sufficient for the tables.

The stone was broken by hand, before being sent to the mill, at a cost of nine annas per ton.

The feeding was very irregular. It happened not seldom that so much quartz was put into a coffer as to stop the action of the stamper, and at other times the coffer was not fed and the disc struck upon and injured the cam.

Oil from the machinery often dropped on the plates and it found its way also into the coffers.

Tailings escaped from the catchpits.

The stone treated, as already mentioned, must have been rich. In one "cleaning up" of a stamp-box coarse pieces of gold were found weighing from 6 grs. to 3 dwts., and of these about thirty were obtained ; one piece weighed about 7½ dwts.

Causes of Failure.

The first important step taken by the Alpha Company was to erect machinery, and subsequently they made attempts under the advice of various Managers to open their main reef. As stated in another part of this report, they first quarried stone at the native workings on the northern extension of the reef and subsequently at the southern portion of it, but no successful effort was made to mine systematically. There was consequently unnecessary cost incurred in getting stone, and great cost in conveying it to the mill.

There was no stone-breaking machine at the mill ; the stone was broken by hand. There was no self-feeding apparatus ; the feeding was irregular, and the platform on which the quartz was delivered was not partitioned off from the stampers and engine. The dust rose sometimes in clouds and fell on the bearers, injuring them and rendering necessary a large supply of oil, &c., for lubricating the various parts of the machinery, some of which often dropped on the plates, thus making effective amalgamation impossible, even if there had not been other detri-

the percentage of iron pyrites in several sections probably varies from 0·1 or less to 5 per cent, and when this is placed in a kiln in the manner described elsewhere in this report, it is impossible to oxydize the sulphur. The fusible lower sulphides coat the gold and prevent its amalgamation with mercury. The roasted stone I have seen in Devála is often a slag, and any gold in it must be "glazed."

Sodium amalgam appears to have been used in excessive quantities. This amalgam has all the valuable properties ascribed to it by the patentee, Mr. William Crookes, F.R.S.; but the utmost care and caution are necessary in using it in the extraction of gold and silver. A very minute quantity of sodium amalgam added to quicksilver has the effect of rendering the metal more mobile and more "eager" for gold, and therefore it is the more likely to escape from the mill and carry the fine gold with it unless the ripples are properly arranged and other precautions taken.

It was a mistake to put quicksilver in the coffers. The undecomposed pyrites, reduced to powder, would accumulate in the coffers and cause the "sickening" and "flouring" of the mercury. The metal breaking up into minute globules or adhering to the powdered pyrites would be carried away.

If no quicksilver had been put in the coffers, the copper plates might have been dispensed with.

The inclination of the tables was excessive. Instead of 1 in 10 they should have been not more than 1 in 14 or 1 in 16.

The water from the battery (often insufficient) was allowed to spread itself over the whole extent of the tables; whereas, as there was not sufficient water, but under any circumstances, it should have been so regulated as to carry the tailings evenly over the blankets. And the length of the blanketing, nine feet, was not enough. I have been informed that iron pyrites from the Alpha Mill was taken out of the bed of the stream quite 200 yards away, and that it was found to yield 1 oz. to the ton.

Buddles were not used for concentrating the tailings, and a large proportion of the stuff sent to the furnace must have consisted of quartz.

The furnace which was built by the Tributers is unsuitable for treating pyrites.

The steam-engine was never equal to the duty required of it. One of forty-horse power would be needed to drive the stampers and keep in motion the pulverizer, fully charged, and the saw. The Alpha Company and the Tributers are said to have crushed 1,102 tons of quartz in fifteen months: if the machinery had been effective, and if the works had been skilfully managed, at least 11,000 tons should have been reduced in fifteen months.

During the whole period that the works were in operation, when only an average of 2·8 tons were crushed per diem, the expenses of management, dead-work, &c., were running on as well as interest on the capital invested, and it is not a matter for wonder that doing only one-tenth of the work that ought to have been done the two adventures were not remunerative.

The greatest credit, it appears to me, is due however to the projectors for their spirit and enterprise. They failed because they did not first of all commence to mine, and because they had not appliances for saving gold.

How the operations should be conducted.

A run of gold in the main reef is found at Wright's Level, and this has been followed for a distance of sixty feet. I would advice that in the first instance this run should be followed still further on the under-lie—say—if the good stone continues—for 100 feet or 150 feet; that the shaft should be well and safely timbered, and that skids should be put in so that the quartz might be brought to grass with facility. It may be assumed, judging from the stone already taken out, that the quartz from this shaft would yield a fair proportion of gold.

This preliminary work, but productive, would indicate the best site for a main adit, and that will be found at a point on the slope of the ghát eastward of Wright's Level.

This main adit running west should be driven at a low level so as to intersect the reef at a considerable depth below the outcrop or the ridge.

From this adit and other cross-cuts the reef could be mined economically. It could be stopped from different levels quite up to the surface. A site for the battery could be found near the mouth of the main adit. All these undertakings and all arrangements connected with them should be well considered, and the objects in view should be to open the mine on a good plan and to raise a large quantity of stone which, from careful assays, should show such a yield per ton as would justify the erection of machinery.

I recommend that water-power be employed for driving the machinery, either an over-shot wheel or a turbine.

I regret to say that I am not sufficiently acquainted with the laws or regulations in force in India under which water may be diverted, but it would be no doubt practicable to arrange for the diversion of water from the stream near the Wynaad Prospecting Company's Works.

Perhaps reservoirs would have to be constructed for storing water.

The relative cost of using steam and water in this district cannot be fairly estimated by me, as I am ignorant at what cost fuel could be got if proper arrangements were made for procuring it in large quantities, but in mills elsewhere the proportions are—for water about 1·2, and for steam 2·1.

There is not much at the Alpha Mill that could be used in any new adventure. The stamps could be made available, and the coffers seem to be uninjured and might again be set up; but in my humble opinion it would be more economical to procure a new plant furnished with all the best appliances than to pitch up the machinery at the Alpha.

All patent contrivances that have not been proved to be of value by a lengthened experience should be rejected, and only those adopted that are known to have yielded good results and now find a place in the best-conducted mines.

As well as a battery there would be required—

(*a*) A stone-breaking machine. The smaller pieces of quartz would be separated from the larger and sent direct to the stamps and the latter to the stone-breaking machine.

(*b*) A self-feeding hopper.

(*c*) A buddle for concentrating the "tailings" which are saved in the settling boxes.

(*d*) An inclined reverberatory furnace for roasting the "tailings." This would consist of a fire-box, hearth, &c., and should be on the plan of some of those that have given the best results in Victoria.

The quartz should be crushed raw. Quicksilver should not be used in the coffers, and copper platforms are likely to cause a loss of amalgam, and I do not recommend that they should be employed. Ripples and blanket-strakes will do the work more effectually. The tables should be twenty feet or more in length and about fourteen inches in breadth for each stamp-head; the fall should be about one in sixteen (if a good supply of water is maintained), and they should be covered with closely-woven green baize.

Experience would, of course, lead to some modifications in the arrangements, but it would not be difficult to adjust the length and fall of the tables so as to meet any conditions that might arise.

Summary.

I have endeavoured to indicate as briefly as possible the causes which prevented the Alpha Company from obtaining profitable results from their adventure. I am satisfied that their machinery and appliances are such as to make it impossible to save the gold even if the best scientific and technical knowledge was brought to bear on the operations. The one fact that oil and grease were allowed to fall on the copper plates and to get into the coffers is sufficient to show what the state of affairs was when the best results were obtained.

The main reef within the area held by the Alpha Company is nearly 2,000 feet in length; it is from 4 to 11 feet (at least) in thickness; in one part the quartz is of extraordinary richness, and other parts have yielded well.

Native miners have picked what must have been auriferous quartz all along the outcrop, and at the "Skull" their excavations are extensive. The position of the reef and the formation of the ground both offer facilities for economical mining.

It appears that the yields of gold have been for 779½ tons of quartz 2 dwts. 9 grs., and for 322·66 tons, 10 dwts. 12 grs.; and the gold was got, as I have shown, under the most disadvantageous circumstances.

These results may be compared with some operations in Australia.

The compilation of mineral statistics was commenced in Victoria in 1860, and from 1660 to 1876 (inclusive) information has been obtained respecting the results of the treatment of 13,402,915 tons of quartz, and the returns show an average yield of 11 dwts. 6·30 grs. per ton. The average yield of gold from 1,011,808 tons crushed in Victoria during the year 1876 was 10 dwt. 13·48 grs. per ton.

The Black Hill Company at Ballarat crushed 283,550 tons, which yielded an average of 2 dwts. 23 grs. per ton and the dividends paid amounted to £23,900. It is stated that the machinery cost £10,030, and that the Company paid £24,235 for "claims" (*i.e.*, land on which to mine).

Other Companies have treated large quantities of quartz yielding averages per ton of 2 dwts. 13·4 grs.; 3 dwts. 6·01 grs.; 3 dwts. 7·89 grs; and 3 dwts. 18·53 grs., and have paid dividends.

The prices paid by the Alpha Company and Tributers for labor, for timber, and for firewood are no criteria to guide me in estimating the costs of mining a Devála. Under skilful management arrangements would be made for procuring all necessary supplies at the minimum cost, but in desultory operations the maximum cost as a matter of course has to be paid.

In reply to the questions in the paper, dated 10th January 1879, No. 42, I can safely say that the want of success of the Alpha Company has not arisen from any peculiar difficulties in separating the gold from the matrix, and I cannot believe the cost of labor or fuel would be so great here as injuriously to affect mining pursuits.

In this report I have omitted all details that appeared to me not necessary to the full elucidation of the questions with which I was instructed to deal.

Note.—The late Manager of the Prince of Wales' Tribute Company states that the wages paid for native labor were from four to five annas per diem; the cost of fuel was Rs. 3 per ton; the cost of drilling in hard rock was four annas per foot, and in soft rock two annas per foot; and the cost of driving such adits as are seen here varied from six annas to Rs. 3 per foot.

The cost of carrying stone from the "Skull" to the battery was six annas per ton, and the cost of carting stone from Wright's Level to the battery was thirteen annas per ton.

APPENDIX B.

Reports of Lieutenant Nicolson and other Papers relating to Gold in Malabar.

Dated Calicut, 10th January 1831.

From—W. Sheffield, Esq., Principal Collector of Malabar,

To—The Secretary to Government of Madras, Revenue Department.

I have the honor, with reference to your letter of the 4th instant, to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, that I have already charged in my accounts the value of the gold dust procured in this district on account of Government, amounting, as per annexed memorandum, to Rs. 5,287-11-5. Of this quantity, by far the greatest portion has been forwarded to the Presidency, the remainder being 2,908½. New gold fanam's weight, valued at Rs. 1,326-6-2, will be delivered over by me to Mr. Hudleston, who has been instructed to collect as much more gold dust for the use of Government as can be obtained.

Places where the gold dust was found and the quantity procured at each place.	Weight in new Gold Fanams.	Rate at which the gold dust was purchased per 10 new Gold Fanams' weight.	Amount value.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Carcatode in the Ernád Taluk . .	3,501½	5 0 0	1,750 12 0
In the Nilambur valley	2,738½	4 12 0	1,300 14 3
Caraloondy on the sea beach in the Shernaad Taluq	1,561½	4 7 3½	695 7 3
Moonanaad, Moopeyanaad, and Nambollacotta in Wynaad	3,657½	4 3 3⅜	1,537 12 2
Gold fanams transmitted to weigh the gold dust with	10	...	2 13 9
Total .	11,459	...	5,287 11 5

I beg, however, to state that, in consequence of an increased demand for this valuable commodity, owing to a greater number of persons resorting to this province from the eastern districts of Coimbatore, Madura and Trichinopoly to purchase it, the price has risen in the average 5⅛ per cent., or from Rs. 4-2-40 to 4-3-35 for ten new gold fanams' weight.

Though gold is found in all the rivers of this district, from the stream which falls into the sea at Elatoor, about eight miles north of Calicut, and as far south as the numerous streams flowing through the Pálghat valley, which at their junction, about 15 miles below Palghatcherry, form the great Ponáni river, some of which reach the southern boundary between Cochin and Malabar, about 110 miles to the southward of Calicut, the places and streams which afford the largest supply of gold dust are the following:—

The Toodakull river, which rises in the Koondah mountains, and after dividing the Walawanád Taluk from the taluk of Neringanaad falls into the great Ponáni river at Moochickul, about two miles north-east of Turtullah.

The Arliparambur, a rivulet which flows through Walawanád and part of Neringanaad and joins the Toodakull river about two miles east of Cherpalcheri.

The Arnakyem river, which has its source in the Moorkoorty and Koondah mountains, and forming the boundary between the Ernád and Walawanád taluks, and, passing the towns of Malapuram and Tirurangádi, it meets the sea at Caraloondy.

The Carcatode stream, which rises in the Moorkoorty valley and joins the Arnakyem river near Pynaad in the Ernád Taluk.

The gold found at the places above mentioned is the purest that is procurable in the district, its touch being equal to 9½.

The sea-beach from the town of Parparangady to Caraloondy, and thence to Beypore, extending about eight miles in length, the latter place being seven miles south of Calicut. Here the gold is equal to 8¾, and it is evidently washed down from the mountains during the great freshes in the south-west monsoon, and after being carried out by the flood beyond the mouths of the Beypore and Caraloondy rivers, it is thrown back by the action of the surf, when the sea runs high and is much agitated by tempestuous weather, and deposited on the sands much higher up than the sea usually reaches when the weather is moderate.

Kutchambara on the bank of the Coodarapoya river, which comes from the Moorkoorty valley and unites with the Beypoor river, about two miles below Nilambúr. The touch of the gold found here and in the bed of the Coodarapoya river is nearly 9¼.

The Karumpoya and Poonapoya, or golden river, both which streams take their rise in a high range of mountains called the "Paral Mallah" situated north-east of Moorkoorty and forming part of the main chain of the Nílgiris, and, when collected in one body near Pooliemparra in Wynaad, the stream receives the name of the "Paundypoya;" but this, on its approach near the ghâts, is again divided into two streams, and the main branch, called in the

Nilambúr valley the Carumbye, rushes down the Alliampully Cherrum. The Poonapoya descends the mountains between Alliampully and the Caracoor Cherrum; and long before its junction with the Carumbye it receives both the Kellakumpoya and Caracoorpoya.

The Kellakumpoya and Caracoorpoya above mentioned; the former river rushes down from Wynaad into the Nilambúr valley through the Cundaloor Cherrum, and the latter descends from Devála to the right of the road through the Caracoor Pass.

Gold dust is also found on the plains in the Nilambúr valley and frequently on elevated spots, particularly at Teeroowally, a hill near Mambaatangady, about 150 feet above the level of the Beypore river, during the highest freshes; and on the slope of this eminence gold is procured some feet below the surface of the ground in pits dug by those who come in search of it.

North of the Beypore river it is found in the Teeroowambaddy Division of Polyee in a mountain stream, which, descending the ghats to the left of the road through the Tambercherry Pass runs through the Tambercherry and Polyee districts and forms a junction with the great Beypore river between Pawoor and Shirwaddee and opposite to Mapooram in the Ernád Taluk. The touch of the gold found here and of that which is generally procured in the Nilambúr valley is about 8½.

Above the ghâts, in Wynaad, gold is found in Parkureetil, a higher table-land between Manantoddy and Nambellacotta, at a place called Choolloyde in Moonanaad, and at Nellyalom and Ponáni in Moopeynaad. It is likewise found at Devála and its immediate vicinity in Nambollacotta, but the gold of Wynaad is much inferior to that which is washed down from the lofty mountains actually appertaining to the Nilgiris and Khondahs, its touch being only 7¾.

The manner in which gold dust is found and separated from the soil is as follows:—The earth or sand in the mountains, hills, paddy fields, and beds of rivers and rivulets known to be impregnated with this valuable ore is dug up, but it is only in or near water, and consequently in running streams, ruts, ravines, and breaks in the mountains and ground into which the course of the water is most likely to drive the ore during the rainy season, that gold is dug for; and being put into a pautty, a kind of wooden tray hollowed in the centre and not unlike a turtle's shell, the soil is immediately submerged in water just enough to overflow it and no more, and kept in an undulating motion by the washer with one hand, while the earth is stirred up with the other until all the earthy particles are washed entirely out of it and a sediment is left in the hollow, consisting chiefly of a mixture of black sand and particles of iron and gold. The pautty is then taken out of the water, and one end of it being somewhat elevated, water is gently poured upon its contents until the gold distinctly appears on the border quite divided from the principal mass. The golden particles are separated with a grain or two of quicksilver which is rubbed into them and then put in a piece of tobacco leaf, which, being placed in a crucible or more generally between two pieces of lighted charcoal, the heat causes the quicksilver to evaporate, and the gold is then taken out in a pure state.

When gold dust is found in streams, a wooden trough about 4 to 4½ feet long and 15 inches wide is frequently used, and into this the sand or soil from the bed of the river or rivulet is thrown as fast as it is taken out and then washed by the person in charge of the trough, who is constantly stirring the sand with his right hand and pouring a gentle stream of water upon it with his left, until nothing remains but heavy black sand and particles of iron and gold; and when the dust appears on its borders, it is collected with a proportion of quicksilver and then separated in the manner before mentioned.

When gold is found in small pieces, which is often the case in the beds of the several branches of the Beypore river flowing through the Nilambur valley before they all unite above Mambaatangady, there is no occasion for quicksilver or heat.

In the rainy season the pautties are worked upon the mountains, hills and other elevated spots; but these places, owing to the want of water to assist the operation, are abandoned at the end of the rains and the pautties are employed during the dry months in the beds of rivers and smaller streams.

The sands on the sea-beach between Parparangady, Caraloondy, and Beypore are most productive during the months of June, July, August and September, when the rivers which fall into the sea at Beypore and Caraloondy are filled by the south-west monsoon; but gold is found here, though in smaller quantities, throughout the year.

There appears no reason whatever to doubt that golden ore is homogeneous to the soil in the mountains and hills of Malabar, and even many elevated spots in the valleys of Nilambur and Moorkoorty and the immediate vicinity of Devála and the Koondah and Nilgiri mountains; whilst that which is found in the beds of rivers and other mountain streams is fortuitously brought down by the monsoon rains.

Though a very extensive search has been made among the records of my office since I had the honor of receiving the commands of the Right Honorable the Governor, under date the 18th November 1828, to afford information on this subject, I regret to state that I have not succeeded in finding that any endeavour whatsoever was made by the several Collectors since this province accrued to the possession of the Honorable Company, to discover the mines or places whence the gold issues. These, however, appear to have been noticed by the Honorable Mr. Duncan, late Governor of Bombay, who enjoined the authorities then in the province, in the year 1793, to collect and submit to him every information that could be obtained on the subject; but it does not appear upon record that any scientific person was deputed to explore

the places where the dust is found in order to trace the sources from whence the supplies are derived, or that any particular inquiry on the subject was set on foot, though it has been well known from the earliest period that gold is produced in the province, and the collecting of it has been farmed out in Wynaad and the Nilambur valley for the last forty or fifty years.

Agreement between Harry Louisa Hugnenin, Native of Switzerland, and the Right Honorable Stephen Rumbold Lushington, Governor of Madras and its Dependencies.

I, Henry Louis Hugnenin, do hereby engage to search for gold mines in the mountains on the Malabar Coast on the following conditions:—

1st.—That the search be conducted at the expense of Government and that I receive all reasonable assistance and countenance from the local authorities.

2nd.—That my proceedings shall be under the superintendence of such controlling authority as the Government may be pleased to appoint.

3rd.—That I shall receive one-half of the gold I may assist in finding and raising during the next twelve months and the same proportion of all gold I may collect from the mountain streams, &c., by washing. It shall, however, be optional with the Government to take my share of the produce at the market-price of gold and to renew this privilege in my favor for another year if they shall think fit.

H. L. HUGNENIN,
Horloger.

Dated 16th February 1831.

By order of the Right Honorable Stephen Rumbold Lushington, Governor of Madras.

H. CHAMIER,
Secretary to Government.

Witnessed.

J. LUSHINGTON,
Private Secretary.

Dated Devalacottah, 18th April 1831.

From—LIEUTENANT W. NICOLSON, 49th Regiment N. I.,

To—MAJOR R. CREWE, Commanding Nilgiris.

In obedience to the orders contained in your letter of the 12th instant at Ootacamund, I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of Government, that I met Mr. Hugnenin at this place on the 16th instant, and that, after all due consultation with him and minute inquiries from the natives into the causes, times, and places of fever about this part of the country, I am of opinion that nothing whatever is to be apprehended on that score until the setting in of the heavy rains in June, and scarcely even then if proper precautions are taken to prevent it.

The country in our immediate vicinity is entirely free from jungle with the exception of a few hills presenting nearly the same features as some parts of the Nilgiris. The thermometer ranges between 71° and 82° in the 24 hours. There does not appear at present to be any unhealthy symptoms among the natives, nor are there any to be feared by their accounts during the *heaviest rains*, but merely at their commencement and ceasing, that is, during the months of June and September. The monsoon, however, is the most favorable time for the collection of gold dust in consequence of its being then brought down in large quantities by the mountain torrents; for during the rainy season the quantity washed by one person daily varies from the value of 3 to 6 rupees, and during the dry season scarcely from 1 to 2 rupees, so that justice can scarcely be done to the undertaking if the possibility of the rains affecting the health of those employed be considered an objection to it.

I now beg to inform you that there are three mountains near this in which Mr. Hugnenin is confident of finding quantities of gold. The one which he intends commencing is called Chulimally by some, and Vellimally by others, of the natives; it contains the sources of several streams flowing into a branch of the Beypoor river near Carcare in which streams a great quantity of the gold dust of this district is collected. In Arrowsmith's Map this place is marked Dieneote, about 12 miles from Goodaloor, a little to the southward of the main road to Manantoddy, and the mountain in question is about three miles further south. There is nothing however in the shape of a road, nor even a path to be found towards it, and from the abruptness of the intermediate hills and rocks the way is in some parts utterly impassable for cattle, so that in the first instance a practicable path must be cut for the supplies of a bazaar, as there are no provisions to be found even in this village, which scarcely contains a dozen huts.

I have the honor to enclose a list of workmen which will be required to place all things in readiness for commencing operations immediately. In the first instance I have the honor to submit that I conceive thirty men at least requisite to carry on the work with certainty and expedition, the whole to be employed at first in hutting themselves and making a practicable pathway to the mountain, and afterwards 15 as miners and 15 in washing the sand and searching for gold dust in the rivers. I also beg to to add that, if an intelligent native officer was detached with the party, he would be of the greatest assistance to me in overlooking one

party while I am with the other, &c. These circumstances, however, will of course remain for your consideration and decision.

List of Workmen required.

One bricklayer for the construction and repairs of smelting furnaces and reverberatories.

One carpenter for the construction and repairs of wooden washing bowls and all wood work required for the mining implements, &c.

One smith and one bellowsman.

Two wood-cutters for the supply of the reverberatories and smelting furnaces.

DEVALACOTTAH, *18th April 1831.* W. NICOLSON, *Lieut., 49th Regiment, N.I.*

Dated Devalacottah, 22nd April 1831.

From—LIEUT. W. NICOLSON, 49th Regiment, Native Infantry,

To—MAJOR R. CREWE, Commanding Nilgiris.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 20th instant, and, in reply, beg to state that the tools required for the men will depend entirely on the number of men sent. I consider that the chests of mining tools should be allowed at least six men each, and that a spade, a momety, and a pickaxe will be required for every man beyond that number with a supply of baskets for carrying earth, observing at the same time that the more hands available, the more expeditious will be our operations.

I have now the honor to acquaint you, for the information of Government, that Mr. Hugnenin and myself proceeded yesterday for the third time to the Chulimally mountain for the purpose of searching for an old mine which, it seems, was worked long before the Honorable Company obtained possession of this part of the country, the fearful probability of which event, it is said, induced the Rajah of that day to abandon the mine for the time being from a dread of losing it altogether, and, making the business a State secret, he issued orders that no one on pain of death was to approach the mountain, on which, I am here told, he let loose as many wild beasts as he could procure. How far this account may be true is difficult to say. We have not as yet, however, succeeded in persuading a single villager to accompany us to the mountain in consequence of the above belief.

I now proceed to acquaint you that yesterday, after cutting our way for several hours in the thickest part of the jungle on the mountain, we came upon the mine in question, consisting of three shafts about five feet each in diameter and 10 from each other, forming an equilateral triangle, the deepest of them extending to about 70 feet, since a stone dropped in took about 4½ seconds to reach the bottom; the depth, however, has no doubt greatly decreased by the effects of rotten vegetation, &c. On further search we soon found that this mine was not the only one, for, having penetrated as far as we possibly could through the jungle towards the *summit* of the mountain, we discovered no less than 27 shafts, all sunk in the same manner and forming a chain of triangles as before described, the disposition of which with regard to each other leads me to suppose that they have all subterraneous countershafts communicating with each other and probably extending to a large main shaft which, I trust, may be discovered on the arrival of the pioneers. How these mines could have remained so long a secret appears surprising; however it is certain that had not a descendant of the above said Rajah mentioned all these circumstances to Mr. Hugnenin and made the contract herein enclosed, which he was unable to fulfil for want of sufficient capital, the mountain would of course have still remained unknown. I have the honor to forward a few specimens of minerals which I found on the surface near the shafts, as also a small quantity of gold dust, the result of Mr. Hugnenin washing the earth for a few hours on the same spot.

I now beg to conclude by stating that I am perfectly satisfied in my mind that any *labor* or *expense* whatever that may be incurred in this undertaking will be most amply repaid hereafter.

This morning I came across the new road to the Nilgiris.

The Moorkooty hills bear from hence east-north-east about 12 miles; Paratmala hills north-east 30 miles; Munoor ghat east-south-east, 40 miles. The Cherrunhoya is *navi ble even now* 10 miles beyond Oorumpooum, from which place I have just now come dow dhony.

Karcatode is about six miles south-east of Manjury on the bank of the river.

Mr. Hugnenin joined me on the 10th all right.

Dated Madras, the 27th September 1831.

EXTRACT.

These minerals are of a class so generally known and understood that I have only to give them their proper designations, and you will find them described at length in any mineralogical work you may happen to have in your possession.

The mineral marked "copper mica" is what mineralogists usually call "mica." It is found very abundantly in India. It separates into many thin laminæ, and in that state is

transparent and is the article with which the natives form those lanthorns that are exhibited in their festivals. It forms one of the component parts of the stones called granite and gneiss and constitutes a considerable portion of the bulk of the globe.

The component parts of this mineral have been so frequently ascertained by the first chemist in Europe that I conclude the Right Honorable the Governor would be disposed to rely more on their analysis than mine.

One by Dr. Ure is as follows :—

Silix	47
Alumina	22
Oxide of iron	15·50
Oxide of Manganise	1·75
Potash	14·50
	100·75

The two other specimens are likewise sub-species of the same mineral and are both called chlorite by mineralogists. Although of different colors, they are of the same sub-species. I have examined both these minerals and have found them so nearly the same that I am rather inclined to ascribe the difference to some slight inaccuracy in the process (arising chiefly from a want of a proper apparatus for this purpose, and perhaps also in some degree to a want of tact on my own part in conducting the process) than to any considerable difference between them.

My analysis is as follows :—

Silix	36
Alumina	38
Oxide of iron	6
Maker	12·5
Potash, Oxide of Manganise, Magnesia, Loss	7·5
	100

The last three substances I have not the means of collecting and ascertaining with precision, but I have no doubt that their proportions are in the order in which they stand. Potash most, manganise less, and magnesia least of all; indeed of the last there was only a trace.

Thus briefly to recapitulate :—

1. The mineral marked "copper mica" is the ordinary mineral called "mica" and does not contain any copper.
2. The earth marked "mineral gum paint" is chlorite, a sub-species of mica. This and the following earth you will find described in books under the name of chlorite; "mineral gum paint" or the paint called "mineral gum" is a pigment derived from copper and is an artificial, and not a natural, production.
3. The earth marked "metallic clay" derives that shining and metallic appearance from the undecomposed mica it contains. It is another variety of the same sub-species as the last mineral chlorite. It contains neither verdigris nor arsenic. The smell arising from these earths is common to all earths of this kind.

I should have acknowledged the receipt of your letter and of the minerals immediately after they came to hand, but in consequence of indisposition I had gone as far as Porto Novo for change of air, and, hearing then that the Governor had left the Hills, I did not know where to address a letter that was likely to reach you before you arrived at Madras. I hope you will consider this a sufficient apology for the delay.

Dated Nadghainey, Carcoor Pass, 16th November 1831.

From—LIEUTENANT W. NICOLSON, 49th Regiment, Native Infantry,

To—MAJOR R. CREWE, Commanding Nilgiris.

I have the honor to report that the Havildar's party of pioneers under my orders arrived here on the 7th instant and are as yet employed in hutting themselves, with the exception of two or three, who take their daily routine of duty on learning the method of washing for gold in this district, as I have obtained for that purpose from a ryot in the neighbourhood the services of the head Kuroombar in his employ during the absence of Mr. Hugnenin, from whom I have not yet heard.

I trust ere long to have the honor of seeing you here, as it is almost impossible to give you any adequate idea on paper of the nature of the work requisite and of the small number of men I have to perform it with. Gold there is in all directions—*every nullah in the neighbourhood contains it*—and I have no doubt we shall collect a good quantity as soon as the washing trays, &c., arrive from Calicut, as I have only been able to procure one tray from the natives to teach the pioneers with.

I have to add that a direct road to Chulimally from hence cannot be made without an excessive loss of time at present, particularly as I find there is little or no water on the mountain just now, without which the work cannot proceed, and during the dry season should at any rate be confined to the big rivers and nullahs.

No sickness has as yet made its appearance in the detachment.

Dated Caapul Gold Mines Nerr Momboatangady, 3rd January 1832.

From—LIEUTENANT W. NICOLSON, Superintending Gold Mines,

To—MAJOR R. CREWE, Commanding Nilgiris.

I have the honor to report, for the information of Government, that, having arrived at Carcatode on the 10th ultimo, we continued our researches for the most lucrative places for gold in that neighbourhood until the 24th, when it became evident from the daily average of work that it was not worth while remaining there, at any rate at this season. The place seems famed for gold in consequence of the *superior touch* of the small quantity found there, a circumstance which greatly affects the nominal value of the metal to be found elsewhere, a great deal of which is sold by the natives as Carcatode gold. The nature of the work in that direction will be found in the detailed reports I shall duly have the honor of forwarding.

I have now to add that, with the view of pursuing the search throughout the Nilambúr Valley, we arrived at this place on the 26th ultimo and were not a little surprised at finding a regular set of mines worked by five or six hundred Moplahs, who (if their headmen could be believed) are obliged to give one barleycorn-weight of gold *per man* to the Zemindar per day, by which a direct daily tax of about twenty rupees is levied by him without his paying anything to Government. On our arrival the whole of the Moplahs made off; but, in consequence of my issuing proclamations that in continuing their work they should meet no molestation, a great number have returned to the mines. These works are very extensive; the shafts are generally from ten to fifty feet, and the deeper they are the greater is the quantity of gold to be found, the only impediment to the work being the continual accumulation of water which they have no idea whatever of raising, but by assembling in great numbers with chatties. We could easily employ bamboo syphons for this purpose; but, as our work would be overlooked by the Moplahs, they would not fail instantly to apply the syphon to all the other mines in the neighbourhood to our great disadvantage hereafter. Therefore, until we have a sufficient number of workmen and are sufficiently strong in pioneers or others to place guards over the mines, we cannot work them to any great advantage.

It will at once appear evident that when five or six hundred men find it worth their while to work with the miserable and slovenly apparatus they possess, and with which the very least each man can possibly find is the weight of the third of a gold fanam per day, which trifling day's work *very seldom* happens (as the quantity found by one man daily varies from that just mentioned to the weight of ten gold fanams, on which occasion the mud is always taken from the deepest shafts); it will then, as above mentioned, appear evident that, were these mines systematically worked on the European principle, the quantity of gold to be had would be very considerable. But situated as I am without the above means and with so small a party, we can do little more than as many of the natives, and can only for the present continue the search for the most lucrative mines in the district and for those places where it may be worth while for Government to keep up regular mining establishments, amongst which number these mines may most undoubtedly be classed. The pioneers have collected nearly an ounce of gold during the week they have been here, and, had I the regular European apparatus, this *ounce* would, I have no doubt, have been a *pound*. This will be duly forwarded to yourself or the Collector as you may desire.

Dated Carembat Jungle near Carcoor, 25th January 1832.

From—LIEUTENANT W. NICOLSON, Superintendent, Search for Gold Mines,

To—MAJOR R. CREWE, Commanding Nilgiris.

In continuation of my reports for the information of Government, I have now the honor to acquaint you that the Moplahs at the Coopal mines having commenced a system of devastation in filling up the shafts, &c. I have been under the necessity of applying to the Collector for a Havildar guard, on the arrival of which at Coopal (having heard that the same system of depredation was going on in the mines in this direction for the purpose of giving us every possible difficulty and impediment in our search), I immediately left half my party at Coopal under the command of the Pioneer's Havildar with the necessary orders for protecting the works, &c., while I am continuing the search and endeavouring to prevent injury being done to the mines in this neighbourhood, which are said to be very numerous and much richer than those at Coopal. As yet, however, we have only come upon one which is in a mountain called "Combalamally," one of the Chulimally range close under Nelliallum.

The average quantity of gold to be found in this mine may be taken at about a gold fanam weight per man daily, but in consequence of the constant search we are making in the jungles for the best mines we have no time for gold-washing.

I take this opportunity of a party returning to Ootacamund, who have brought pay for the detachment, to forward to you by them the gold which has been found by the Pioneers up to this date in searching the Nilambúr valley. The situations of the richest mines I shall duly have the honor to forward in a rough map.

In now again submitting for consideration the necessity of my party being increased, I trust I may not be accused of presumption in suggesting the expediency of teaching the whole corps of Pioneers the methods of washing for gold and furnishing them with trays accordingly, a system which, if well followed up, would no doubt lead to the discovery of many valuable mines, particularly in the Koondar and Moorkooty hills, *to which we have fairly traced the strata which contain gold in that direction*. It may be as well to remark *en passant* that the

abovementioned trays are very light, and with a little ingenuity would form a much more comfortable and useful covering for the head for men who are exposed to the sun the whole day than the cap they now possess. The quantity of gold sent herewith is as follows :—

From the Coopal mines three ingots weighing thirty-nine new gold fanams and seven barleycorns (touch 9).

From Killarkumpoya and Poonapoya rivers, Nilambúr valley, three ingots weighing thirty new gold fanams, five barley corns (touch 8½).

From the Kakatode and Cherrumpoya rivers under the Moorkooty hills one ingot weighing thirteen new gold fanams (touch 9½).

Total sent eighty-three new gold fanam weight; a small quantity of gold dust remains, but as it is not melted and therefore very liable to be lost I have not sent it.

No. 37, dated Fort St. George, 3rd February 1832.

From—The Hon'ble H. Chamier, Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, Financial Department,

To—Major R. Crewe, Commanding Nílgiris.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th ultimo, and to transmit to you the report of the Mint Master's assayer on the three specimens of gold received from Lieutenant Nicolson.

The specimens were sent to the Mint without any communication of the cost of the several pieces as noted in the card attached to each, but with orders to report both as to the touch and real value of each. You will perceive from the memorandum given below that the value of each is greater than the cost, and if you are satisfied that the cost is correctly reported, it is obvious that the purchase at the prices specified will be advantageous to Government, especially of the gold from the Coopal mines :—

Specimens.	Weight.		Fineness.		Touch.		Value as stated by the Assayer.			Cost as stated by Lieutenant Nicolson.			Gain in value.			Value of an ounce of gold of this fineness.		
1	2		3		4		5			6			7			8		
	Dwts.	Grs.	C.	Grs.			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
No. 1, Coopal Mines ...	2	14	B1	3¼	Gold ... 99·22 Silver ... 0·78 100·0		5	9	5	4	4	0	1	5	5	43	4	8
No. 2, Nilambúr Mines...	3	4	B0	2¾	Gold ... 94·53 Silver ... 5·47 100·0		6	8	6	5	12	0	0	12	6	41	4	0
No. 3, Devála Mines ...	3	2	W	3¼	Gold ... 90·88 Silver ... 8·86 Copper ... 0·26 100·0		6	1	10	5	0	0	1	1	10	39	10	6

You will be pleased to preserve carefully the assayed specimens herewith transmitted and communicate with the Principal Collector of Malabar on the subject of the best mode of obtaining the gold on account of Government, which he will be fully qualified to state when he shall have ascertained in whom the ownership of the several mines is vested, and what claims require to be satisfied before undisputed possession of the mines or their produce can be obtained. A copy of the letter addressed to him under this date is herewith transmitted for your information.

Dated Arecote, 24th February 1832.

From—Lieutenant W. Nicolson, Superintendent, Search for Gold,

To—Major R. Crewe, Commanding Nílgiris.

For the further information of Government I have now the honor to report our return to the Coopal mines after having duly searched as much of the Nilambúr valley as the jungle has permitted us to penetrate, and I am happy to add that we have been as successful as could be wished. The mines in that direction are innumerable; the principal ones are, however, in the thickest part of the jungle immediately under the Wynaad hills and near the following villages belonging to the Teroopad of Nilambúr, *viz.*, Carembat, Katchapara, Moondairy, and Maneecoote. The Carembat jungle is mined throughout wherever the ground will admit of water being supplied from the neighbouring rivers, this being the only thing requisite, as the whole of the soil under the hills contains gold, the quality of which is much the same as the specimen I have had the honor to forward labelled "from the Nilambúr Rajah's mines." This you will perceive by a small specimen herein enclosed (weight six new gold fanams), cost 2 rupees 4 annas.

I now beg to state that in consequence of an intimation from the Collector of Malabar, requesting to see me respecting further operations, I am proceeding to Calicut, where I shall have the honor to await your further orders.

Dated Calicut, the 3rd March 1832.

From—LIEUTENANT W. NICOLSON, Superintendent, Search for Gold,

To—The Principal Collector of Malabar.

In reply to yours of the 1st instant, and with reference to the communications therein contained from Government, I have the honor to state that my having obtained at such low prices the specimens of gold lately forwarded to Government arises from my having purchased them from the *gold-washers themselves* previous to their getting into the hands of the Swookars, whose customary profits would have otherwise made them much dearer; but it appears that a slight inadvertency has occurred in consequence of my not having had the means of determining the exact proportion of each specimen to an ounce, which circumstance has caused a slight overcharge of the specimens from Nilambúr and Wynaad, and an undercharge of the specimen from Coopal. This, however, does not affect the cost of the whole, *viz.*, Rs. 15, nor its value according to the Mint Master's report, *viz.*, Rs. 18-3-9; and if people were stationed at the several mines to purchase the gold on account of Government, they could obtain it at the following rates:—

	Per Ounce.	Value according to the Mint Master's Report.		
	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
In Wynaad	32	39	10	6
In the Nilambúr Valley	34	41	4	0
At Coopal and Kakatode	36	43	0	0

If required to be melted into ingots four annas per ounce must be added for goldsmith's hire and borax, so that the purchase of Wynaad gold will yield a profit of upwards of 23 per cent., Nilambúr gold 20 per cent., and Coopal gold 19 per cent.

Dated Cannanore, the 28th March 1832.

From—LIEUTENANT W. NICOLSON, 49th Regiment, Native Infantry,

To—MAJOR R. CREWE, Commanding Nilgiris.

In further continuation of my reports for the information of Government, I have the honor to acquaint you that another severe attack of jungle fever, shortly after my arrival at Calicut, rendered it necessary, in the opinion of the medical officer, that I shall be removed to this station in order to be in readiness to meet the probable necessity of my being obliged to embark on a long sea voyage or for England for the recovery of my health.

With regard to the gold mines which we have already discovered, and the best means of obtaining the greatest possible quantity of gold on account of Government, I beg to observe that it appears to me—

1st.—That the only people who can be employed with advantage on account of the insalubrity of the climate are those who are resident at the several spots where the mines are situated and who have been accustomed to the work.

2nd.—That these people may be overlooked and controlled by trusty natives and peons stationed at the different mines and placed under the general superintendence of a European officer, who might visit them occasionally.

3rd.—That from the application of machinery to the mines, such as pumps, stamping mills, washing troughs, &c., Government might reap the greatest possible advantages, as these would enable the mines to procure a much greater quantity of gold than they now do, when Government might not only lay a heavy tax on the workmen without distressing them, but also have an opportunity of purchasing a larger proportion of gold at the rates which I have already had the honor to submit.

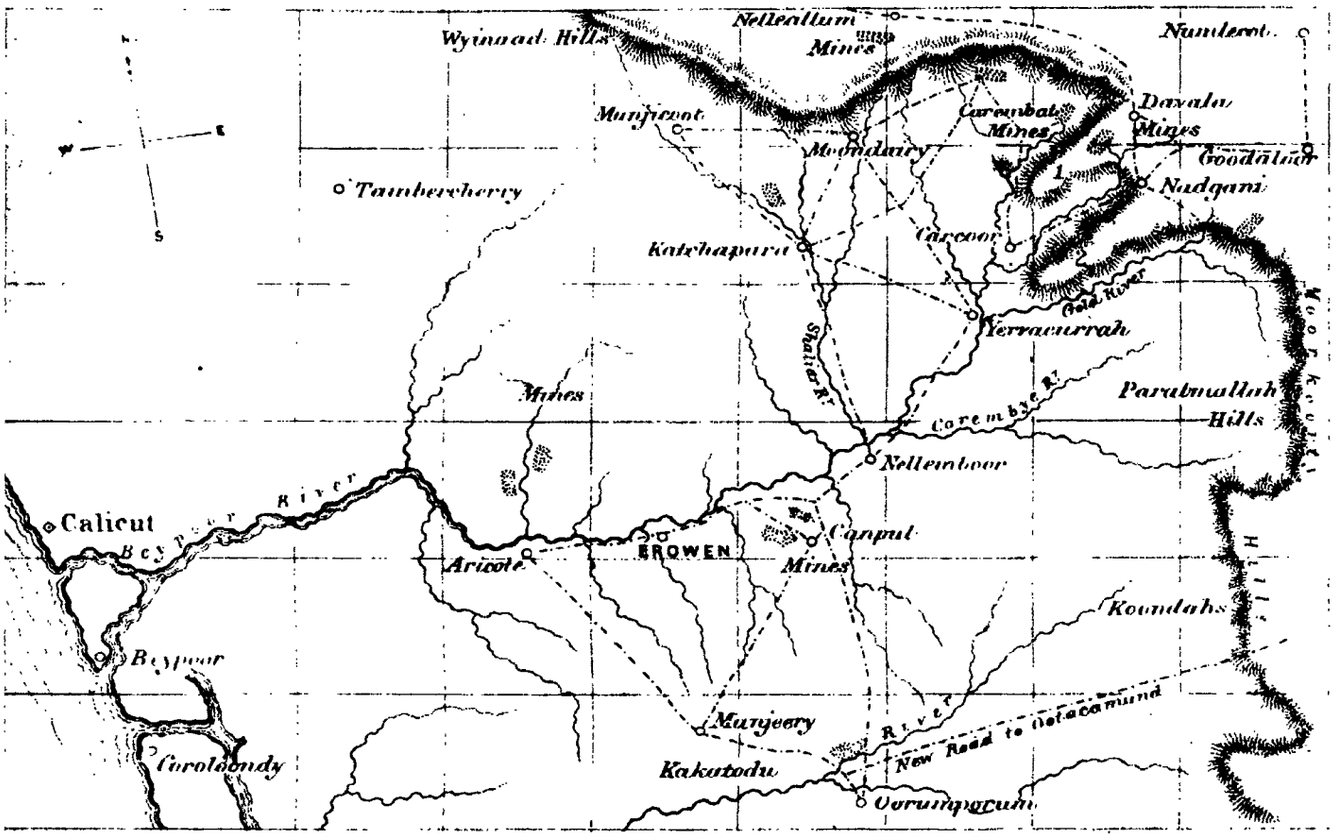
Whether the machinery required could be made up in this country so lasting or so cheap as in England may be considered doubtful. I would therefore beg to suggest that, under existing circumstances, I may be permitted to proceed at once to England for the purpose of procuring such machinery as may be requisite,—a measure which would not only facilitate the end in view, but would also tend so much to the restoration of my health as to enable me to continue the researches so successfully commenced.

My present state of health not admitting of my drawing out a plan of the situation of the different mines already discovered, I have marked them out in map belonging to the Principal Collector in Malabar and Canara, which is all I am at present able to do, being confined to my bed and not able to put pen to paper further than to sign my name, and I am indebted to a friend with whom I am living for drawing up what I have now the honor to forward.

In conclusion, I beg to bring to the notice of Government that the allowances which I have hitherto drawn as a Pioneer Officer have been far below the outlays I have been put to in order to obtain the information I have already had the honor to forward to Government, having not only had to contend with every imaginable difficulty that could be thrown in my way by the natives (and which could scarcely ever be overcome without heavy bribes, presents, &c.), but also having been put to considerable expense for guides, coolies, stationery, servants,

The largest mines are at Coopal and Carembat. All the rivers produce gold, and wherever the *gold ink* has been used mines have been discovered.

(Signed) W. NICOLSON, *Lieutenant.*



0 5 10 Miles

Scale of Miles.

Paths through the jungle

1. *Chulimally.*
2. *Carcoor Cherrum.*

The gold fields shewn in gold ink by Lieut. Nicolson, are marked in this tracing by black dots.

horses, &c., for which I trust that Government, with their usual liberality, will deem it expedient to grant me an increase of allowances from the date of my appointment, or such other remuneration as they may think fit.

Dated Ootacamund, the 17th July 1832.

From—LIEUTENANT W. NICOLSON, Superintendent, Search for Gold.

To—MAJOR R. CREWE, Commanding Nilgiris.

I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of Government that, having sufficiently recovered my health during my voyage round from Cannanore to Madras, I have returned to the prosecution of my duties in the search for gold, on which subject I now beg to forward the following communications.

During my progress to the hills by the Salem road, the first place that I could get any tidings of gold being found at was Dharmapuri at the foot of the Shevaroy Hills, afterwards Satyamangalam, Denkanikóta, Addivaram, or Stremogay, and Mettapoliem, in the neighbourhood of which there are, I am informed, *now* about *thirty people* employed in gold-washing. It is therefore to be hoped we shall meet with the same success as heretofore on situations and at such elevations amongst the hills as will preclude our being again laid up with fever.

I have now to observe that in all large bazaars where there is a great demand for gold its *commercial value* far exceeds its real value as reported by the Mint Master; for instance, gold of 9 touch is generally sold in the Madras bazaar at 15 rupees for the weight of one rupee, which is at the rate of 50 rupees per ounce (troy), since that quantity weighs 3¼ rupees, while its value as reported by the Mint Master is only Rs. 41-1-0. Now the original cost at the mines being 34 rupees (for 9 touch) per ounce, it follows that the profit to be obtained in a *commercial point of view* is nearly 50 per cent., while the real value of the metal at the Mint only gives a profit of about 23 per cent. on the prime cost, thus showing the infallible advantages that must accrue to Government from their monopolizing the sale of gold, wherever it is to be found, by purchasing it *direct from the miners* before it can possibly get into other hands.

The method of carrying such a monopoly into effect *you* will, of course, be the best judge of. From the experience *I* have now had, however, I am of opinion that it will be impossible for Government to procure the whole or even half of the gold that is actually found unless the utmost vigilance is kept up by small detachments at the different mines to prevent the gold being smuggled or purchased by the native merchants, who are always on attendance for the produce of every day's work, and for which they *never pay the workmen in coin*, but in articles of food, raiment, &c., on which *again* they charge a very great percentage, so that their profits must be enormous; and as they are in the habit of using false weights, such as introducing lead into the grains of paddy with which the gold is weighed, and various other modes of extortion, the gold brought by these Swookars does not probably cost them more than half what *I* paid for it. The whole of the miners appeared to be entirely at the mercy of these merchants, and were obliged to give them over every rupee they received from me. It is therefore to be supposed that if these merchants had nothing to say to the miners the gold would be sold at a much cheaper rate than that at which *I* purchased it.

What may be the actual quantity to be daily procured it is impossible to say until Government take means for preventing the metal from having *any* other outlet from the miners than Government servants stationed there to purchase it. It must be nevertheless evident that a little machinery would greatly increase the quantity to be procured; for instance, their present mode of crushing the ore is by breaking one piece against another until there is a sufficient quantity of dust to fill a tray, which slow mode of working does not allow them to wash more than three or four trays full per man in the course of the day, whereas with pumps and stamping mills they might probably wash ten times that number. No fear can reasonably be entertained of the mines *failing* or becoming *exhausted*, since the whole country for a circle of nearly fifty miles *immediately under the ghâts* contains gold.

In addition to the profits I have above enumerated there is also that of the tax which appears to have been hitherto raised by the zemindars of districts unknown to Government authorities. This tax varies from one paddyweight of gold per man to one paddyweight of gold for three men, according to the produce of the mine. At Coopal it is a paddycorn weight per man daily. I have had the honor to forward a small map of the situations of the mines as yet discovered, which I can make out on a larger scale if required; and in conclusion I beg to forward a memorandum of the extra expenses and losses I have sustained during the search, and to solicit the consideration of Government for my future allowances and instructions for my future proceedings.

Dated Ootacamund, 1st October 1832.

From—LIEUTENANT W. NICOLSON, Superintending Gold Mines in Malabar.

To—MAJOR R. CREWE, Commanding Nilgiris.

With reference to the Minute of Council of the 31st August last respecting the gold mines in Malabar, I have the honor to request you will be pleased to signify my most grateful acknowledgments for the readiness and liberality with which Government have repaid my humble endeavours, and I now beg to forward a few suggestions for the future management of the mines. With regard to the choice of mines, those at Coopal would seem, all things considered, to be as good as any for commencing operations on; but although the party and

tools which were furnished me last year *were sufficient for searching the country*, I have already had the honor to state that nothing can possibly be accomplished *on a grand scale* without the common machinery requisite for working any mine in the world, *viz., pumps* for raising the water out of the shafts, *cranes* for craning up the ore and earth, *stamping mills* for crushing it, troughs for washing it, and (if the metal is required in bars) apparatus for melting it. All the other implements requisite are contained in the mining chests of tools forwarded by Government, of which, however, a much greater number will be now necessary in order to furnish the miners with them; and I should think that in addition to the two chests already sent from Madras if *ten more* be now despatched to Coopal they will not be found too many. Carpenters and smiths (for the repairs of these articles and the construction of scaffolding, &c.) will of course be necessary. Three-inch cylinder pumps may be procured at Mr. Law's depôt on the Mount Road at 250 rupees each (the price in London is, I believe, £10).

Cranes, I understand, may be made up at Pálghat, to which place Mr. Hugnenin and myself are now proceeding, but the greatest requisites are *stamping mills* and *steam engines*, neither of which, I fear, can be made up in India unless at enormous expenses, and they could never of course be compared to those of English manufacture.

Without the articles above mentioned all that can be done in the present state of the mines is to see that the whole of the gold that is found be purchased on account of Government instead of its going to the Nairs, &c., as hitherto; and this circumstance will greatly depend on the strict *honesty* and *trustworthiness* of the native civil authorities attached to the party in counteracting the tricks, obstacles, and difficulties continually thrown in our way by those who have hitherto shared in the profits of the mines, and who will now find themselves obliged to give up these profits to Government. I have now to add that it is of the utmost importance that quarters rendered secure from the night air and dews should be erected for those employed at the mines, without which it is next to an impossibility that the climate can be withstood *for any length* of time by any but the natives of the district in that neighbourhood; it is, I presume, needless to say that the Revenue Officer who attends on the party should always be provided with a sufficient sum for purchasing daily the quantity of gold found in the mines by the Moplahs.

In conclusion, I most respectfully beg to submit that a sight of these mines would do more than all I can write on the subject, and I therefore humbly beg to suggest that a committee of such competent persons as Government may deem fit may assemble at Coopal with a view to the full consideration of the circumstances I have above mentioned and of the plans which I have now the honor to submit for the future management of the mines.

Dated Ootacamund, 6th October 1832.

From—MAJOR R. CREWE, Commanding Nilgiris,

To—The Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

As relates to the Minutes of Consultation, under date 31st August last, the purport of which was duly communicated to Lieutenant Nicolson, I now beg to enclose a communication from that officer connected with the labors of the approaching season at the Coopal mines, and I take the liberty of respectfully submitting for the consideration of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

That from past experience and from all information to be arrived at without pumps for the removal of the water out of the shafts, it would seem impracticable adequately to prosecute the work; in the outset two might be sufficient, but after a short time, as the shafts become deeper, two additional ones would be requisite, making a total of four, and which, if Lieutenant Nicolson's information is correct, are procurable from Mr. Law's depôt of building materials at the Presidency.

2. Cranes and troughs I calculate on being able to have prepared at Palghatcherry, and I shall take measures to this effect.

Stamping mills are much to be desired. In the last report a model of one was stated to be in preparation at Calicut under Mr. Hugnenin's superintendence; everything shall be done in order to having one prepared, but if unsuccessful some preparation of granite in the shape of pestle and mortar, or even sledge hammers, may serve as substitutes, and under any circumstances the work can progress without the two former, though not to an equal extent.

The melting the ore I do not immediately see the necessity of, but this equally with the purchase of gold at the mines. The selection of trustworthy persons for such purposes, as also for the supply of coolies and superintendence of all local matters, are duties devolving, I conceive, on the Principal Collector in Malabar, who alone possesses means adequately to provide for their performance.

3. A further supply of chests of mining tools I would also recommend, and should they and the pumps be sanctioned, I beg to suggest their early despatch to Calicut by sea, as well from motives of economy as to carriage, as from the important object of their reaching their destination in sufficient time to be brought into use as required during this season.

4. Smiths and carpenters for the construction of scaffolding and repairs of various tools in use will also, I conceive, be supplied on the spot under the orders of the Principal Collector.

5. As relates to the insalubrity of the climate, and fevers contracted during the two former seasons, in part from want of adequate protection against the heavy dews, I beg to

suggest the practicability of the construction of a temporary range of sheds on an appropriate site near to the mines of palmyra and cadjan leaves by the inhabitants of the country, the expense of which I presume would be most trivial

6. In furtherance of these duties Lieutenant Nicolson will leave Ootacamund for Palghatcherry on the 8th instant *en route* to Calicut, where he will commence preparations in communication with the Principal Collector in Malabar, and there await the receipt of further instructions, with which I beg to be honored the above points.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, under date 12th October 1832, No. 257.

Read—The following letter from Major R. Crewe, Commanding Nilgiris, dated 6th October 1832.

RESOLVED, that the Military Board be instructed to purchase two 3-inch cylinder pumps at Mr. Law's depôt and forward them with eight chests of mining tools to the Principal Collector of Malabar, at the earliest practicable moment, for delivery to Lieutenant Nicolson. If these articles cannot be sent by sea before the monsoon, they should be forwarded direct to Lieutenant Nicolson at Pálghat.

Resolved, that authority be given to Major Crewe to cause the requisite number of cranes and troughs to be made up at Pàlghat.

The Principal Collector of Malabar will cause a sufficient number of carpenters and smiths to be supplied to Lieutenant Nicolson, and a trustworthy Native Revenue Officer to be in attendance; he will also cause a range of temporary sheds to be erected for the protection of the party at night.

Dated Palghat, the 26th October 1832.

From—LIEUTENANT W. NICOLSON, Superintending Search for Gold,

To—MAJOR R. CREWE, Commanding Nilgiris.

With reference to your letter and its enclosure of the 8th instant, I have now the honor to acquaint you that I arrived here on the 18th, and having made every inquiry as to materials and workmen for manufacturing machinery for the Coopal mines the following have been the results:—

(1) That the only substantial article to be procured is wood.

(2) The iron and all other requisites are of the coarsest possible quality, and would therefore be continually breaking and getting out of order.

(3) No workmen can be found expert enough to put them *cleverly* and *substantially* together, being all carpenters of the most ordinary description without the slightest idea of mechanical powers or proportions, *even if models were placed before them*. Troughs and rakes are therefore the only articles to be depended on here, and under these circumstances we must, I fear, be reduced to the only alternative of looking to the Presidency for assistance, although from all inquiries I made there in *May* last I could not hear of any workmen competent to the task, as they are mostly ignorant of those principles of mechanics without which no sound machinery of any sort can possibly be constructed. The opinion here is that we should be more successful at Cochin. I beg to add that as soon as the Principal Collector of Malabar has informed me of all preparations being in readiness at the mines for the construction of quarters, &c., the Pioneers will march for Coopal to assist in the work; in the meantime I beg again most respectfully to submit the expediency and necessity that exist for assembling a committee at Coopal of such persons as may be thought the most competent to form an opinion on the present state of the mines and their future management, as well as of the propriety and advantages of sending to England at once for machinery; and with this view I take the liberty of mentioning the names of the following gentlemen, *viz.*, Mr. Brown at Tellicherry, Mr. Caldecott at Alippy, Mr. Fischer at Coimbatore, Mr. Lettardy at Ootacamund, all I believe men of known genius and general information, who, with the Collector and Engineer of the district, would form a body whose opinions on this subject would, I presume, prove most satisfactory to Government.

I have now the honor to state that there is at this moment a very large quantity of gold for sale at this place and at Coimbatore at prices which, although much higher than at the mines (in consequence of having passed through several hands), are by *some strange anomaly* still actually under the intrinsic value of the metal, as reported by the Mint Master last season, and its intrinsic value at Madras may generally be reckoned at about 20 per cent. *below* its commercial value, so that it would still yield a good profit in the Madras market if bought up on account of Government. Enclosed I beg to forward a small piece, the price of which in the bazaar is at the rate of 39 rupees and a half per ounce; its touch is about 95. I would therefore beg to request that you will be pleased to solicit permission for me to draw upon the Principal Collectors of Malabar and Coimbatore for the price of any quantity of gold I may be able to procure in this manner, the same being deposited in their respective treasuries. Under all these circumstances, I beg to request further instructions as to my immediate proceedings.

Dated Palghatcherry, the 10th November 1832.

From—LIEUTENANT W. NICOLSON, Superintending Search for Gold.

To—MAJOR R. CREWE, Commanding Nilgiris.

Until the receipt this day of yours of the 14th instant in answer to mine of the 25th ultimo, I have to inform you that as I could not know whether the pumps, &c., had been sent round by sea to Calicut, or forwarded to me at this place by land, I have been obliged to wait here for that information, and I am now proceeding without delay to Calicut *viâ* Coopal and Arecote.

I have to add that my purchasing gold would not in any way interfere with my duties at the mines, as the purchases might be effected by natives placed under my orders; and had I been authorized, I have reason to think that I could already have procured about fifty thousand rupees worth, yielding a high profit to Government.

Dated Ootacamund, the 14th November 1832.

From—MAJOR R. CREWE, Commanding Nilgiris.

To—LIEUTENANT W. NICOLSON, 49th Regiment, Native Infantry.

Adverting to your letter of the 25th ultimo, which would have met with earlier reply had not indisposition precluded it, I can only now urge upon you the absolute necessity of giving up your attention to what I consider to be the present main object, *viz.*, that of applying all your means to the working of the Coopal mines, in order that we may this season arrive at a probable knowledge of the return to be expected from such labors, the degree of efficiency afforded by the tools, &c., already supplied, and any further implements or machinery desirable, in the event that any further prosecution of these labors should hereafter be deemed expedient.

A list of pumps, &c., despatched for this service I have the honor to give cover to, and I hope to hear that by this time you will have reached Calicut in furtherance of your arrangements there with the Principal Collector, and I shall also be glad to hear of the state of Mr. Hugnenin's health, and if any and what was his success as to the preparation of a model of a stamping mill long since commenced on under his superintendence.

The purchase of gold in the bazaar of Palghatcherry or Coimbatore would, in my mind, be a misappropriation of your time, as your superintendence and science will be so much more advantageously disposed of at the Coopal mines.

Dated Cochin, the 20th December 1832.

From—LIEUTENANT W. NICOLSON, Superintending Gold Mines.

To—The Principal Collector of Malabar.

In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 7th instant, I have now the honor to acquaint you that I arrived here on the 12th, and having made the necessary inquiries as to materials and workmen at this place, I find that machinery for the gold mines can be made here, but I fear it would be far inferior to what might be manufactured in the Mint or brought out from England, while the expense would most probably be much greater; to avoid delay, however, I am collecting materials for a windlass crane of elephant power for the main shafts at Coopal, the expense of making and setting up which will cost (as far as I am at present able to calculate) between six and seven hundred rupees; and although several of these are required, *one alone* will, I have no doubt, suffice to prove the advantages to be derived by Government from such machines.

2. With regard to pumps, wooden ones can be made, but not iron ones; these, however, unless on the *forcing principle*, can only answer for a short time, and I am given to understand there is no such thing as a forcing pump in Madras.

3. A stamping mill for crushing the ore if made here will take up much time, and will cost (with its necessary requisites) about a thousand pagodas.

4. In addition to the above iron wire sieves for sifting the pounded ore, troughs for washing it, rakes, &c., may probably come to one thousand rupees more, so that an outlay of about five thousand rupees altogether would, I should think, suffice to prove to Government the advantages to be derived from working these mines on a very extensive scale.

5. A reservoir for water should be built at Coopal immediately of brick and chunam, as there is no water near at hand but what comes from the shaft, and which, from the want of a reservoir, runs now to waste.

6. With utmost deference I now do myself the honor to submit the following opinions; but those of a *special committee* would, I presume, be far more satisfactory to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

7. How long these mines have been worked, and what their average produce has been, are questions involving the interest of the natives to answer, and it therefore becomes a very difficult matter to ascertain the truth; their appearance, however, together with the slovenly mode of work adopted by the Moplahs, lead me to suppose that they have been worked for at least a century.

8. The Honorable Mr. Duncan, late Governor of Bombay, recommended a search for gold mines (according to Mr. Sheffield's Report) as far back as 1793.

9. And the bare fact of one mine supporting five or six hundred men and their families with the *commonest native tools* may reasonably be considered a sufficient criterion of its value.

10. Although the Coopal mines are the largest we have as yet discovered, it is not to be supposed that this circumstance arises from their particular situation or quality; it is because there is a dense and comparatively enterprizing population of Moplahs in their immediate neighbourhood, and there can be little doubt that, being guided by similar mineralogical appearances on the surface (and these occur almost everywhere under the ghâts in that direction), innumerable spots exist, as we found last year, where, if shafts were sunk to the same extent as at Coopal, similar, if not much greater, benefits would result.

11. In the present promising state of the undertaking the despatch of boring apparatus along the foot of the ghâts under efficient and competent persons must assuredly be worthy the consideration of Government; to obtain such persons, however, appears to be the grand difficulty, and to strike at the root of it it would appear expedient to suggest some mode of supplying the service with persons conversant with these duties, either by establishing a school for mines or transferring one of the Honorable Company's home establishments to some mining country where their officers might obtain a thorough practical knowledge of mining and of such branches of mechanics as are therein required, with which, and being obliged to pass examinations in mineralogy and metallurgy, they would arrive in India with competent information to prosecute researches and make discoveries which certainly appear to promise, at no very distant period, the most advantageous results to the Honorable Company.

12. The East India Depôt at Chatham, for instance, would not, I humbly presume, cost more in Cornwall than in Kent; yet this simple change of bounties (with the same facilities of embarking troops, &c.,) and a good Professor of Mineralogy would, no doubt, suffice for the attainment of the object desired.

13. In the meantime, however, if the Moplahs who have hitherto worked the mines were embodied on regular pay and officered from the line, Government would no doubt immediately derive such benefits from the undertaking as would do away with all doubts as to its success. The employment also of such men from the European Regiments as have seen anything of the sort at home would probably be attended with great advantages, for the natives, *one and all*, whether in *Government employ or not*, continue by every means in their power to thwart our views and impede our progress; they will not even sell *to us* more than a very small quantity of the gold daily found, knowing if they sold us the whole of it we could very shortly come to some correct estimate of the value of the mines.

In conclusion, I beg to observe that there does not appear to be any danger of fever at Coopal or its immediate vicinity, *for the present at least*, as the pioneers have been at work there for the last two months, and no case of fever has yet occurred amongst them.

Finally, with regard to machinery there can be no doubt that it may be brought out from England, of a far superior quality, at a much cheaper rate and in less time than it can possibly be made up in this country.

Dated Cochin, the 27th December 1832.

From—LIEUTENANT W. NICOLSON, Superintending Gold Mines,

To—The Principal Collector of Malabar.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, in answer to which I beg to state I am fully aware that until the sanction of Government is obtained any disbursement of funds that I may make in order to ascertain the capabilities of the workmen of this place must be at my own risk.

2. I beg to add that I hold myself in readiness to make any further communications and answer any questions that the Committee ordered by Government may require of me.

3. In the meantime the following details may probably be of service in determining the value of the mines.

4. The only work that I have hitherto been able to rely upon (in endeavouring to ascertain what quantity of gold can be daily found by one man) is that of the party of pioneers placed under my orders, by whom the average quantity of gold daily found may be considered at about half a gold fanam's weight per man. It must be recollected, however, that these men are complete novices at the work, and that a Moplah who has been in the habit of gold-washing for years must find a much greater proportion of the metal. Allowing, however, that this may not be the case, it is evident that a Moplah must find at least as much as a pioneer, and consequently when six or seven hundred Moplahs are at work they must find from three hundred to three hundred and fifty gold fanams' weight of gold, or about four ounces (each weighing eighty new gold fanams) per day, of which quantity the Revenue Officer sent by you to Coopal can only obtain twenty or thirty gold fanams' weight from the Moplahs per day, who would thus endeavour to mislead us as to the value of mines.

Dated Cochin, the 2nd February 1833.

From—LIEUTENANT W. NICOLSON, Superintending Gold Mines,

To—The Principal Collector of Malabar.

I was duly honored with yours of the 30th ultimo, in reply to which I beg to state, with regard to the mines hitherto discovered, that I have already made every possible inquiry in my

power on the spot and made myself as well acquainted as I possibly could with their localities &c., as will be seen in a small map which I forwarded to Major Crewe in June last.

To the several details, however, I have already had the honor to forward, I beg to add the following.

As connected with all the mines that are worked by Moplahs, I have repeatedly tried to get these men to work for me on monthly pay, having offered them five rupees per man, but they have always refused, giving as their reasons for doing so that, if they worked for me, they would be obliged to work *every* day, whereas in working on their own account they could often find enough gold in *one, two,* or *three* days to support them for *a week* without working at all.

As connected with the mines in the Nilambúr Valley, which are worked by Curoomba slaves belonging to the Tirooapad, and for which he pays a yearly nigiddy of 1,000 rupees from different circumstances which occurred last year, together with the universal opposition to our search which we invariably experienced, and several complaints in Malialam against the Tirooapad which were brought to me by a man called Beganad Nair, copies of which were forwarded to Mr. Hudleston and Major Crewe, I have every reason to think that the Tirooapad must make enormous profits on these mines, particularly since some Moplah merchants who came to me last year offered to throw a certain number of miners into the Nilambúr jungles upon each of whom they were willing to secure to the Circar a monthly nigiddy of from 10 to 12 gold fanams' weight of gold if authority had been obtained to that effect, which, they said, would be extremely difficult in consequence of the influence of the Tirooapad and of a man called Kinra Menon, a Sheristadar in the Cutcherry at Calicut, whom they accused of being in league with the former to keep Government in ignorance of the mines.

3. As connected with the mines in Wynaad, as far as I could learn, the Rajah of Nilambúr, Numbilicottah, and other parts employ Chetties to superintend their slaves in working the mines, giving them a commission on the quantity of gold found. I should add that all these slaves are most inhumanly and barbarously treated, their daily pittance being one or two seers of paddy in the husk; while the slightest deficiency in the quantity of gold they are daily expected to deliver up is visited with the most unmerciful floggings and crushing their limbs in a kind of vice to such a degree and so repeatedly that they are sometimes disabled for life and often left in this state to die of starvation.

4. In reply to that part of your letter in which you suggest that I may visit any part of the district in which, from my past experience, I may suppose that mines are to be found, I have the honor to acquaint you that I have every reason to think that there are many more mines to be discovered on the Coondah and Moorcooty Hills, as you will perceive I mentioned in my letter to Major Crewe, dated Carombat jungle, near Carcoor, 25th January 1832, and I am about to proceed in order to carry on the search in that direction.

APPENDIX C.

Extraction of Gold and Silver from Copper Pyrities.

Fred Claudet, Annales de Chimie, Quatrieme Serie, November 1872, *T. XXVII, p.* 407, *being an Appendix to the Report of the Victorian Board on the Treatment of Pyrites.*

English manufacturers draw the greatest part of the pyrites they employ in making sulphuric acid from Spain and Portugal. As they all contain more or less copper, the residues, after the extraction of the sulphur, are sold to the copper smelters, who, on account of the large quantity of oxide of iron they contain, employ them as a flux for silicious copper ore. In the operation they recover the copper from the pyrites, but all the iron passes into the slags. The extraction of copper from minerals, by the humid method first practised by Longmaid, and since applied by W. Henderson to the treatment of pyritous residues, does not give rise to this loss of the iron of the pyrites. This mode of treatment is now much used in consequence of the increasing importation of these pyrites, which has risen to 400,000 or 500,000 tons annually, and continues to increase. The pyrites are sold according to the amount of sulphur and copper they contain. The manufacturers, who only buy them for the sulphur they contain, sell the roasted mineral to works at which the copper is extracted. Such an establishment has been founded by F. Claudet and J. A. Phillips at Widness, near Liverpool.

Spanish and Portuguese pyrites vary little in their composition. The following is a fair average from the mines of San Domingo, which furnish about half the pyrites used :—

Sulphur	49·00
Arsenic	0·47
Iron	43·55
Copper	3·20
Zinc	0·35
Lead	0·93
Lime	0·10
Water	0·70
Quartz residue	0·63
Oxygen and loss	1·07
	100·00

In the last item (1·07) are comprised traces of a great number of metals.

These pyrites, after being roasted in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, form the material treated for the extraction of copper. They contain, with slight variations,—

Sulphur	3·76
Arsenic	0·25
Iron	*58·25
Copper	4·14
Zinc	0·37
Cobalt	Traces.
Silver	Traces.
Lead	1·14
Lime	0·25
Insoluable residue	1·06
Water	3·85
Oxygen and loss	26·93
	100·00

The traces of silver amount to from 20 to 28 grammes per ton according to assay, and can be extracted with profit by the process now to be described.

The pyritous residues are first pounded and sifted, and are then roasted in a reverberatory furnace, at a very low temperature, with chloride of sodium. The oxidation of the metallic sulphides and the decomposition of the chloride of sodium which follows give rise to the formation of sulphate of soda and soluble chloride of copper. When it is found by assay that the mineral has been sufficiently roasted and has become cool enough, it is placed in a large wooden tub with a double bottom forming a filter, and is several times washed with water slightly acidulated with hydrate of chloride until the copper is removed. The insoluble residue remaining in the tub consists almost entirely of oxide of iron and has about the following constituents according to analysis :—

Sesquioxide iron	96·20	= iron 67·35
Sulphate of lead	0·86	
Copper	0·18	
Cobalt	Traces.	
Alumina	0·45	
Lime	0·46	
Soda	0·10	
Phosphoric acid	0·00	
Arsenic acid	Traces.	
Sulphuric acid	0·49	
Sulphur	0·16	
Chlorine	0·03	
Silica	1·22	
	100·15	

This oxide of iron, on account of the uniformity of its composition, is sold to the iron workers, where it is used with advantage to line the puddling furnaces. The washings from which the copper has to be recovered are poured into other tubs previously supplied with pieces of iron. Chloride of iron is thus formed and metallic copper precipitated taking with it the small quantity of silver contained in the liquid. The precipitated copper is then melted and refined to bring it to the state of merchant copper. The liquid from which the copper has been separated still contains salts of iron and the alkalies which are lost, but in the subsequent operations adopted in our works we obtain on the one hand sulphate of soda nearly absolutely pure, and on the other oxide of iron in a state of very fine division suitable for polishing glass. The liquor before the precipitation of the copper by the iron contains, as stated, silver dissolved in the state of chloride. This cannot be extracted by precipitation with metallic copper, for the silver being soluble in a mixture of chloride of sodium and bichloride of copper, the precipitation cannot take place until all the bichloride is reduced to the state of protochloride by the metallic copper added. Then the most minute quantity of silver is wholly precipitated by the excess of copper, but also with some protochloride of copper which the chloride of sodium is no longer able to hold in solution. It is necessary, therefore, to have recourse to a further separation, the cost of which more than absorbs the value of the silver. This process is of no economic value. There is another method of separating the silver from the copper, which consists in converting the precipitate into sulphate of copper; but, as the market for this is limited, this method is only applicable to a limited extent.

After much research I have arrived at the following mode of separation. It is founded on the fact that iodide of silver is nearly soluble in solution of chloride of sodium at ordinary temperatures.

The mineral roasted with common salt undergoes, as has been before stated, several successive washings, but only the first three waters contain a notable quantity of silver.

* Representing 83 of Fe O.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 9. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1880.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE HELD IN CALCUTTA IN JANUARY 1880.

Nos. 0145—0165 R T, dated Fort William, the 10th February 1880.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution Nos. 1080—1104 R, dated 13th March 1879.
" " " Resolutions " 2831—41 R, dated the 2nd July 1879, and Nos. 262—81 R T, dated the 18th November 1879.

Read also—

Letter dated the 17th January 1880, from Major-General J. S. Trevor, R.E., President, submitting the proceedings of the Railway Conference held at Calcutta in January 1880.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Conference of Railway Delegates assembled at Calcutta on the 6th January in accordance with Government of India Resolution now read again, and was attended by the following gentlemen :—

MAJOR-GENERAL J. S. TREVOR, R.E., Director General of Railways	... PRESIDENT.
BRADFORD LESLIE, Esq., C.E., Agent and Chief Engr.,	E. I. Ry. Co. ... VICE-PRESIDENT.
D. W. CAMPBELL, Esq., Loco. Supdt., N. ST. L. CARTER, Esq., Traffic Manager,	Delegates from E. I. Ry. Co.,
G. A. BARNETT, Esq., Agent, H. CONDER, Esq., General Traffic Manager,	" " G. I. P. Ry. Co.,
F. MATHEWS, Esq., C.E., Agent and Chief Engr.,	" " B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.,
D. ROSS, Esq., Traffic Manager, C. SANDIFORD, Esq., Loco. Supdt., T. COX, Esq., C.E., Offg. Chief Engr.,	" " S. P. & D. Ry. Co.,

S. HARTWELL, Esq., Deputy Agent, J. G. COOKE, Esq., Loco. Supdt.,	Delegates from O. & R. Ry. Co.,
FRANKLIN PRESTAGE, Esq., Agent, J. BRANDER, Esq., Traffic Supdt.,	" " E. B. Ry. Co.,
A. M. SAUNDERS, Esq., Agent and Manager, F. H. TREVITHICK, Esq., Loco. Supdt.,	" " Madras Ry. Co.,
W. S. BETTS, Esq., Agent,	" " S. I. Ry. Co.,
CAPT. W. A. J. WALLACE, R.E., Engr.-in-Chief and Manager, A. W. RENDELL, Esq., Loco. Supdt.,	" " Bengal State Ry.
G. L. MOLESWORTH, Esq., C.E., Consg. Engr. to Govt. of India, COL. J. G. MEDLEY, R.E., Consg. Engr. for Gd. Rys. to the Govt. of India, CAPT. W. J. ENGLEDUE, R.E., Offg. Manager, D. and Manmád S. Ry.	" " State Railways,

CAPT. R. A. SARGEAUNT, R.E., Depy. Consg. Engr. for Guantd. Railways, Secy. to the Conference.

2. The Conference held seven meetings and was dissolved on the 13th January.

3. The Conference was convened for the purpose of revising the code of Rules and Regulations for Indian Railways, and also for considering the question of adopting some uniform system of recording locomotive miscellaneous services. Other subjects hereafter mentioned, however, were permitted to be brought forward and were fully discussed.

4. The draft code of Rules and Regulations, which had been previously circulated, was discussed, and after laying down general principles and fixing certain salient points, a Sub-Committee of ten was appointed to consider the rules in detail. The following are the names of the gentlemen elected to serve :—

G. L. MOLESWORTH, ESQ., Consulting Engineer for State Railways ... CHAIRMAN.
W. S. BETTS, ESQ., Agent, South Indian Railway Co.
F. PRESTAGE, ESQ., Agent, E. B. Railway Co.
S. HARTWELL, ESQ., Deputy Agent, O. and R. Railway Co.
D. W. CAMPBELL, ESQ., Locomotive Superintendent, E. I. Railway Co.
N. ST. L. CARTER, ESQ., Traffic Manager, E. I. Railway Co.
H. CONDER, ESQ., General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway Co.
D. ROSS, ESQ., Traffic Manager, S. P. and D. Railway Co.
F. H. TREVITHICK, ESQ., Locomotive Superintendent, Madras Railway Co.
A. W. RENDELL, ESQ., " " N. B. State Railway.

5. The existing rules for the record of train-mileage and locomotive services were revised.

6. On the proposal of Mr. Mathew, it was agreed to recommend that "the carriage of material, including coal and ballast, on Revenue Account, be charged to the Department requiring the material."

7. At the request of the Delegates from the East Indian, Madras and Great Indian Peninsula Railways, a rule regarding the interchange of rolling-stock at junctions was passed subsidiary to Rule XVII of the Conference of 1879.

8. On the motion of Captain Wallace, it was decided to solicit Government to appoint a Committee to revise the forms of statistics of Railway working.

9. Mr. Campbell brought forward the advisability of adopting one system of continuous brakes for all Indian Railways.

10. On a proposition by Colonel Medley, the establishment of a central clearing-house was considered, and it was found to be the opinion of the Conference that the time had not yet arrived for such an institution.

11. A memorandum on the claims of Guaranteed Railway staff to Government pensions and retirement allowances signed by nine of the Delegates was recorded.

12. Certain questions were raised as to the application of the Government Savings Bank rules to Guaranteed Railway employés.

13. The adoption of an uniform goods classification for all India was considered, and an opinion recorded.

RESOLUTION.—The Government of India learns with satisfaction that a code of general Rules and Regulations for all Indian Railways is in course of preparation, and awaits the result of the labors of the Sub-Committee.

The opinions given on the system of recording train-mileage and locomotive miscellaneous services will receive full attention; and revised rules, based on the various resolutions passed, should be prepared and submitted for sanction.

The proposal to charge for the carriage of all Revenue stores would, if carried out, involve such a radical change in the Revenue Accounts that the Government of India hesitates to adopt it without further consideration, and desires to communicate with Her Majesty's Secretary of State on the subject before passing any definite orders.

It is trusted that the subsidiary rule, which has been added to the rules for the interchange of rolling-stock passed at the Conference last year, will remove all difficulty experienced as regards this important question, and that the several Railway Companies will unite in rendering every facility in their power for the expeditious and effective working of through traffic by which the general welfare of the country as well as that of each Railway undertaking is greatly affected.

A Committee will be appointed as suggested to revise the present form of Railway statistics.

The Government of India considers the question of uniformity of continuous brakes for all connected Railways one of great importance, and fully concurs in the views brought forward by Mr. Campbell; and, in order to avoid the adoption of various systems on different Indian lines, desires that no system be adopted without its previous sanction.

The thanks of the Government of India should be communicated to the Railway Delegates for the service they have rendered and for the valuable opinions they have recorded.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution, together with the proceedings of the Conference, be communicated to the Governments, Administrations, and Officers marginally noted, for information and guidance; to the Foreign Department for transmission to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg for information and guidance, and to the other Departments of the Government of India for information.

Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Punjab.
Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, Hyderabad, Central India and Rajputana.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers for Guaranteed Railways.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be communicated to the Secretary of State.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

ALEX. FRASER, Major-Genl., R.E.,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

RAILWAY CONFERENCE,
1880.

Proceedings of the Conference of Railway Delegates assembled at Calcutta on the 6th of January 1880, in accordance with Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolution Nos. 262—81 R T, dated 18th November 1879.

No. 1.

1. The Conference assembled at the Public Works Secretariat in Calcutta at noon on Tuesday, the 6th January 1880.

PRESENT :

MAJOR-GENERAL J. S. TREVOR, R.E., Director General of Railways, ... PRESIDENT.
BRADFORD LESLIE, Esq., C.E., Agent and Chief Engineer, E. I. Ry. Co., VICE-PRESIDENT.

G. A. BARNETT, Esq., Agent, H. CONDER, Esq., General Traffic Manager,	Delegates from G. I. P. Ry. Co.,	MEMBERS.
F. MATHEW, Esq, C.E., Agent and Chief Engineer,	" " B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.,	
D. ROSS, Esq., Traffic Manager, C. SANDIFORD, Esq., Locomotive Superintendent, T. COX, Esq., C.E., Officiating Chief Engineer,	" " S. P. & D. Ry. Co.,	
S. HARTWELL, Esq., Deputy Agent, J. G. COOKE, Esq., Locomotive Superintendent,	" " O. & R. Ry. Co.,	
FRANKLIN PRESTAGE, Esq., Agent, J. BRANDER, Esq., Traffic Superintendent,	" " E. B. Ry. Co.,	
CAPTAIN W. A. J. WALLACE, R.E., Engr.-in-Chief and Manager, N. B. S. Railway, A. W. RENDELL, Esq., Locomotive Supdt., N. B. S. R.,	" " Bengal State Railways,	
G. L. MOLESWORTH, Esq., C. E., Consg. Engr. to Govt. of India, COL. J. G. MEDLEY, R.E., Consg. Engr. for Guaranteed Railways to the Government of India, CAPTAIN W. J. ENGLEDUE, R.E., Offg. Manager, D. and M. S. Railway,	" " State Railways,	
D. W. CAMPBELL, Esq., Locomotive Superintendent, N. ST. L. CARTER, Esq., Traffic Manager,	" " E. I. Ry. Co.,	
W. S. BETTS, Esq., Agent,	" " S. I. Ry. Co.,	

CAPTAIN R. A. SARGEAUNT, R.E.,
Deputy Consg. Engr. for Railways ... Secretary to the Conference.

The following telegram was received from Madras :—

"Agent and Locomotive Superintendent, Madras Railway, will reach Calcutta on Thursday night for Conference."

2. The Conference proceeded to consider the general Rules and Regulations.

As in the general opinion of the Conference the draft rules entered into too much detail, it was agreed in the first instance to decide on what points rules should be drawn up and submitted for the sanction of the Governor General in Council in accordance with Section 8 of the Railway Act of 1879, for general adoption on all Indian Railways.

3. Mr. Conder, General Traffic Manager, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, remarked that as the Conference was constituted, it was a question whether each delegate should have a separate vote, and proposed that—

The State Railways combined, and that each Railway Company have only one vote each. On this point there was some discussion, but it was decided that the votes should be taken individually, each delegate having one vote.

4. The subjects comprised in Sections I, II, III and VI having been discussed, it was agreed that the following rules of the draft be struck out, being replaced, where necessary, by subsidiary rules framed by each Railway Administration :—*viz.*, Rules 4, 23, 29, 32, 33, 34, 37, 39, 40, 41, 44, 48, 97, 138 (first para.), 148, 151, 153, 154, 158, 163 and 165.

It was also decided that—

Rule 129 be transferred to Section VIII, "Guards."

" 163 be replaced by a new rule.

Rules 167 and 168 be transferred to Section I, and that—

Rule 169 be placed after Rule 171.

The Conference adjourned till the following day.

No. 2.

5. The Conference re-assembled at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, the 7th January.

Present :—As at Meeting No. 1.

6. The consideration of the general Rules and Regulations was continued, and the subjects comprised in Sections IV, V, VII, VIII and IX as far as Rule 293 having been discussed, it was agreed that the following rules of the draft be struck out, *viz.*, 63, 78, 84, 86 to 93 inclusive, 175, 176, 180, 183, 187, 197, 206, 212, 218, 225, 226, 228, 229 (last two paras.), 232 (first para.), 237, 239, 249, 252, 253, 254, 256, 260, 261, 288 (last two paras.), 290 (last para.)

It was also decided that—

Section V should be re-cast so as to conform more closely to the existing practice on Indian Railways.

That—

The note at head of Section VI should be incorporated in the definitions, and that—

Rules 191, 223 and 289 be entirely re-cast.

From Rule 224 to omit from "when" in line 4 to "Station" in line 8.

In Rule 278 the latter portion stand as follows :—"without a written order, except in cases of unavoidable necessity to be established by the engine driver".

In Rule 282 the portion after "distant signal" in line 7 be omitted.

The Conference adjourned till the following day.

No. 3.

7. The Conference re-assembled at 11 A. M. on Thursday, the 8th January.

Present :—As at previous Meetings, with the addition of—

A. M. SAUNDERS, Esq., Agent and Manager.
F. H. TREVITHICK, Esq., Locomotive Superintendent, } Delegates from Madras Railway Co.

8. The consideration of the general Rules and Regulations was continued to the end of Section X.

It was decided that the following portions of the draft be struck out, *viz.*,—

In Rule 294 from the word "when," line four, to the word "station" inclusive; Rules 296, 298 para. 3 : 300 para. 2, the words "and must not

stop short of, or overrun the platform," 300 para. 5, in note 303 all words after "operation," rules 305, 306, 307 para. 1, 309, 310, 316, 320, 321, 322, 322 *a*.

It was decided that the following rules be added in the proper place, *viz.*—

Engine drivers with trains must run within the limits of speed fixed for the section of the line they are upon; but these limits, on the 5 feet 6-inch gauge are not on any line to exceed for passenger trains 60 miles an hour, and for goods or mixed trains 30 miles an hour, and on the metre gauge, are not to exceed for passenger trains 40 miles an hour and for goods or mixed trains 20 miles an hour.

Engine drivers with trains must not make up between stations more time than is allowed to be made up in that distance by the Railway Administration.

It was agreed to strike out the following, *viz.*—

Rules 332, 334, 344 para. 2, 345, in rule 346 the words from "every" to "also" inclusive, 347, 348 the words "in a length of at least twenty yards," 360 the words "to secure themselves from the risk of passing trains, 361, 364, 365, 366.

It was decided that—

in 335 for "one mile" read "½ mile on the level and ¾ mile on a falling gradient steeper than 1 in 250"

in rules 336 and 338 that "a quarter of a mile" be substituted for "half a mile," and after "miles" in 338 para. 1, add or such lower speed as may be ordered.

That—

A general rule on the subject of rule 345 be added to Section I.

Rule 340 be modified as follows:—

No lorry used for the conveyance of material, or trolly for the conveyance of men may, in any case, be placed on the line, except by the authorized person, who is responsible for its proper protection and use according to the rules in force on the Railway.

In 339 for "is" substitute "loaded or empty," and omit the words "or men along the line," for "three quarters of" substitute "half," for "any" substitute "a double."

That—

After the word "lorry" in rule 341 the words "or trolly" be added.

That after the word "due" in rule 342 the words be added "except on lines worked on the block system when the time must not be less than five minutes."

In 357 for "two feet" "three feet" be substituted.

9. It was proposed by Mr. Barnett that—

the consideration in detail of the rules generally agreed to, be referred to a Sub-Committee.

This was agreed to without dissent.

The Conference adjourned till the following day.

No. 4.

10. The Conference re-assembled on Friday, the 9th January, at 11 A. M.

Present:—As at Meeting No. 3.

11. The President proposed that—

A Sub-Committee of ten members of the Conference, *viz.*—

2	from the	E. I. Railway,	1	from the	B. B. and C. I. Railway,
1	,,	O. and R. Railway,	1	,,	G. I. P. Railway,
1	,,	S. P. and D. ,,	1	,,	S. I. ,,
1	,,	Madras ,,	2	,,	State ,,

be appointed to revise the rules in detail.

And that the revised rules, when prepared, be circulated to the Railway Administrations for re-concurrence on general principles before submission for sanction of the Governor General in Council.

Mr. Saunders proposed as an amendment that—

from the General Conference, 3 Sub-Committees be formed from the 3 Executive Departments to consider and reframe the rules, and to report to the General

Conference as soon as they have completed their work. It being suggested to them that one week should be sufficient for the purpose.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Molesworth proposed that—

four Officers be elected by the Members of the Conference to consider the wording of the rules, *viz.* :—

An Agent,
An Engineer,
A Traffic Manager,
A Locomotive Superintendent,

and that a State Officer nominated by the President be added to act as Chairman of the Sub-Committee, having only a casting vote.

This amendment was lost.

The original proposition being carried, the following were elected Members of the Sub-Committee, *viz.* :—

Mr. Molesworth, Chairman.

Mr. Carter.	Mr. Conder.
„ Campbell.	„ Trevithick.
„ Hartwell.	„ Betts.
„ Ross.	„ Prestage.

Mr. Rendell.

Colonel Medley proposed that—

In case no reply is received from any Railway Administration within six months of the date on which the revised rules are put in circulation, it shall be understood that such Administration has no objection to their being formally sanctioned.

12. This was carried *nem con.*

13. The consideration of the general Rules and Regulations was continued.

It was decided that—

In Rule 368 all words after "Train-guards" be struck out.

In Rule 371 the word "require" be substituted for "direct".

Rule 372 read "No ballasting is to be carried on except with permission of the Engineer in charge of the section of Railway."

Rule 373 be struck out.

Rule 376 be made to agree with 342.

Rule 377 be repeated in section of definitions.

In Rule 382 the words "when authorized" be struck out and after "fog" "or dust storm" be added—

Rule 383 read "Ballast trains may be run with a pushing engine on a written order, but in such cases the speed must not exceed fifteen miles an hour," or be re-cast in these terms to agree with Rule 295.

In Rule 386 the words "*viz.*, a tri-coloured hand lamp, red, green, and white flags, and 12 detonating signals," be struck out.

In Rule 387 omit "locked."

Rule 389 be omitted.

In 395 omit "person from."

In 398 for "test the" read "satisfy himself of the proper."

In Rule 401 for the words "when the following precautions must be adopted" substitute "on the authorized rules for working in such cases in force on the Railway."

The subsequent portion of Section XIII be struck out.

14. On the proposal of Mr. Barnett it was agreed that the Sub-Committee be requested to revise Sections XIV, XV, XVI, XVII and XVIII, and frame a set of general Rules for each system of working applicable to all Indian Railways.

Mr. Saunders observing that the system in force on the Madras Railway was not provided for, it was agreed that a section should be added to make good the omission.

Mr. Conder proposed that—

Rule 1 in Section I be modified as follows :—

Every line of Railway upon which engine power is used for the conveyance of passengers must be worked upon one of the following systems, namely—

A.—Line clear obtained by telegram by which either authority is given for one train only to run between any two stations at one time, or authority is given for trains to follow each other between any two stations at intervals.

B.—Train despatching.

C.—Train Staff and Ticket.

D.—Pilot Guard.

E.—One Engine only.

in accordance with the Rules laid down in Sections * * for the several systems respectively.

Mr Molesworth proposed as an amendment that—

Rule read—

Every line of Railway upon which engine power is used for the conveyance of passengers must be worked on one of the following systems, *viz.* :—

"Line clear and caution message."
"Absolute Block."
"Train Despatching."
"Train Staff and Ticket."
"Pilot Guard."
"One Engine only."

in accordance with the Rules laid down in Sections * * for the system adopted

Mr. Saunders proposed as an amendment that—

The wording of Rule 1 be left to the Sub-Committee with instructions to define the systems under which lines may be worked with or without an electric telegraph.

The amendment being lost Mr. Molesworth's amendment was put to the Meeting and carried.

15. Major A. Filgate, R.E., Officiating Accountant General, Public Works Department, joined the Conference.

SYSTEM OF RECORDING SHUNTING AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS LOCOMOTIVE SERVICES.

16. Proposed by the President that—

All light Engine running required to equalize the up and down traffic mileage be classed as traffic train-mileage, and that the divisions under train miles run for the Traffic Department be—

Passengers.
Goods.
Mixed.
Light.

After discussion this was carried by a majority.

17. Proposed by Mr. Barnett that—

The mileage of mixed trains be divided between coaching and goods in the proportion of the mileages of the goods and coaching vehicles on such trains, and that light engine mileage be reckoned as goods or coaching according to the class of train from which the necessity for such light mileage arose.

This was agreed to.

18. Proposed by Mr. Mathew that—

In the opinion of this Conference it is desirable, and that it be recommended that the carriage of material, including coal and ballast on Revenue Account be charged to the Department requiring the material.

The proposition was adopted.

The Conference adjourned till the following day.

No. 5.

19. The Conference re-assembled at 11 A. M. on Saturday the 10th January.

Present :—As at the latter portion of Meeting No. 4 with the exception of Colonel Medley and Captain Wallace who were unavoidably absent.

20. Proposed by Mr. Leslie that—

Para. c of the existing Government rules as follows be adhered to.

Proposed by Mr. Ross as an amendment that—

The mileage of trains containing vehicles running on revenue account be divided on the same principle as that adopted for the division of mixed train, between coaching and goods.

The amendment being lost, the original proposition was carried.

21. Proposed by Mr. Cox that—

A mileage allowance be made per hour for the whole time engines are kept under steam for the Engineering Department.

Carried.

Mr. Cox proposed that a rider be added to the preceding, *viz.*, that—

The above rule does not apply to any time-table train running for the Engineering Department.

This proposition was lost.

22. Mr. Leslie proposed that—

The mileage allowance for engineering trains be at the rate of 8 miles an hour, with a minimum of 5 hours a day.

Mr. Trevithick proposed as an amendment that—

The mileage allowance for engineering trains be at the rate of 10 miles an hour with a minimum of 60 miles a day.

Mr. Cooke proposed as an amendment that—

The mileage allowance for engineering trains be at the rate of 6½ miles an hour.

Both amendments being lost, the original proposition was carried.

23. Proposed by Mr. Saunders that—

The time for engineering trains be reckoned from the time the engine is taken charge of each day by the Traffic Department for working the train until it is released from duty by the Traffic Department.

Carried.

24. Proposed by the President that—

The time occupied at stations by traffic train engines standing in steam be not taken into account.

Carried.

25. Proposed by Mr. Trevithick that—

If any engine is lighted up by order of the Traffic Department, but not used, a minimum allowance of five hours be made to the Locomotive Department as shunting mileage.

Proposed as an amendment by Mr. Carter, that "three hours" be substituted for "five hours."

The amendment was carried.

26. Mr. Campbell proposed that—

Any shunting done by train engines at road-side, terminal and changing stations, beyond ten minutes shunting done to their own trains, be booked from commencement, a certificate for the same being obtained from the Station Master.

Mr. Conder proposed as an amendment that—

No shunting certificate be given for less than 15 minutes ; and that the first 15 minutes shunting be not reckoned.

The amendment was carried.

27. Mr. Campbell proposed that—

All shunting done by engines, specially provided at the request of the Traffic Department at terminal, changing, or other stations, be reckoned, and that the whole time such engines are standing in steam be allowed.

Carried.

28. Proposed by the President that—

The word "piloting" be struck out in clause *e* of the present Rules, and the words "standing in steam for traffic purposes" be inserted instead.

Carried.

29. Proposed by Mr. Campbell that—

All time of engines used for shunting or standing in steam for traffic purposes be reckoned at five miles an hour.

Mr. Saunders proposed as an amendment—

That the rate be fixed at 6 miles an hour.

The amendment being lost, the original proposition was carried.

30. Proposed by the President that—

The word "piloting" be limited to engines running for the protection of trains, and that the mileage of such engines be reckoned as traffic train-mileage.

Carried.

31. Proposed by Mr. Barnett that—

No record be kept of the time occupied in lighting fires, and getting in and out of shed.

Carried *nem con.*

The Conference adjourned till Monday the 12th January.

32. At Meeting No. 6, when the proceedings were read for confirmation, it was

Proposed by Mr. Molesworth that—

In the heads *d*, *e*, and *f* of the Government Rules the word "time" be struck out, and that the heads read—

(*d*).—Miles run in assisting disabled engines.

(*e*).—Miles run in shunting calculated at 5 miles an hour.

(*f*).—Miles run for miscellaneous services calculated on the actual distance run.

Carried.

33. Proposed by the President that—

The resolutions arrived at be embodied in a revised draft of rules for recording mileage, and that they be adopted from the 1st January 1880.

Carried.

No. 6.

34. The Conference re-assembled at noon on Monday the 12th January.

Present :—As at the latter portion of Meeting No. 4.

35. The proceedings of Meetings 1 to 5 were read, and the proposals shown in clauses 32 and 33 were added.

36 Mr. Saunders stated that—

Since the introduction of the rules for interchange of rolling-stock passed at the last Conference, questions have arisen respecting the working of Rule XVII. And the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula Railway Companies join with the Madras Railway Company in requesting that this rule may be discussed by the Conference before it separates.

It was agreed to discuss the question.

37. Proposed by Mr. Leslie and seconded by Mr. Saunders that—

Rule XVII should only be brought into force when the daily average excess of wagons passing the junction in one direction exceeds for one week thirty per diem, and in that case the forwarding Company should not be called upon to take more than one-third of such excess number in empties. The demurrage on these empties to be paid at the rate of two pies per ton of carrying capacity per hour instead of at the usual rate. This ruling to have force from the 1st January 1880.

Carried without dissent.

The Conference adjourned.

No. 7.

38. The Conference re-assembled at 11 A. M. on Tuesday the 13th January.

Present :—As at Meeting No. 6.

39. The proceedings of Meeting No. 6 were read and confirmed.

40. Proposed by Mr. Ross that—

To ruling in minute 37 the following be added—

That forty-eight hours' notice be given by wire by the receiving Company of its intention to forward empties.

This was agreed to.

41. Proposed by Mr. Leslie that—

In addition to the resolution in minute 17—

It also be recommended that in statistics of Railway working, the results be shown on passenger, ton and vehicle mileage, as per attached extract of letter dated the 7th December 1878 (printed Appendix).

Proposed by Captain Wallace as an amendment—

That the present statistical returns require revision, with a view to uniformity in the statements prepared, and a reduction of the quantity of useless information furnished at great labor and expense. Government be requested to appoint a Committee to make this revision at an early date, and that Mr. Leslie's memorandum, dated 7th December 1878, be placed before the Committee for careful considération.

The amendment was carried.

42. Proposed by Mr. Campbell that—

Proposals having been put forward for the introduction of continuous brakes, it is recommended that one system be adopted on all Indian Railways, in order that vehicles belonging to the different Railways may be so fitted as to be easily interchangeable, thus avoiding the very great inconvenience, insecurity and expense at present found to be the case on English Railways through so many different kinds of continuous brakes being in use of lines running in connection with one another.

Adopted.

43. Proposed by Colonel Medley, seconded by Mr. Saunders that—

In the opinion of this Meeting, the time has arrived for the establishment of a Railway Clearing House in some central position (such as Jubbulpore) for the whole system of Indian Railways on the basis of the English Clearing House, and that the Government be asked to undertake the subject accordingly.

For the proposition	...	3 votes.
Against ...	...	15 ,,

Lost.

44. Mr. Mathew, seconded by Mr. Saunders, desired that the following might be recorded in the Minutes. This was agreed to :—

The undersigned Members of the Conference, before separating, desire to submit to Government, and to the Home Boards of the Guaranteed Companies, the claims of the Members of Railway Staff in India to such privileges as regards pensions and retirement allowances as Government has allowed to the members of every other branch of the Public Service in this country.

2. The cost of pensions and retirement allowances would, in part, fall on the Railway Shareholders, and the undersigned are confident that the Railway Companies would willingly contribute their share on any scale adopted and recommended by Government.

3. The Members of the Indian Railway Staff, whose services Government has frequently in formal resolutions acknowledged, have now, during several years, been looking forward to a settlement of the claims which they have submitted; and, after the Meeting of this Conference held a year ago, it was hoped that suitable regulations would have been established.

4. Looking to the progressive increase of the revenue from Indian Railways and the further growth of that revenue, which may with confidence be anticipated, it is submitted that the provision of pension and retirement allowances for the Members of the Staff may be made—without disturbing the financial budget of the department—with real advantage to the Public Service and to the Railway Companies, as well as to the members of the working establishment.

5. The undersigned, with the conviction that the measure, whilst being only fair to the members of a service which has most arduous duties to perform, would also, by offering an inducement to continuous service, and by facilitating retirement in due time, conduce to efficient and economical working of undertakings which have now become of great magnitude, beg most respectfully to submit the subject for the consideration of Government.

A. M. SAUNDERS, Agent and Manager, Madras Ry.
W. S. BETTS, Agent, South Indian Ry.
F. MATHEW, Agent and Chief Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Ry.
F. PRESTAGE, Agent, E. B. Ry.
J. BRANDER, Traffic Supdt., E. B. Ry.
F. H. TREVITHICK, Locomotive Supdt., Madras Ry.
J. G. COOKE, Locomotive and Carriage Supdt., O. and R. Ry.
C. SANDIFORD, Locomotive and Carriage Supdt., S. P. and D. Ry.
T. COX, Acting Chief Engineer, S. P. and D. Ry.
D. ROSS, Traffic Manager, S. P. and D. Ry.

45. Mr. Conder brought up the rules lately promulgated for the formation of State Railway Savings Banks, and enquired whether the Government of India would withdraw, in the case of the servants of Guaranteed Railway Companies, the restriction of deposits to a maximum of Rs. 5,000 in one year, and also whether Government were disposed to listen favourably to any proposals for the extension of these rules to Guaranteed Companies.

The President, in reply, stated that there would probably, on application, be no objection to cancel the maximum annual limit for deposits, and that the Government of India would be inclined to regard with favour any suggestion for the extension of the State Railway Savings Banks rules to Guaranteed Companies, but that no pledge could be given, as the question would have to be referred for the orders of the Secretary of State.

Recorded.

46. Enquiry was made by the President whether it would be desirable on another occasion to bring before a Conference the question of the adoption of an uniform goods classification for all India.

On the matter being discussed it appeared that in the opinion of the Members it was certainly desirable that differences in the classifications of the several Railway Administrations should be removed as far as possible, and it was gathered that communications were frequently passing between Traffic Managers with this object, it was however impossible in a large country like India to obtain the desired result without experience and careful study of the local peculiarities of Railway goods traffic. Under these circumstances it was considered that the time had not yet arrived when a satisfactory result could be hoped for from a discussion at a Conference, and it was decided that the subject should be left to the several Railway Administrations with a recommendation that the removal of variations should continue to receive the attention of the traffic Officers.

The Conference was dissolved.

J. S. TREVOR, Major-General, R.E.,

Director General of Railways,

President of the Conference.

APPENDIX to Proceedings of Railway Conference assembled in January 1880.

Extract from letter No. 1000G., dated 7th December 1878, from the Agent, East Indian Railway, to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta.

4. But I would draw attention to the extremely unsatisfactory nature of train mile statistics when employed as a measure of work done or as a measure of the cost of doing it. In the report on Railways in India for the year 1877-78 by Mr. Juland Danvers the following paragraph occurs :—

"The train mile results are, however, of little worth in comparing one line with another. The proportion of train miles run to the length of a line is no real test of the work done, and the receipts per train mile alone are far from being an accurate guide as to the profitable character of an undertaking. The returns issued by the Board of Trade, showing the results of the English lines, do not give the information which would enable the only reliable comparative test of economical working to be applied. Until the number of passengers and tons carried one mile on each line is given, and the average cost of conveying a passenger and a ton of goods one mile becomes thereby ascertainable, any attempt to draw comparisons that are of real practical service or to form an accurate judgment of how the business of a railway is managed is futile."

5. The inherent defect of train mileage statistics consists in the fact that they are statistics about a collective term which designates a variable number of units and units which are themselves variable, and yet the statistics in a great measure are valuable only on the assumption that this collective term is always constant in its meaning, and that it always designates the same number of units and units always alike. A goods train, however, may be a train of 40 vehicles or of half that number, or a train with a carrying capacity of any number of tons below a certain limit, or with 35 vehicles and a carrying capacity of 350 tons, or with 35 vehicles and a carrying capacity of only 210 tons.*

6. To a great extent, therefore, train mileage statistics, unless supplemented by a great deal of other information, are almost worthless. One of the essential conditions of useful statistics of railway working is that the unit of the statistics should have a well defined invariable meaning, not only on any one particular railway, but on all railways, for this is necessary if statistics are to be fairly reliable means of comparison of working on different railways.

7. 'Ton mile' is such a unit having a definite constant meaning, and in supersession of train mileage statistics it would seem that statistics of the following nature might be usefully adopted :—

(1) The mileage of ton carrying capacity hauled.
(2) Ton miles hauled
(3) Vehicle mileage.
(4) The mileage of Locomotives hauling goods trains.
(5) Ditto ditto passenger trains.
(6) Ditto ditto mixed trains.
(7) The mileage of carrying capacity of passenger trains in numbers distinguishing 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th class.
(8) Passenger mileage distinguishing 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th class.
(9) The up traffic to be shewn separately from the down traffic.
(10) Total vehicle capacity of the Railway in tons.

The difference between (1) and (2) would show the extent of empty running and how far the carrying capacity of trains had been utilized.

(1) divided by (3) would indicate the average carrying capacity of the vehicles employed, and it is important to have this information, because Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway wagons have a carrying capacity of 6 tons; Great Indian Peninsula Railway wagons a carrying capacity of 8 tons; East Indian Railway wagons a carrying capacity of 10 tons. The result of (2) divided by (3) would be the average load per vehicle; (3) divided by (4) plus the proper proportion of (6) would give the average number of vehicles per goods train; (2) divided by (4) plus the proper proportion of (6) the average load of a goods train. Similar results would be obtainable from the coaching figures. One of the advantages of showing the up traffic separately from the down is that some check would be afforded in respect of the empty running.

8. Some such statistics as these would offer, I think, more realiable information regarding the working of Railways than train mileage figures as they are now in use. The train mileage would, however, still be ascertainable by (4), (5) and (6).

* On the Eastern Bengal Railway Goods trains of 400 tons carrying capacity are run.

NOTE.—By adopting ton mileage in place of train mileage statistics, the difficulty experienced in apportioning on a satisfactory basis the mileage of mixed trains between Goods and Passenger train will be obviated.

GOVERNMEN

DEPARTMENT OF FI

Prices Current of Food-grains through

QUANTITIES PER RUP

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Bulrush Millet (C boo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spic* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch
Ganjam	10 13	8 13	7 6	...	...	...	14 5	13 13	8 14	15 14	15 8	9 13	18 8	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	10 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	6 11	12 6	12 6	7 14	...	...	...	27 11	27 1
Godavery	8 2	7 3	8 2	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	8 14	17 0	17 0	10 10	19 3	...	18 3	...	...
Kistna	4 6	...	4 14	...	...	...	15 6	15 2	10 3	16 5	16 5	10 14	...	16 10	12 8	...	...
Nellore	7 6	7 3	7 3	...	...	...	13 10	13 6	8 11	14 8	14 0	9 8	25 0	25 0	16 13	20 14	20 1
Cuddapah	7 11	7 5	7 5	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	8 11	12 14	12 6	10 6	22 14	20 2	15 13	20 5	18
Bellary	10 2	8 10	7 11	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	8 10	14 0	14 0	9 11	24 11	23 11	14 6	16 0	15
Kurnool	7 10	5 6	5 11	...	...	...	11 6	11 11	9 3	11 13	12 8	10 0	25 5	23 5	13 5	19 6	20
Madras	7 8	7 10	7 2	...	...	...	11 2	11 3	8 6	11 11	12 5	9 2	15 13	15 13	10 13	21 6	22
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 11	12 6	9 11	14 5	14 2	10 14	...	...	...	21 2	19 1
North Arcot	6 13	6 13	7 2	...	...	...	14 0	13 2	11 10	15 0	15 0	12 3	19 2	19 2	...	20 2	21
South Arcot	6 3	...	7 0	...	...	..	12 3	12 3	9 2	13 10	12 11	11 6	21 13	21 13	14 5	24 10	25
Tanjore	6 10	6 10	4 6	...	...	...	14 2	13 5	8 5	16 11	16 5	10 0	28 10	27 13	13 8	27 8	21 1
Trichinopoly	6 5	6 10	5 10	...	...	...	14 0	11 14	9 11	14 14	15 3	10 2	...	...	12 10	23 8	22 1
Madura	7 0	7 0	6 3	...	...	...	12 10	12 3	8 13	13 14	13 14	9 8	19 6	19 6	14 10	23 8	24
Tinnevelly	5 11	5 11	4 10	...	...	...	12 11	12 11	7 2	14 6	14 13	8 6	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	6 8	7 6	4 14	...	...	...	11 11	11 3	8 8	12 11	12 3	9 8	18 5	19 2	16 8	24 10	24
Nilgiris	5 11	5 11	5 11	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	8 0	9 10	9 10	8 6	17 11	17 11	15 6	14 11	14 1
Salem	5 3	5 3	4 6	...	...	...	9 14	10 11	9 10	12 14	12 2	10 0	15 14	19 0	15 14	18 2	18 1
South Canara	6 14	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	7 13	12 3	12 3	9 5	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	6 8	6 8	5 13	...	...	...	12 2	13 0	9 11	13 0	13 13	10 2	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	6 10	6 10	6 9	14 1	13 14	15 3	5 13	5 15	5 7	8 12	8 15	8 14	14 1	13 9	10 14	10 14	10 1
Ahmedabad	9 0	9 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	6 12	6 12	5 8	10 0	9 0	6 8	20 0	19 0	10 0	18 0	17
Kaira	8 14	8 0	6 15	20 0	23 0	11 7	8 14	8 14	6 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	10 11	17 12	16 1
Surat	7 8	8 0	5 14	10 0	5 12	3 10	9 8	7 1	4 9	11 8	8 0	6 3	18 0	13 2	9 4	16 0	13
Broach	8 ¾	8 6¾	6 15¼	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 6¼	8 14¼	15 3¼	14 8¾	10 0	14 8¼	14 8
Tanna (Salsette)	6 2	6 1	5 14	...	...	...	5 9	5 9	4 8	7 3	7 3	6 14	9 5	9 5	8 8	10 7	9
Colába (Alibág)	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh (Dhulia)	10 9	9 11	7 8	...	...	...	6 5	5 7	6 5	9 10	8 10	8 10	14 2	14 2	13 12	11 13	11 1
Násik	8 9	8 8	8 0	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	8 12	8 12	7 10	...	...	...	12 8	12
Ahmednagar	9 2	8 10	7 4	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	6 11	8 1	8 0	7 7	13 8	12 7	10 8	11 10	11 1
Poona	6 14	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	7 6	6 12	7 6	8 9	8 9	8 9	11 15	10 14	10 14	11 8	10
Sholápur	8 6	7 7	6 0	...	...	...	9 1	9 15	7 4	10 11	10 6	8 11	13 6	12 8	9 10	13 7	13
Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	8 8¼	7 5	4 12	...	...	...	8 3	7 4	8 4	10 7¼	10 7	8 12	20 8	21 3	13 0	18 14	18
Satara	6 11	6 6	5 12	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 13	7 14	7 14	7 14	9 5	9 5	8 7	9 6	9
Belgaum	10 0	9 3	6 0	11 8	11 0	12 1	11 0	11 0	9 9	11 8	11 8	10 1	17 8	16 4	13 13	17 0	16
Dharwar (Hubli)	10 0	6 0	5 0	...	...	...	11 0	8 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	14 6	19 0	21
Ratnágiri	6 10	5 15	5 15	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	9 4	10 10	10 10	11 3	11 11	12 6	9 2	9 13	11
Kanara (Karwar)	8 0	8 0	6 12	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	5 4	12 0	12 0	10 8	14 4	14 4	10 0	13 0	..
Pánch Maháls (Godhra)	6 10	6 10	6 10	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	5 11	10 0	10 0	6 2	26 10	26 10	10 0	18 8	16
Aden	6 9	6 9	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 9	5 9	5 9	9 5	10 3	11 3	7 0	7
Asirgarh	8 8	8 2	7 12	...	...	...	7 10	7 8	7 0	10 0	9 10	8 0	18 5	18 13	13 0	13 5	13
Baroda	6 9	6 9	6 12	11 8	9 7	8 12	6 14	6 9	6 0	10 5	10 14	7 13	...	10 4	10 3	14 8	14
Disa	13 3	12 8	7 4	...	...	...	4 14	4 14	4 6	7 0	6 6	5 6	21 7	15 12	9 8	18 5	16
Nimach	10 4	10 4	9 12¼	20 0	20 0	15 15	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 8	20 0	21 8	13 6	14 0	12
Nasirabad	11 0	11 0	10 14¾	23 0	22 0¼	14 14¼	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	22 11	21 10¼	15 0	18 6¼	17
Rájkot	10 2	10 0	6 8	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 8	11 0	11 0	7 0	18 12	17 8	8 8	13 8	12
Upper Sindh Frontier	11 5	11 0	11 4	16 2	15 11¼	11 8	6 10½	6 10¼	8 0	11 10	10 5¼	9 0	15 15	15 1	13 0	15 10	14
Karachi	10 0	9 10	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 8	7 0	7 8	7 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	10 0	14 0	13
Haidarabad (Nakur)	10 8	10 8	9 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	11 4	11 4	8 0	19 0	19 0	11 0	18 0	18
Shikarpur	11 13¼	11 2½	8 4	17 3	16 13	13 4	7 3½	6 10	5 13	13 5	11 12	9 0	13 5	14 1	9 13	16 12	16
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	9 5	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	7 15	6 0	...	...	...	17 8	17
Western Districts.																	
Burdwan	11 4*a*	11 0	12 0	19 0	18 0	18 8	14 12	15 0	13 8	15 12	16 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	.
Bancoorah	11 8*b*	11 0	10 4	14 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	13 5	15 0	20 0	20 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	.
Beerbhoom	11 4*c*	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 8	16 8	18 0	13 8	...	...	...	21 0	.
Midnapore	11 0*d*	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	.
Hooghly	11 0*e*	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	.
Howrah	11 8	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	10 0	16 8	16 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	.
Central Districts.																	
Calcutta	11 9	11 9	10 11	20 0	17 8	13 5	6 10	6 10	5 11	12 0	12 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	.
24-Pergunnahs	..*f*	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 4	6 8	13 5	12 4	10 8	...	...	...	...	.
Nuddea	11 7*g*	11 7	11 7	20 0	...	...	13 5¼	12 12	10 0	13 14	13 10	11 0	...	...	...	...	.
Jessore	9 8*h*	9 0	11 12	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 8	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	.
Moorshedabad	10 0*i*	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	11 4	14 8	16 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	.

a In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12–8 seers, barley 16 to 26 seers, best rice 13–8 to 14–12 seers, common rice 13–8 to 16 seers, and gram 18 to 13–5 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 9 to 12 seers, barley 17 to 30 seers, best rice 11 to 13 seers, common rice 13 to 13 seers, maize or Indian-corn 18 to 18 seers, gram 8 to 18 seers.

BENGAL.

INDIA.

NCE AND COMMERCE.

ia for the 2nd half of January 1880.

RS OF 80 TOLAHS.

illets, Ragi, &c. a, Veragu, Sawee, ,Coraloo, Murh-gles), *Panicum* ums, &c.		Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
30 13	20 8	39 8	26 10	13 5	215 13	215 13	215 13	12 0	12 0	12 0	Ganjam	Madras.	
25 3	15 2	32 13	30 6	17 8	72 14	87 8	88 6	10 8	9 6	10 8	Vizagapatam		
27 5	17 5	33 10	29 6	21 0	243 0	243 0	243 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	Godavery		
33 5	17 3	29 8	27 6	13 11	145 13	145 13	129 5	12 13	12 13	12 13	Kistna		
25 8	16 13	18 14	18 14	12 10	93 5	93 5	97 3	12 11	12 11	12 11	Nellore		
24 0	18 11	26 11	22 6	15 14	194 6	194 6	291 10	13 8	13 8	14 6	Cuddapah		
23 5	14 8	25 13	23 8	16 13	92 5	92 5	97 3	12 13	12 8	13 6	Bellary		
...	...	27 6	26 3	15 0	...	...	...	12 2	12 8	12 8	Kurnool		
22 5	16 6	21 13	22 0	13 10	87 8	87 8	82 10	13 14	13 14	13 14	Madras		
22 5	16 6	22 10	18 11	14 5	92 13	103 0	102 2	13 14	13 14	13 14	Chingleput		
23 14	17 14	26 0	25 10	16 2	140 0	140 0	186 10	12 5	12 5	12 5	North Arcot		
25 6	17 8	23 13	22 14	15 2	201 11	201 11	233 5	12 10	13 0	14 6	South Arcot		
26 6	15 2	26 3	26 3	17 8	194 6	194 6	194 6	12 14	12 14	12 14	Tanjore		
22 5	16 6	23 2	19 10	16 3	121 8	121 8	97 3	12 2	12 2	13 0	Trichinopoly		
25 10	17 0	23 2	22 3	17 13	145 13	145 13	97 3	13 8	13 8	14 8	Madura		
...	...	21 14	21 14	15 5	76 13	76 13	66 10	14 13	14 13	14 5	Tinnevelly		
23 13	18 0	22 13	23 5	17 2	131 3	131 3	131 3	11 11	11 2	11 11	Coimbatore		
15 13	13 0	16 10	16 10	13 5	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 3	9 3	8 5	Nilgiris		
19 8	15 11	21 8	20 10	17 11	151 10	151 10	151 10	11 14	11 14	12 6	Salem		
15 13	14 2	16 3	15 2	14 10	96 3	94 8	108 6	12 6* 13 3†	12 6* 13 3†	11 3* 12 3†	South Canara		* Bombay Salt. † Goa Salt.
16 6	13 2	19 5	19 5	15 2	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 14	9 14	11 3	Malabar		
8 4	7 14	10 10	10 7	9 14	57 14	57 14	61 6	9 3	8 6	11 0	Bombay	Bombay.	
...	...	13 8	12 8	6 8	60 0	60 0	80 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	Ahmedabad		
...	...	13 5	11 7	6 10	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 13	12 13	12 5	Kaira		
...	...	10 4	10 0	7 6	90 0	90 0	113 0	12 0	12 0	11 6	Surat		
...	...	10 0	10 0	...	106 0	106 0	106 0	12 12¾	12 12¾	13 5¼	Broach		
9 5	8 8	8 10	8 0	7 12	71 1	71 1	80 0	9 10	9 13	10 15	Tanna (Salsette)		
...	...	9 8	9 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	10 8	Colába (Alibág)		
..	...	12 9	11 11	9 0	140 0	140 0	125 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
16 0	14 13	8 8	8 8	8 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 6	8 6	11 2	Násik		
...	...	11 5	10 12	8 3	100 0	90 1	79 0	11 3	11 2	11 7	Ahmednagar		
...	...	9 12	9 12	9 3	76 0	76 0	76 0	8 14	8 14	11 2	Poona		
...	...	12 4	10 15	8 10	102 6	102 6	97 8	10 8	10 8	10 12	Sholápur		
...	...	13 5	10 5	6 12	210 0	242 0	...	12 ½	11 15	11 12	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)		
...	...	9 7	8 6	7 3	116 8	116 8	116 8	10 4	10 4	11 11	Satara		
20 8	16 6	12 9	10 3	8 2	100 0	75 0	125 0	12 8	12 8	13 8	Belgaum		
22 0	15 0	14 0	8 0	7 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Dharwar (Hubli)		
13 8	14 11	11 3	9 2	8 6	150 0	150 0	150 0	11 10	11 10	12 4	Ratnágiri		
16 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	213 5	213 5	213 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
20 0	10 0	11 7	11 7	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	Pánch Maháls (Godhra)		
...	...	5 9	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden		
...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	Asirgarh		
...	...	9 2	9 2	6 0	91 8	80 0	109 13	11 8	12 0	12 10	Baroda		
...	...	14 6	14 0	9 0	137 8	137 8	137 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	Disa		
...	...	13 0	13 0	13 2	150 0	150 0	130 0	9 0	8 8	11 0	Nimach		
...	...	16 0	15 6¾	15 1½	69 0	65 10¾	90 0	12 8	12 3¼	12 0	Nasirabad		
...	...	14 8	11 12	8 0	70 0	70 0	42 8	65 0	80 0	60 0	Rájkot		
...	...	11 13½	11 12	11 0	160 0	80 6	160 0	9 6½	9 6½	22 0	Upper Sindh Frontier		
7 8	6 0	12 0	11 8	11 0	107 0	107 0	108 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	Karachi		
...	...	10 8	10 0	...	320 0	320 0	..	10 0	10 0	8 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)		
...	..	.2 4	12 6½	11 2½	220 0	160 0	200 0	8 12	8 7	11 0	Shikarpur		
...	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	160 0	10 10	10 10	10 10	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)		
											Western Districts.		
...	...	12 4	12 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	10 4	Burdwan	Bengal.	
...	...	10 12	10 10	10 8	360 0	280 0	360 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	Bancoorah		
...	...	12 0	11 8	9 8	200 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Beerbhoom		
...	...	10 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Midnapore		
..	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly		
...	...	12 8	12 8	10 0	105 0	105 0	105 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Howrah		
											Central Districts.		
...	...	13 5	14 0	10 5	90 0	90 0	64 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Calcutta		
...	...	12 0	12 4	10 0	90 0	100 0	90 0	9 6	9 6	9 0	24-Pergunnahs		
...	...	13 5¼	13 5¼	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 11	9 11	9 11	Nuddea		
...	...	10 12	10 8	9 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
...	...	14 0	11 8	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 10 0	Moorshedabad		

) In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 14 seers, barley 16 seers, best rice 7 to 15 seers, common rice 13 to 17 seers, and gram 10 to 13-8 seers.
) In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 10-8 seers, barley 16 seers, best rice 9 to 8 seers, common rice 12 to 16 seers, and gram 12-4 to 12-12 seers.
) In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 9-7 to 13 seers, barley 14 to 20 seers, best rice 7-8 to 13 seers, common rice 13 to 16 seers, and gram 10 to 13-5 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throug

QUANTITIES PER RU

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Bulrush Mill (Cumboo, Ba *Penicillaria Sp* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Mill. Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Districts—contd.																	
Dinagepore	7 12	9 9	9 5	13 8	14 0	16 12	15 0	13 3	12 0	18 0	15 9	14 6	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahye	10 8j to 11 4	11 4	12 0 to 13 8	15 2	15 0	12 0	12 12 to 13 8	9 12 to 12 0	10 14 to 11 4	14 4 to 16 0	15 0	13 2 to 13 14	...	...	...	...	...
Rungpore	11 4k	11 4	9 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 8	11 4	17 7	17 5	13 8	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra	9 12	9 15	12 0	...	...	...	10 8	12 0	9 0	20 4	19 8	12 12	..	...	...	...	...
Pubna	10 0l	10 0	13 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	16 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	8 0m	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8	4 8	4 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpáiguri	8 7n	10 0	8 8	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts																	
Dacca	11 7o	10 12	9 8	16 0	16 0	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...
Furreedpore	12 0p	12 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge	... q	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	11 0	19 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh	10 0r	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 8	19 0	18 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...
Tipperah	10 0	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	8 8	23 0	23 8	13 4	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	9 0s	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...
Noakholly	... t	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	8 8	19 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	11 6	16 0	16 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...
Hill Tipperah	8 5	8 5	7 5	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	14 5	...	...	...	...	...
Behar.																	
Patna	17 0	17 0	13 0	25 0	24 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	9 8	18 0	18 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...
Gya	14 8	14 0	13 6	28 0	17 0	16 8	8 8	8 8	8 0	17 0	16 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	13 8u	12 8	12 4 to 13 4	24 0	20 0	16 0 to 17 0	16 0	15 0	12 0 to 13 0	18 0	16 0	14 0 to 14 8	19 0	19 0	25 8	19 0	19 0
Durbhunga	12 0v	12 0	12 0	22 0	25 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	14 4	...	...	...	...	...
Mozufferpore	12 0w	12 0	12 0	24 0	25 0	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...
Sarun	13 0	13 0	11 8	22 4	22 0	16 4	7 8	7 4	7 4	15 8	15 4	14 0	18 0	18 0	26 8	...	...
Chumparun	14 0x	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	13 2y	13 2	10 10	14 11	16 12	14 11	12 9	12 9	9 7	18 6	17 5	13 10	...	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	11 5z	11 14	10 11	20 3	21 7	12 10	13 14	15 10	12 10	15 2	16 15	15 2	...	...	...	...	...
Purneah	16 0z1	16 0 to 17 0	12 0 to 14 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0 to 19 0	14 0	19 0 to 20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...
Maldah	11 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	15 0	12 0	18 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	18 0	...
Sonthal Pergunnahs	... z2	10 0	9 0	...	15 0	...	16 0	20 0	14 0	18 0	21 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa.																	
Cuttack	10 8	10 8	13 2	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 13	18 6*	18 6	17 1	...	...	...	...	...
Pooree	10 8	7 14	10 8	...	...	...	10 8	9 3	9 3	18 6	17 1	17 1	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore	11 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	13 0	18 4	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																	
Hazáribágh	12 8z3	12 12	11 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	8 0	22 8	22 0	15 0	...	..	...	...	...
Lohardugga	11 0z4	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	13 0	24 0	26 0	16 0	...	...	...	..	...
Singbhoom	7 8	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	16 0	...	..	...	...	...
Manbhoom	11 0z5	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	12 0	16 0	12 0	25 0	24 0	18 8	32 0	32 0	...	...	...
Sylhet	10 0	9 8	7 8	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	14 0	14 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...
Cachar	8 14	8 14	8 6	13 5	13 5	11 6	13 5	13 5	11 6	14 8	14 8	12 4	...	...	...	...	...
Goálpárá	12 0	13 5	9 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp	12 0	12 0	10 0	..	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...
Darrang	8 0	8 0	5 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	12 8	10 10	...	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	7 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...
Khási & Jaintiá Hills	6 8	6 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	6 8	...	...	...	...	...
Nága Hills a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Debra Dún	13 0	13 0	10 8	17 0	17 0	14 8	5 8	6 0	5 8	11 0	11 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	12 8	18 4	18
Saháranpur	16 3	16 0	11 13	22 10	22 5	17 0	8 10	8 8	7 8	10 15	10 10	9 9	24 14	24 7	13 15	22 2	22
Muzaffarnagar	16 0	16 0	12 2	23 2	23 2	17 10	6 9	6 9	6 9	13 12	13 12	9 14	21 0	21 0	14 13	19 12	19
Meerut	16 0	15 4	11 12	21 8	22 0	18 0	4 12	4 12	5 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	15 8	20 4	19
Bulandshahr	16 14	16 8	12 12	24 0	23 0	17 8	6 0	5 0	5 0	10 10	10 4	10 0	23 0	22 0	15 8	21 8	20
Aligarh	16 8	15 4	14 8	23 8	24 0	19 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 8	14 8	11 0	23 0	21 8	17 8	22 8	22
Kumaun	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* In the interior the price of common rice varies from 15-12 to 21 seers.

j In Nattore the prices are—Wheat 10-8 seers, best rice 8-10 seers, common rice 15-12 seers, and gram 10-12 seers.

k In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-4 to 15 seers, best rice 9 to 20 seers, common rice 18 to 22-8 seers, lesser millets (in Kurigram) 20 seers, and gram seers.

l In Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 16 seers, and gram 10 seers.

m In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 5 to 13 seers, common rice 12 to 20 seers, lesser millets (at Kurseong) 18 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Kurseong) 1 and gram 6 to 7 seers.

n In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 seers, best rice 7 to 18 seers, common rice 14 to 22-8 seers, and gram 7-5 to 8 seers.

o In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 12 to 18 seers, common rice 18 to 20 seers, and gram (at Naraingunge) 10-8 seers.

p In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 12 seers and common rice 17 to 20 seers.

q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 12 to 17 seers, common rice 14 to 18 seers, and gram 8 seers.

r In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, best rice 8 to 25 seers, common rice 20 to 30 seers, and gram 8-14 to 10 seers.

s In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 20 seers and common rice 18 to 22 seers.

for the 2nd half of January 1880 —continued.

ERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Millets, Ragi, &c. ru, Veragu, Sawee, a, Coraloo, Murh-ragee), *Panicum sum*, &c.		Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.					
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort-night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort-night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort-night of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort-night of 1879.	DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
											tral Districts—contd.		
...	...	10 0	10 0	7 4	180 0	180 0	160 0	8 8	8 4	8 4	agepore	BENGAL—*continued.*	
...	...	11 4	12 0	7 8	240 0	240 0	200 0 to 240 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	shahye		
...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	106 0	7 14	7 14	7 14	ngpore		
...	...	9 12	10 14	6 12	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 7	8 7	8 4	gra		
...	...	10 8	11 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	bna		
8 0	12 0	6 8	6 0	6 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 0	4 8	5 0	rjeeling		
...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	64 0	64 0	75 0	8 0	8 0	7 2	lpáiguri		
											Eastern Districts.		
...	...	12 4	12 4	9 6	91 8	106 0	96 0	9 6	9 6	9 0	acca		
...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	urreedpore		
...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	ackergunge		
...	...	10 8	9 8	8 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	ymensingh		
...	...	10 0	9 8	7 12	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	ipperah		
...	...	9 0	9 0	7 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	hittagong		
...	...	9 0	5 0	6 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	oakholly		
...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	6 10	hittagong Hill Tracts		
...	...	8 0	8 0	7 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah		
											Behar.		
...	...	17 0	17 0	13 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	8 12	8 0	atna		
27 0	...	17 0	16 8	9 8	140 0	140 0	180 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	aya		
18 0	...	17 0	16 8	9 8 to 10 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	hahabad		
22 0	24 0	16 0	18 8	10 0	180 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	urbhunga		
...	...	17 0	15 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 8	8 12	8 8	Mozufferpore		
18 4	21 4	15 4	15 0	9 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Sarun		
...	...	19 0	17 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chumparun		
...	...	14 11	14 11	11 8	126 0	105 0	147 0	8 6	8 6	8 6	Monghyr		
...	...	15 2	15 2	10 6	126 4	126 4	101 0	9 2	9 2	8 8	Bhágalpur		
...	...	11 0	14 0	9 0 to 10 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah		
...	...	12 0	13 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 8	9 0	8 8	Maldah		
...	...	11 0	11 0	8 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs		
											Orissa.		
15 2	...	15 12	15 12	16 6	160 0	160 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Cuttack		
...	...	11 13	13 2	11 13	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 13	11 13	10 8	Pooree		
...	...	8 0	8 0	7 12	120 0	140 0	120 0	8 8	9 0	7 0	Balasore		
											Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.		
...	22 8	14 8	15 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	210 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Hazáribagh		
45 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Lohardugga		
...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	180 0	180 0	240 0	8 0	7 8	6 8	Singbhoom		
64 0	61 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Manbhoom		
...	...	9 0	8 0	10 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	8 8	9 0	8 0	Sylhet	ASSAM.	
...	...	10 0	9 2	8 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 6	8 6	8 6	Cachar		
...	...	8 8	8 11	9 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Goálpárá		
...	...	6 12	6 12	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Garo Hills		
...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kámrup		
...	...	8 0	8 0	5 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Darrang		
...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Nowgong		
...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Sibsagar		
...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur		
...	...	...	...	6 10	...	80 0	120 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Khasi & Jaintiá Hills		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nága Hills [a]		[a] Blank, there being no or shop at present.
...	...	16 1	16 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún	N.-W. PROVINCES.	
...	...	17 4	17 0	13 15	129 0	127 0	129 0	9 15	9 9	9 0	Saharanpur		
...	...	17 10	18 4	13 4	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar		
...	...	18 0	17 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 0	9 8	...	Meerut		
...	...	18 4	17 4	14 8	100 0	90 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	Bulandshahr		
...	...	16 0	15 8	16 0	120 0	115 0	140 0	...	10 4	9 8	Aligarh		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Kumaun		

[a] Blank, there being no or shop at present.

[v] In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 14 seers, barley 25 seers, best rice 9-8 to 18 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, murwa 20 to 25 seers, maize or Indi 10 to 22 seers, and gram 14 to 16 seers.

[w] In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11-12 to 18 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice 9 to 20 seers, common rice 13 to 22 seers, lesser millets 25 to 30 seers, n Indian-corn 17 to 32-8 seers, and gram 15 to 23 seers.

[x] In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 19 seers, barley 24 to 36 seers, best rice 12 to 20 seers, common rice 14 to 24 seers, lesser millets 27 to 33 seers, a Indian-corn 22 to 28 seers, and gram 14 to 20 seers.

[y] In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 14 seers, barley 20 to 22 seers, best rice 8-8 to 12 seers, common rice 17-8 to 18 seers, jowar 18 to 22 seers, murwa 28 seers, maize or Indian-corn 18 to 28 seers, and gram 15 to 16-7 seers.

[z] In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13-8 to 17 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers, lesser millets (in Soopole) 30 seers, and gram 11 to 12

[z1] In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 19 to 22 seers, and gram 8 to 13 seers.

[z2] In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 12-8 seers, best rice 10 to 24 seers, common rice 13 to 23-8 seers, maize or Indian-corn 14 to 25 seers, and gra 13-4 seers.

[z3] In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice (at Chutra) 14 seers, common rice 20 to 24-8 seers, lesser millets 35 to 40 seers, or Indian-corn 28 to 30 seers, and gram 12 to 17 seers.

[z4] In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12·37 to 15 seers, barley (in Daltongunge) 20·25 seers, best rice 19·70 to 28 seers, common rice 20·25 to 32 seers, mai Daltongunge) 27 seers, murwa 40·50 to 45 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Daltongunge) 40·50 seers, and gram 13·50 to 16 seers.

[z5] In Raghunathpore the prices are—Wheat 10-8 seers, best rice 19 seers, common rice 22 seers, and gram 10 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throug

QUANTITIES PER RU

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Bulrush Mil (Cumboo, Baj *Penicillaria Sp* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Mil. Past fortnight.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Ch. S. Ch.		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	0 18 8		10 0	10 8	9 0	13 8	13 4	13 12	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnor	15 3	14 1	11 2	26 7	7 15 12		11 4	9 0	6 12	13 8	13 8	10 2	22 8	22 8	13 12	22 8	22 8
	Moradabad	16 14	16 14	13 2	23 2	14 18 7		7 13	7 13	7 8	16 4	16 4	11 4	22 8	23 8	18 2	21 4	21 4
	Budaun	15 9½	15 0	14 1½	21 9½	8 21 0		6 0	6 0	5 1½	15 9½	15 0	9 14	21 0	18 7	17 11	19 3	18 0
	Bareilly	14 8½	14 1	12 8	20 10	0 20 0		5 0	5 10	5 0	15 0	15 0	9 6	20 0	18 12	18 2	18 12	17 8
	Sháhjahánpur	16 10	16 0	14 2	23 4	0 21 12		6 2	6 0	6 2	16 0	15 8	11 6	21 2	20 4	19 12	20 14	19 8
	Tarái Pergunnahs	8 12	8 12	13 12	32 8	4 20 0		10 0	10 0	8 2	16 4	16 4	10 10	30 0	31 4	17 4	23 12	22 8
	Muttra	No return received		...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agra	14 4	13 4	12 12	25 4	0 21 0		4 8	4 4	4 0	11 8	11 4	10 8	24 8	23 12	17 8	25 8	25 8
	Farukhabad	14 2½	13 10	14 14	20 11½	3½ 22 1½		6 7	6 2	5 1½	14 5	13 15½	11 0	19 11½	18 9	20 4	19 9½	17 8½
	Mainpuri	13 8	13 12	14 8	20 8	8 23 8		4 8	5 0	4 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	19 8	21 0	20 0	19 0
	Etáwah	13 0	12 0	14 0	20 0	8 21 8		5 8	5 8	6 0	13 8	13 8	12 0	21 0	20 0	19 8	20 0	19 8
	Etah	15 12	14 12	15 0	21 0	12 22 8		8 0	7 8	8 0	16 0	14 8	15 0	21 8	19 8	20 4	20 0	20 0
	Jalaun	13 8	13 8	16 0	17 0	0 20 0		6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	25 8	25 0	24 0	22 0	21 0
	Jhánsi	12 12	13 5	16 0	28 10	0 25 9		8 8	8 8	8 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	23 1½	28 0	27 0
	Lalitpur	11 12	12 4	13 4	35 0	0 16 0		10 0	9 0	8 0	14 0	12 0	10 0	34 0	31 0	21 0	...	...
	Cawnpore	16 0	14 12	15 0	24 0	4 22 0		10 0	8 0	6 8	14 8	14 0	12 0	25 0	23 8	22 8	24 0	22 0
	Fatehpur	13 4	12 8	11 12	22 8	4 18 0		9 0	9 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	12 12	25 8	24 0	21 8	23 0	22 8
	Bánda	14 0	12 4	14 4	16 0	0 15 8		8 0	7 8	6 4	14 0	11 0	13 4	30 0	31 0	23 0	28 0	28 0
	Allahabad	13 4	13 0	10 11	22 12	8 18 0		8 0	8 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	21 12	24 8	24 0
	Hamirpur	12 15	13 10	14 7	18 0	0 20 12		8 0	10 0	6 0	14 1	13 8	10 12	27 1	27 7	23 3	24 9	23 1
	Jaunpur	15 8	16 3	13 1	24 11	0 21 3		7 1	7 1	7 1	19 0	18 5	14 2	24 0	24 0	22 6	22 9	21 3
	Gorakhpur	15 4½	15 4	12 2½	22 8	8 23 6½		14 6½	13 8	10 12½	17 9	17 1½	14 6½	19 12½	18 11½	27 11½	18 11½	18 0
	Basti	14 12	14 12	12 8	24 0	0 17 0		14 0	14 0	9 8	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	28 0	...	...
	Azamgarh	13 4	12 9	12 5	22 2	12 17 11		8 14	7 6	7 13	18 7	18 1	15 8	19 3	20 10	25 7	...	...
	Mirzapur	12 12	12 8	12 8	22 0	0 18 0		9 0	9 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	24 0	23 0	18 0	22 0	22 0
	Benares	14 11	14 2	13 1	22 13½	12 19 1		11 15½	10 14	7 10	17 15	18 8	14 2	22 13	21 12	23 7	22 4	21 12
	Gházipur	14 12	14 12	14 15	22 8	14 19 5		7 1	7 1	7 1½	17 6	17 6	14 13	21 4	21 1	26 6½	20 10	20 10
Oudh.	Lucknow	14 11½	14 1	13 14½	22 8	14 20 7½		6 0	5 8	5 0	15 8	15 8	11 0	22 1½	21 11	22 13	22 4	20 13
	Unáo	13 8	13 8	13 8	21 0	0 21 8		7 0	7 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	20 8
	Bára Banki	14 12	14 0	13 12	22 0	0 20 0		8 0	8 0	6 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	22 0	23 0	24 0	21 0	20 0
	Sitapur	16 6	16 4	15 8	24 9½	8 22 8		7 6	6 8	5 8	16 13	16 8	12 0	25 0	22 8	24 0	21 14	21 4
	Hardui	No return received		...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kheri	16 4	16 2	15 8	27 0	0 20 0		7 0	7 0	5 8	17 8	16 0	12 8	28 0	29 0	24 8	26 0	...
	Fyzabad	15 0	15 0	13 0	22 0	0 21 8		9 0	9 0	7 0	16 0	16 4	12 4	20 0	20 0	24 8	19 0	19 0
	Bharaich	16 0	16 0	12 0	30 0	0 16 0		7 0	7 0	7 0	17 8	17 0	14 0	28 0	27 0	29 0	17 0	17 0
	Gonda	16 14	16 12	13 4	27 0	0 19 8		14 2	14 6	9 4	18 8	19 0	12 6	24 14	26 8	28 0	21 8	21 2
	Rai-Bareli	15 2	15 4	14 4	26 4	0 23 12½		17 8	17 0	13 12	19 0	19 0	14 4	25 0	24 8	27 10	25 8	24 8
	Sultánpur	15 12	15 8	13 0	25 0	0 21 0		9 0	9 0	9 0	19 8	20 0	16 0	23 8	24 0	24 8	23 8	22 0
	Partábgarh	14 2	14 6	13 0	27 0	2 21 5		17 8	18 14	11 0	20 2	21 5	13 12	25 0	24 1	23 14	25 0	21 1
Punjab.	Delhi	15 8	15 4	12 0	25 8	0 16 0		...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	24 0	23 8	16 8	23 0	22 0
	Gurgaon	16 8	17 0	11 12	25 0	0 16 0		...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	26 0	25 0	15 12	25 0	24 0
	Karnal	15 0	15 0	13 8	24 0	0 18 0		...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	15 0	19 0	19 0
	Hissar	14 0	14 0	12 8	27 0	0 24 8		...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	30 0	25 0	18 0	24 8	24 0
	Rohtak	14 8	15 0	12 8	25 0	0 21 0		...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	26 0	25 8	16 8	24 0	21 0
	Sirsa	14 8	15 0	14 0	34 0	0 30 0		...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	31 0	28 0	21 0	25 8	25 0
	Umballa	14 8	15 4	13 4	21 8	0 18 0		...	...	...	11 8	11 8	8 0	23 0	25 0	15 0	20 0	20 0
	Ludhiána	15 0	15 12	13 0	28 0	0 20 0		...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	25 0	23 0	16 0	22 0	21 0
	Simla	11 8	10 8	9 8	17 0	0 13 0		...	...	...	9 0	8 8	8 8	20 0	...	17 0	15 0	15 0
	Jullundur	14 0	13 4	15 8	20 0	0 18 0		...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	23 0	20 8	20 0	21 8	18 8
	Hoshiárpur	14 0	14 0	10 0	24 0	0 22 0		...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	22 0	20 0	11 8	18 0	18 0
	Kángra	12 8	11 8	16 0	13 0	0 13 0		...	...	...	13 0	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Amritsar	13 4	13 0	12 8	21 8	0 18 0		...	...	...	10 0	9 8	9 4	22 8	19 8	15 0	20 8	17 8
	Siálkot	13 8	13 0	10 12	21 0	0 16 8		...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	18 8	17 8	13 0	18 0	16 0
	Gurdáspur	14 0	14 0	13 8	17 0	0 16 0		...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	20 0	18 0	14 8	12 0	12 0
	Lahore	13 8	13 0	12 8	22 0	0 19 8		...	...	...	9 8	9 0	10 0	21 0	19 0	16 0	20 0	18 0
	Ferozepore	14 0	13 8	13 0	24 0	0 20 0		...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	21 8	21 0
	Gujránwala	13 12	13 0	11 12	18 8	0 18 8		...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	17 0	16 0	14 8	11 0	14 0
	Ráwalpindi	9 4	8 6	11 8	11 8	0 12 12		...	...	...	5 8	5 8	4 0	16 0	14 0	...	12 8	12 0
	Jhelum	11 10	11 12	13 0	16 8	0 21 5		...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	15 4	14 12	...	15 4	14 1
	Gujrát	13 0	13 0	12 10	16 0	0 20 0		...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	16 10	15 1
	Shahpur	11 0	10 12	11 0	15 0	0 14 0		...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	15 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	12 0
	Mooltan	13 4	12 8	10 0	20 0	17 0		...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	19 0	17 0	13 0	18 0	16 0
	Jhang	12 4	12 0	11 0	18 0	17 0		...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 12	12 0	15 8	14 1
	Montgomery	12 14	13 0	11 0	18 0	18 0		...	...	...	5 8	7 0	5 8	18 0	17 0	14 0	15 0	...
	Muzaffargarh	14 0	13 8	10 0	19 0	20 0		...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	17 0	16 0	12 0	17 0	16
	Dera Ismail Khan	12 8	11 4	12 11	11 10	13 4		...	...	...	5 15	5 15	4 14	13 12	13 12	18 12	12 8	12
	Dera Ghazi Khan	12 13	12 13	9 14	15 10	15 0		...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 4	15 0	15 0	11 4	14 6	14
	Bannu	9 10	9 6	12 15	10 12	9 13		...	...	...	4 1	4 1	6 4	13 12	15 0	16 4	10 0	10
	Peshawar	6 3	6 0	8 10	7 9	7 1		...	...	...	5 1	5 1	6 14	8 14	8 8	11 6	6 10	6 1
	Kohát	7 0	6 7	7 12	7 10	8 0		...	...	...	6 1	6 1	10 3	9 6	9 5	9 7	9 4	9
	Hazára	9 0	6 8	12 0	10 0	7 8		...	...	...	6 0	6 8	9 0	14 0	13 8	12 8	...	...

dia for the 2nd half of January 1880—continued.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

...sser Millets, Ragi, ...c. (Kavaru, Veragu, ...awee, Cheena, Coraloo, ...urhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
...resent fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.			
Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
.. ...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 4	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 0	7 8	8 ...	Garhwál	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
.. ...	...	...	16 14	15 12	12 15	135 0	135 0	130 0	...	...	...	Bijnor		
.. ...	...	...	15 10	15 10	15 10	125 0	125 0	125 0	...	...	10 ...	Moradabad		
.. ...	...	...	14 11	15 4½	15 12	120 0	120 0	192 0	9 4½	9 4½	9 ...	Budaun		
. ...	...	...	15 0	14 1	14 11	100 0	87 8	137 8	9 11	9 6	9 ...	Bareilly		
. ...	...	...	14 8	13 0	16 2	155 0	150 0	160 0	9 4	9 8	9 ...	Sháhjahánpur		
. ...	...	...	15 0	13 12	13 12	160 0	160 0	100 0	10 0	9 6	9 ...	Tarái Pergunnahs		
. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Muttra		
. ...	...	...	16 8	14 8	15 0	60 0	70 0	90 0	11 8	12 4	11 ...	Agra		
. ...	...	...	14 2½	13 13	16 1	115 12	95 6	165 0	...	...	9 13	Farukhabad		
. ...	...	...	13 12	13 8	15 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 ...	Mainpuri		
. ...	...	...	14 8	14 8	15 8	80 0	80 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 ...	Etáwah		
. ...	...	...	14 0	13 4	17 0	100 0	100 0	140 0	10 8	10 8	10 ...	Etah		
. ...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun		
. ...	...	...	17 5	15 9½	16 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	8 ...	Jhánsi		
. ...	...	...	17 12	18 0	14 4	170 0	160 0	240 0	9 0	8 4	8 ...	Lalitpur		
. ...	...	...	17 0	16 8	13 8	140 0	110 0	150 0	11 0	11 0	10 ...	Cawnpore		
. ...	...	...	15 4	13 4	12 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 ...	Fatehpur		
. ...	...	...	19 0	18 4	15 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	...	...	...	Bánda		
. ...	...	...	14 0	13 6	12 8	120 0	110 0	115 0	8 12	9 0	8 1	Allahabad		
. ...	...	...	18 1	17 14	15 1	140 0	110 0	180 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur		
. ...	...	...	14 2	14 2	14 0	169 8	169 8	197 12	7 3	7 3	8 1	Jaunpur		
. ...	...	...	14 6½	15 4	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 6½	8 0	8 ...	Gorakhpur		
. ...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 4	140 0	140 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	8 ...	Basti		
. ...	...	...	12 9	13 4	10 8	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 2	8 2	8 ...	Azamgarh		
. ...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 0	100 0	100 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 ...	Mirzapur		
. ...	...	...	14 11	14 11	12 8	120 0	140 0	120 0	9 9	8 14	8 ...	Benares		
. ...	...	...	15 7	14 12	13 8½	206 0	180 0	206 0	7 11½	7 11½	7 1	Gházipur		
0* 30 0	23 4½		14 12½	14 3½	14 2	66 11	61 10½	110 0	9 8	9 0	8 ...	Lucknow	Oudh.	*Description of Lesser Millets.*
0† 21 0	21 8		13 8	13 8	13 8	100 0	120 0	180 0	9 0	8 8	9 ...	Unao		* Dhan.
0‡ 30 0	31 0		14 0	14 0	14 12	120 0	100 0	180 0	8 8	8 8	8 ...	Bára Banki		† Choti jowar.
28 0	...		17 3	14 2	18 0	150 0	150 0	160 0	9 1	8 8	8 ...	Sitapur		‡ Kodon.
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Hardui		§ Marhwa, kodu, and makai
40 0	31 0		17 8	16 4	19 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 8	7 4	8 ...	Kheri		‖ Sawan, kodon, Laharra, sa mendua.
...	20 0		16 0	15 8	12 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 ...	Fyzabad		¶ Sawan, kodon.
15 0	40 0		18 8	18 8	16 0	150 0	140 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 ...	Bhraich		** Peas, arhar, and máh
31 0	38 0		18 14	18 15	14 2	240 0	240 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 ...	Gonda		
33 0	...		12 12	12 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 0	8 ...	Rai Bareli		
33 0	40 0		12 8	11 4	14 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	9 ...	Sultanpur		
25 13	18 10		11 6	11 5	13	176 6	200 0	193 5	7 12	8 2	8 ...	Partábgarh		
...	...		19 8	17 8	14 0	60 0	60 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Delhi	Punjab.	
...	...		17 0	17 8	14 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Gurgáon		
...	...		20 0	18 12	14 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Karnál		
...	...		23 0	21 0	17 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	10 8	Hissar [*a*]		
...	...		21 8	19 0	15 0	100 0	80 0	100 0	10 0	9 12	9 ...	Rohtak [*g*]		
...	...		27 0	25 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	9 8	10 0	8 0	Sirsa		
...	...		19 8	19 0	14 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Umballa		
...	...		23 0	21 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	89 0	9 0	9 8	9 0	Ludhiana [*b*]		
...	...		17 0	14 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	7 8	7 0	7 12	Simla		
...	...		22 0	19 0	18 8	90 0	90 0	100 0	10 0	9 10	9 0	Jullundur [*c*]		
...	...		21 0	19 8	11 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 10	Hoshiárpur		
...	...		13 8	...	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kangra		
...	...		20 0	18 4	14 8	80 0	80 0	95 0	10 12	10 2	10 10	Amritsar [*d*]		
...	...		18 8	16 8	13 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	10 12	10 0	10 4	Sialkot [*b*]		
...	...		17 0	16 0	12 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	Gurdaspur		
...	...		19 0	18 0	15 8	65 0	60 0	90 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	Lahore		
...	...		21 0	20 8	18 0	70 0	70 0	90 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Ferozepore		
...	...		16 4	16 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	11 0	10 8	Gujránwála		
...	...		11 8	10 0	10 8	24 0	24 0	70 0	10 12	10 2	11 4	Rawalpindi		
...	...		16 8	15 0	13 0	90 0	110 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	Jhelum [*e*]		
...	...		14 12	14 12	13 6	85 0	90 0	120 0	11 5	11 8	11 0	Gujrat		
...	...		16 0	12 8	12 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Shahpúr		
...	...		16 0	14 8	14 0	70 0	70 0	70 0	11 0	11 0	10 4	Mooltan [*b*]		
...	...		15 0	14 12	13 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	12 0	12 4	11 8	Jhang		
...	...		16 8	16 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Montgomery		
...	...		14 0	13 8	12 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Muzaffargarh		
...	...		11 7	9 13	12 11	100 0	100 0	82 0	42 12	35 0	50 0	Dera Ismail Khan		
...	...		11 9	11 9	10 5	125 0	125 0	125 0	27 8	16 4	22 8	Dera Ghazi Khán [*f*]		
...	...		9 11	9 3	13 12	80 0	80 0	100 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	Bannu		
...	...		6 10	6 15	8 3	53 0	48 0	67 0	25 11	26 5	37 8	Peshawar		
...	...		7 4	7 0	8 10	76 0	63 0	102 0	51 0	51 0	76 8	Kohát		
...	...		8 0	7 0	9 0	160 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	7 0	8 8	Hazára		

[*a*] Jowar falling.
[*b*] Barley falling.
[*c*] Gram falling.
[*d*] Bajra and jowar falling.
[*e*] Firewood rising.
[*f*] Salt falling.
[*g*] Firewood falling.

Prices Current of Food-grains throug

QUANTITIES PER RU

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Bulrush, Millet (Cumboo, Baj *Penicillaria Spi* Present fortnight.	Bulrush, Millet. Past fortnight.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	12 4	12 4	11 4	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	12 8	11 0	12 4	15 12	17 4	13 12	...	...
	Bhandára	13 12	13 12	11 0	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	12 8	12 8	10 0	18 8	18 0	15 12	...	...
	Chánda	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wardha	12 8	12 0	10 4	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 12	17 12	14 0	...	...
	Bálaghát	12 8	12 8	9 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	17 8	17 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	11 12	11 8	10 12	11 4	18 13 8	12 0	12 0	9 0	16 0	17 0	12 0	23 8	22 8	16 8	18 0	17 8
	Saugor	12 0	12 0	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 12	27 0	24 0	20 0	...	...
	Damoh	13 8	12 12	12 4	...	...	13 0	13 0	9 4	14 0	14 0	9 8	30 0	28 0	18 0	22 8	...
	Seoni	12 8	12 0	10 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 8	16 8	16 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	Nore turn received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betúl	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...
	Chhindwára	9 8	9 8	8 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	...	...
	Hoshangabad	10 6	10 4	9 0	...	...	6 12	5 0	6 12	7 14	7 14	7 14	18 0	18 0	14 0	16 0	14 0
	Narsinghpur	11 4	11 8	11 0	...	...	11 4	11 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	20 8	20 12	16 0	16 0	14 1
	Nimár	10 2	10 0	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 3	9 0	18 5	20 0	14 8	17 0	15
	Raipur	20 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	12 8	13 0	12 0	22 8	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	10 0	10 0	15 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 0	30 0	26 4	22 12	...	...	...	...	...
	Biláspur	20 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	28 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godávari	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	7 8	7 1	6 9	...	...	...	...	6 5	10 8	11 4	7 4	...	...	11 4	14 7	17
	Bolarum	7 14	7 9	7 5	...	...	8 6	8 6	7 5	10 6	10 6	9 3	18 10	20 4	12 7	...	...
	Chuddergbat	6 8	6 4	6 4	...	...	7 0	6 12	6 0	9 12	10 0	9 0	13 8	13 8	10 4	16 0	17
	Amráoti	10 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	0 8 8	6 8	6 4	6 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	17 0	18 0	14 0	12 0	12
	Akola	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	11
	Ellichpur	8 0	8 0	7 0	6 0	0 6 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	16 0	15 0	14 0	12 0	12
	Buldána	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	17 0	16 8	14 0	14 0	15
	Wún	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 0	9 0	8 0	8 8	16 0	13 0	18 0	...	.
	Básim	8 0	8 0	7 12	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 12	8 8	8 0	8 12	14 0	14 0	13 5	...	..
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore	6 14	6 6	...	7 14	12 7 8	10 3	9 13	8 3	11 2	10 11	10 11	20 0	20 10	16 8	...	..
	Kolar	7 2	7 2	8 2	...	...	12 2	11 13	11 5	15 12	14 6	13 13	...	...	... 32	6 32	
	Túmkúr	6 8	6 8	7 0	7 8	0 5 3	14 0	13 0	11 11	15 0	14 0	13 0	...	... 17	0	...	..
	Mysore	7 0	6 12	6 3	...	...	12 8	12 0	10 6	13 10	12 12	11 3	...	26 0	22 0	...	..
	Hassen	6 0	6 0	8 0	7 0	0 9 8	13 0	13 0	11 8	14 0	14 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	.
	Shimoga	9 6	6 5	5 3	8 6	6 6 3	10 8	9 7	8 8	14 11	12 10	12 8	27 5	25 3	21 0	...	.
	Kadur	11 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	15 0	14 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	.
	Chitaldroog	7 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	0 6 8	13 0	13 0	9 3	14 0	14 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	17 8	30 0	30
	Coorg	5 6	5 6	6 2	5 9	9 5 6	10 0	9 12	8 8	15 12	15 2	12 11	...	...	..	...	.
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	11 0	10 6	10 0	21 8	5 14 8	6 0	6 1	4 10	8 0	8 4	7 0	25 0	23 12	13 8	19 8	19
	Kishengurh	11 8	12 8	10 8	20 4	4 15 8	6 12	7 12	6 8	8 0	9 0	7 0	20 4	20 8	16 0	17 8	14
	Ulwur	13 1	13 14	10 3	26 7	9 15 3	7 0	7 0	8 10	9 8	8 8	9 1	30 6	28 11	14 3	27 15	26
	Bhurtpore (City)	12 12	13 4	12 4	26 4	12 17 3	6 12	6 12	6 11	7 0	7 0	8 12	30 0	21 6	16 8	23 4	21
	Ajmere	13 4	13 0	9 0	23 0	4 13 12	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	23 0	22 8	14 0	20 0	19
	Deoli Cantonment	11 7	11 12	12 8	22 4	14 18 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 4	7 4	21 5	22 3	16 14	19 11	18
	Erinpura	15 0	14 12	7 8	20 8	12 11 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	17 8	17
	Sirohee	14 0	7 4	14 0	22 8	8 22 8	5 8	5 4	5 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	18 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	9
	Abu	12 0	12 0	8 2	19 0	4 10 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	5 4	5 4	5 0	...	...	...	14 0	14
	Anadra	13 0	13 0	8 8	22 0	4 11 8	5 4	5 4	4 12	5 12	5 12	5 4	...	...	...	17 8	16
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar (Oodeypore)	15 0	15 8	7 0	24 0	0 10 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	10 15	11 5½	6 10½	22 10	0 9 6	5 8	5 13	4 5	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	
	Partábgarh (")	No return received				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	14 11	14 6	7 8	21 14	23 12 11 4	5 0	5 0	5 10	6 4	6 4	6 4	21 4	20 0	11 4	17 13	17
	Bikaneer	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	2 13½	2 10	...	5 0	5 12	...	...	...	...	15 0	1
	Boondee	13 8	13 8	15 0	24 0	24 0 22 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	7 3	7 8	7 8	26 8	23 12	21 4	...	
	Kotah	12 12	13 2	14 0	...	...	6 10	6 6	6 10	7 12	7 12	7 12	24 0	22 12	22 4	15 0	1
	Tonk	10 8	10 14	12 12	22 0	2 10 14 8	6 8	6 8	6 0	8 4	8 3	6 12	23 2	21 12	18 0	22 6	2
	Jhallawar	10 12	11 6½	12 9	15 13	16 0 18 6½	...	...	...	8 13½	8 13½	6 15	20 14	20 15	18 6½	15 3	1
	Shahpoora	11 0	11 4	10 4	22 0	22 0 16 0	9 8	9 0	8 4	11 0	11 0	9 8	21 0	21 0	15 4	20 0	1
	Dholpur	12 10	12 10	11 14	29 11	27 9 18 0	6 12	6 12	6 12	9 0	9 9	11 4	26 12	25 11	18 4	28 11	2
India.	Indore	9 8	9 7	9 3	...	... ...	7 1	7 1	7 1	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 7	19 3	12 10	14 1	1
	Gwalior	10 15	10 7	12 11	22 7	21 13 16 15	6 6	6 0	5 1	7 5	7 10	6 13	22 1	22 8	16 9	22 13	2
	Goona	13 0	13 12	14 8	15 0	15 0 14 8	8 8	8 8	7 0	10 0	9 8	8 0	29 0	30 0	22 0	24 0	2
	Rutlam	9 14	9 10	9 8	...	... ...	7 6	7 8	6 0	9 10	10 14	8 0	24 12	26 4	13 12	15 0	1
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	11 8	11 0	11 8	32 0	23 0 17 8	7 0	7 0	5 0	19 0	20 0	13 0	28 0	20 0	19 0	22 0	2

ia for the 2nd half of January 1880 —concluded.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

…r Millets, Ragi, (Kavaru, Veragu, …ee, Cheena, Coraloo, …rhwa, Nuglee), *Pani… Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.			
…h.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
	...	...	11 4	11 8	9 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Nágpur	Central Provinces.	
	...	...	11 12	11 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhandára		
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Chánda		
	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 0	132 0	132 0	128 0	9 4	9 0	10 0	Wardha		
	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Bálaghát		
	...	22 0	14 0	14 0	10 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 4	9 0	7 4	Jubbulpore		
	...	...	14 8	14 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	7 0	6 12	6 4	Saugor		
0	35 0	20 0	18 0	17 4	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Damoh		
	...	...	14 8	14 0	9 4	200 0	200 0	240 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Seoni		
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Mandla		
8	14 8	13 8	11 0	12 0	11 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Betúl		
0	16 0	13 0	12 0	11 8	8 0	200 0	240 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chhindwára		
	...	...	13 8	12 2	10 2	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Hoshangabad		
8	32 8	23 8	13 0	13 0	10 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 4	9 0	Narsinghpur		
	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 2	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 5	10 0	11 0	Nimár		
	...	...	16 0	15 0	12 0	60 0	60 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Raipur		
	...	...	13 8	13 8	11 0	210 0	210 0	130 0	9 0	10 0	7 0	Sambalpur		
0	105 0	60 0	.0 0	18 0	12 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Biláspur		
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Upper Godávari		
	...	13 3	9 4	...	6 9	105 0	105 0	65 0	8 14	8 14	8 12	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
	...	...	9 0	9 0	6 11	116 11	116 14	112 11	9 8	9 8	9 0	Bolarum		
	...	...	9 0	7 12	6 12	80 0	80 0	130 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Chudderghat		
	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Amráoti		
0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Akola		
	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 8	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ellichpur		
	...	...	11 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Buldána		
	...	...	8 8	7 8	7 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 12	Wún		
	...	...	8 8	8 0	7 5	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Básim		
5	26 6	20 11	29 14	26 15	17 0	84 0	84 0	84 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	Bangalore	Mysore and Coorg.	
4	28 13	24 13	31 15	31 15	22 13	172 6	172 6	172 6	11 1	11 1	12 2	Kolar		
0	31 0	23 8	35 0	31 0	21 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	9 8	9 8	10 8	Túmkúr		
0	25 0	22 0	30 0	32 0	21 0	78 0	78 0	78 0	7 8	7 8	8 10	Mysore		
0	23 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	800 0	800 0	125 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	Hassan		
5	30 15	21 0	23 10	22 1	15 11	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 6	8 6	8 8	Shimoga		
0	24 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Kadur		
0	31 5	19 11	30 0	30 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 4	10 0	8 3	Chitaldroog		
5	27 0	20 3	22 13	22 11	20 3	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 4	8 4	8 3	Coorg		
	...	...	14 0	13 1	11 12	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	Jeypore	Rajpootana.	
	...	.	12 8	13 8	15 8	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	12 8	Kishengurh		
	...	.	15 0	15 1	13 4	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	10 2	Ulwur		
8	20 8	17 0	13 8	13 0	15 2	80 0	120 0	200 0	12 8	11 8	16 0	Bhurtpore (City)		
	...	...	16 0	15 0	14 0	70 0	70 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	Ajmere		
	...	...	17 0	16 9½	14 3½	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 1	Deoli Cantonment		
	...	...	18 4	18 8	12 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	Erinpura		
	...	...	16 0	11 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 7	13 5	11 7	Sirohee		
	...	...	14 4	14 8	10 10	160 0	160 0	120 0	10 0	10 2	12 4	Abu		
	...	...	16 0	15 8	11 8	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 0	Anadra		
	...	...	22 0	20 0	10 8	6 pies*	6 pies*	8 pies*	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		* Per ma[…]s load.
	...	...	12 8	12 2	8 3¼	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 1	9 0	8 9½	Meywar (Oodeypore)		
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bánswára (Meywar Agency) Partábgarh („)		
	...	...	17 3	16 12	11 4	70 0	70 0	70 0	13 12	13 2	20 0	Marwar (Jodhpore)		
	...	...	15 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	Bikaneer		
	...	...	16 0	17 8	17 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	10 8	Boondee		
	...	...	20 0	20 0	17 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0	8 12	Kotah		
	...	...	16 6	15 9	15 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	12 8	10 0	Tonk		
	...	...	15 3	15 13	17 12	...	...	...	8 13½	8 13½	8 13½	Jhallawar		
	...	...	13 8	13 0	13 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 4	13 0	Shahpoora		
	...	...	13 3	12 8	15 1	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	9 4	Dholpur		
	...	...	10 7	10 7	10 14	96 0	96 0	96 0	9 3	9 3	8 9	Indore	Central India.	
	...	...	12 12	11 0	12 7	73 0	68 7	91 4	10 1	9 14	8 0	Gwalior		
	...	...	16 8	17 8	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	Goona		
	...	...	12 0	10 14	12 2	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 6	9 8	9 8	Rutlam		
	...	...	16 12	17 0	12 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 12	10 12	10 0	Baghelkhand (Sutna)		

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES OF FASL RABI, 1879-80, UP TO 31st DECEMBER 1879.

Canal Division	Water distributed during December 1879. Depth in Canal at regulating gauge in feet. Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross consumption, cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Total area of irrigation during current fasl.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.
Ganges. Northern	16·00	...	740	603	18,565	25,929
Ganges. Anúpshahr	6·80	...	700	811	11,703	43,242
Ganges. Meerut	8·30	...	969	700	48,761	72,273
Ganges. Bulandshahr	7·35	...	972	278	10,135	88,880
Ganges. Aligarh	5·50	...	994	800	27,637	98,864
Ganges. Cawnpore	6·20	...	958	310	39,406	76,779
Ganges. Etáwah	4·80	...	771	569	30,564	80,793
Total Ganges Canal	...	...	6,104	4,071	1,86,771	486,760
Lower Ganges. Narora	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Ganges. Kásganj	...	...	...	84	977	7,205
Lower Ganges. Mainpuri	...	...	...	123	2,300	3,205
Lower Ganges. Bhognipur	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Lower Ganges Canal	...	...	...	207	3,277	10,410
Eastern Jumna Canal	...	...	1,250	1,035	80,962	128,364
Agra Canal	...	...	2,000	591	11,787	54,581
Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	24,407	40,600
Bijnor	...	...	...	...	270	...
Dún	...	...	...	135	5,503	5,213
Jhánsi	...	...	...	...	142	535
Hamírpur	...	...	...	...	371	708
Total	...	...	...	...	313,490	727,171

Zila.	Land irrigated (approximate). Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other food-grains.	Miscellaneous.	Total area.	Rainfall. Total from 1st October to 31st December 1879.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saháranpur	35,796	425	294	406	4,198	41,119	...	1·6
Muzaffarnagar	39,916	1,111	1,628	2,660	7,567	52,882	·4	1·2
Meerut	53,120	1,494	1,186	4,909	2,300	63,009	1·3	1·5
Bulandshahr	8,093	2,461	89	4,603	624	15,870	3·7	1·6
Aligarh	6,044	5,428	75	3,172	572	15,291	1·8	1·6
Muttra	1,348	972	50	382	624	3,376	·5	1·5
Agra	3,522	3,274	31	962	231	8,020	·5	1·3
Etah	4,600	2,556	23	796	441	8,416	·9	1·8
Mainpuri	12,358	4,280	4	143	1,170	17,955	1·2	1·3
Fatehgarh	4,343	938	...	..	1,050	6,331	1·0	1·9
Etáwah	8,616	6,159	10	..	3,444	18,229	·6	2·1
Cawnpore	9,039	19,480	3	401	1,454	30,377	1·9	1·6
Delhi	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1·5
Gurgaon	1,082	69	32	48	691	1,922	·5	1·7
Dehra Dún	4,359	381	36	213	514	5,503	·8	2·3
Bijnor	129	8	...	131	2	270	1·0	1·5
Taráí	1,016	93	63	102	2	1,276	2·8	1·6
Bareilly	5,601	562	219	1,139	44	7,565	2·6	1·8
Pilibhit	11,783	1,000	438	2,247	98	15,566	...	...
Jhánsi	58	47	..	25	12	142	1·5	·8
Hamírpur	21	307	17	8	18	371	3·7	1·3
Total	210,844	51,045	4,198	22,347	25,056	313,490	...	...
Total for the same period last year	440,883	137,633	10,711	61,236	76,708	727,171	...	...
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Decrease	230,039	86,588	6,513	38,889	51,652	413,681	...	...

Remarks.

		Cubic feet per second.
Ganges Canal.—Volume of water passing through Solani aqueduct		4,997
Siyana escape	110	
Jani "	322	
Etáwah division escape and tail	59	
Cawnpore " "	435	
		926
Net consumption		4,071

Bulandshahr Division.—There was a very good demand in the 1st sub-division for the month, and a fair one in the second, but the change to easterly winds bringing up clouds, and finally, heavy fall of an inch and a half fairly distributed over the district, stopped the demand.

Lower Ganges Canal—		
Entering canal		495
Narora escape	90	
Kasganj "	198	
		288
Net consumption		207
Eastern Jumna Canal—		
Water entering		1,090
Leaving	11	
Kheri escape	5	
Gokulpur escape	39	
		55
Net consumption		1,035

Eastern Jumna Canal.—From 2 to 12 tenths of rain on 27th diminishing demand for some days.

Agra Canal—		
Water entering		976
Do. leaving	6	
Bata escape	253	
Kitam "	127	
		385
Net consumption		591

ALLAHABAD,
The 27th January 1880.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE GANGES AND AGRA CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1879.

Nature of Traffic.	Ganges Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up. Maunds.	Up. Number.	Down. Maunds.	Down. Number.	Total Up and Down. Maunds.	Total Up and Down. Number.	Agra Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up. Maunds.	Up. Number.	Down. Maunds.	Down. Number.	Total Up and Down. Maunds.	Total Up and Down. Number.
Grain.												
Wheat	220	...	24,237	...	24,457	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grám	...	...	...	...	...	...	550	...	1,225	...	1,775	...
Rice	939	...	...	...	939	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Paddy or dhán	415	...	...	...	415	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijhar (or mixed grain)	...	...	525	...	525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dál	1,133	...	1,305	...	2,438	...	340	..	...	...	340	...
Juár	1,768	...	...	...	1,768	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bájra	500	...	...	...	500	..	10	...	...	...	10	...
Maize (or Indian-corn)	2,446	...	4,335	...	6,781	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barley	.	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	..	...	40	...
Total	7,421	..	30,402	..	37,823	...	940	...	1,225	...	2,165	..
Cotton	...	...	16,595	...	16,595	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil-seeds	19	...	7,806	...	7,825	...	321	...	850	...	1,171	...
Salt	1,340	...	9,113	...	10,453	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals	3,337	..	374	...	3,711	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials	6,232	..	1,675	...	7,907	...	100	...	1,000	...	1,100	...
Miscellaneous goods	4,565	...	14,951	...	19,516	...	2,700	...	900	...	3,600	...
Firewood	630	...	17,342	...	17,972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamboos	...	...	8,380	167,600	8,380	167,600	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber	446	606	14,821	15,982	15,267	16,588	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous timber	47	94	44	88	91	182	...	...	...	...	...	...
Live stock	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	24,037	700	1,21,503	1,83,670	1,45,540	184,370	4,061	...	3,975	...	8,036	...
Total during corresponding period of last year	42,523	15	1,44,291	55,902	186,814	55,917	5,025	...	6,651	...	11,676	...
Increase	...	685	...	72,268	...	28,453	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease	18,486	...	22,788	...	41,274	...	964	...	2,676	...	3,640	...

Remarks.

Ganges Canal.

The total weight carried during the month is less by 1,529 tons than it was for the same period in 1878.

The chief cause of this decrease is the great sickness which has prevailed throughout the North-Western Provinces during the past season.

Boat-owners were unable to obtain crews, and many boats were idle up to the end of December simply for want of men.

Cotton, oil-seeds, and salt, all show a heavy decrease as compared with the returns for December, 1878, but it is hoped that a revival in this description of traffic will soon take place.

The stoppage of boats at the Ranjitpur bridge during the close week in the Cawnpore branch is having a marked effect on our traffic returns.

Agra Canal.

The Agra Navigation Channel was re-opened on the 20th December.

Particulars.	Ganges Canal. 1878.	Ganges Canal. 1879.	Agra Canal. 1878.	Agra Canal. 1879.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	6,919	5,390	417	297
Ton mileage	1,264,424	761,965	35,046	18,549
Value of goods . Rs.	9,12,664	6,97,580	31,495	16,359
Number of passengers	15	195	...	...

Allahabad,
The 27th January 1880.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1879.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE.																TOTAL.	
	West.								East.									
	Via Teheran.		Via Turkey.		Persian Gulf.		Via Suez.		Via Amur.		Via Madras.		Via Rangoon.		Native Burma.			
	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent	1,317	9,842 13	159	1,253 4	99	1,058 10	3,984	17,113 7	...	...	759	2,601 10	127	503 1	328	444 5	6,773	32,817 2
Received	1,127	8,554 5	156	683 15	110	484 3	3,794	15,956 1	...	...	834	2,864 8	108	314 12	301	526 8	6,430	29,384 4
Total	2,444	18,397 2	315	1,937 3	209	1,542 13	7,778	33,069 8	...	...	1,593	5,466 2	235	817 13	629	970 13	13,203	62,201 6
TRANSIT.																		
From East to West—																		
Received. *Viâ* Madras	17	68 4	71	274 8	27	56 4	3,762	19,011 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,877	19,410 3
Received. *Viâ* Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Received. *Viâ* Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From West to East—																		
Sent. *Viâ* Madras	673	2,840 13	39	170 10	9	29 4	4,252	20,150 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,973	23,191 5
Sent. *Viâ* Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sent. *Viâ* Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3 10
From West to West—																		
Viâ Bombay & Karachi.	...	...	5	22 2	2	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	29 10
Viâ Karachi and Bombay.	...	...	4	17 10	5	23 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	40 14
From East to East—																		
Viâ Laingha & Madras.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	690	2,909 1	119	484 14	43	116 4	8,015	39,165 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,867	42,675 10
																GRAND TOTAL	22,070	1,04,877 0

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1879.

ROUTE.		Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of Transit).			Percentage of Number.		
		To India.	From India.	Total.	To India.	From India.	Total.
Indo-European	*Viâ* Teheran	1,127	1,317	2,444	21·73	23·69	22·74
Indo-European	„ Turkey	156	159	315	3·01	2·86	2·93
Indo-European	Persian Gulf *viâ* Karachi	110	99	209	2·12	1·78	1·95
Red Sea	*Viâ* Suez	3,794	3,984	7,778	73·14	71·67	72·38
	Total	5,187	5,559	10,746	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 24th FEBRUARY 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—General rain in Madras and Bengal has benefited the spring crops on the whole, though doing some damage in parts of the latter province. In five Madras districts, dry and tank-raised crops continue to suffer from drought. Light showers have fallen in parts of all the other provinces. Public health and agricultural prospects continue good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Feb. 25th)		
Bellary ...	...	*Ragi* 27·16; standing crops generally fair; white *cholum* not very promising; second crop paddy being sown.
Kurnool ...	...	*Ragi* 29·85; harvest of white *cholum* and pulses, outturn fair; pasture and water ample.
Ganjam ...	·58 (average of 3 stations)	*Ragi* 33·57.
Kistna ...	·67 (average of 4 stations)	*Ragi* 29·98; crops under wells good; harvest of gram and oilseed, outturn ½ to ¾; water below anicut.
Chingleput (Madras) ..	1·89 (average of 7 stations)	*Ragi* 22·31; cultivation proceeding actively; standing crops generally good; harvest of wet and dry crops progressing, outturn ½ to ¾; pasture sufficient.
Coimbatore ...	...	*Ragi* 22·75; wet and garden crops fair; dry crops generally want rain; harvest of paddy ½ to full, a few dry crops $\frac{1}{16}$ to full.
Tanjore ...	1·07 (average of 9 stations).	*Ragi* 27·25; crops generally good, but require rain in one taluk; harvest of paddy and a few dry grains, outturn ¾ to full.
Madura ..	·52 (average of 5 stations).	*Ragi* 25·02.
Malabar ..	2·31 (in one station).	*Ragi* 21·52.
Travancore ...	·05	Prices and state of agriculture unchanged. *General Remarks.*—Prospects good; in parts of South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly, and Coimbatore dry and tank-raised crops have failed more or less from deficiency of rain.
Bombay—(Feb. 25th)		
Kurrachee ...	Slight rain in parts.	Twenty-two cases of small-pox in Dadu, 4 deaths; 17 cases in Shahbander, no deaths.
Hyderabad ...	Heavy shower on 19th.	Weather unsettled; *rabi* looks promising; rain hoped for.
Ahmedabad ..	...	Crops promising; public health good.
Baroda ...	...	Cotton slightly injured by frost in northern division; prospects generally good.
Surat ...	...	*Rabi* harvest progressing.
Násik ...	...	Ague in two talukas; cattle disease in Sinar and Dindori; *rabi* crops fair.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	...	From 18th to 20th the abnormal temperature rose from 7 degrees cool to 3 degrees cool, at which it remained steady till the end of the week; vapour in air largely in defect of normal at beginning of week, rose till 21st, and then remained nearly normal to end of week; abnormal wind northerly till 22nd, afterwards southerly.
Poona (Feb. 22nd)	...	No cholera.
Ahmednagar ..	...	Harvest continues.
Sholapore ...	...	Report not received.
Dharwar ...	...	Harvest of late crops progressing; exotic cotton much damaged fever decreasing.
Kánara ...	...	Report not received.
Rajkot ..	...	Weather partially cold; health good. *General Remarks.*—*Rabi* harvest progressing; exotic cotton much damaged in Dharwar; slight rain in Sind; small-pox in Kurrachee.
Bengal—(Feb. 24th)		
Chittagong ...	Few drops	Weather cloudy on 17th and 18th, since fair; cold-weather crops progressing well; cholera not yet abated in Moiscal.
Dacca ...	1·17	Prospects of crops favourable; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	1·40	Prospects of winter crops fair; rain has helped preparation of land for *aus*; public health generally good; a few isolated cholera cases in Barrackpore and Dum-Dum.
Moorshedabad ...	4·25	Crop prospects continue good; rain general and benefited crops, but slightly injured mango blossoms; fever still in some villages of Sudder sub-division; cholera in mitigated form prevalent in four villages.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Rajshahye ...	3·85	Heavy rain on 16th and 17th; very cold and clear on 18th and 19th, warmer on 20th when clouds gathered, clear again on 21st; heavy rain did some damage to *khesari* and peas; all other *rabi* crops thriving and promise an abundant harvest; *amun dhan* and early *til* sowings going on; *boro dhan*. being transplanted; mustard being cut, yield good; a few cholera cases in thana Manda.
Burdwan ...	0·9	Weather good; crops good; health good.
Rungpore ...	0·23	Weather clear and dry; prospects of winter crops good; *amun* outturn very good; public health good.
Bhágalpur ...	0·88	Weather unusually cold; prospects of crops good; general health good.
Purneah ...	0·63	Outturn of *rabi* crops good; *bhadoi* ploughing commenced; prices stationary; public health good.
Patna ...	0·84	Prospects of *rabi* good.
Durbhanga ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and bright; prospects of *rabi* continue favourable; prices stationary; public health good.
Hazáribágh ...	0·5	Weather cloudy and fine at intervals; *rabi* crops more or less damaged by late rain; prices of food-grains unaltered; general health good.
Cuttack ...	0·54	Winter and *dalua* crops good; small-pox still prevalent.
		General Remarks.—Late rain done some injury in places, but on the whole benefited crops on ground and helped ploughing for spring sowings; weather again generally very cold; small-pox still prevalent in Cooch Behar and Cuttack, and cholera at Rampore Hât; some small-pox and cholera also in a few other districts.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Feb. 24th)	*Nil* since 19th	Prospects good.
Allahabad („ „)	·2 at Manjhanpur.	Weather clear and seasonable; health excellent; slight fall in prices, wheat $13\frac{9}{16}$, coarse rice $19\frac{1}{2}$, unhusked *dhan* $35\frac{9}{16}$ seers.
Gorakhpur („ 23rd)	...	Weather clear and seasonable; *rabi* prospects excellent; health good.
Jhánsi („ 25th)	...	Weather fine; prospects favourable; prices falling.
Agra („ 24th)	...	*Rabi* crops promise well; sky cloudy off and on; health good; cattle disease continues in Jarar.
Bareilly („ 25th)	...	Cloudy; wind west; crops most promising.
Meerut („ „)	...	Weather clear; prospects good; prices falling.
Kumaun („ 24th)	*Nil.*	
Lucknow („ 25th)	...	Weather fine; prospects good.
Partabgarh („ 23rd)	1·15 at Sadr; ·1 at Kunda; ·4 at Patti; hail with rain fell in Partabgarh and Kunda on 17th.	No injury has been done to crops; prospects good.
Sitapur („ 25th)	*Nil*	Clear weather much needed.
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	Prospects good.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in Allahabad and Partabgarh; some hail fell in Partabgarh but caused no damage; prospects excellent and health good; prices falling in Allahabad and Jhánsi; cattle disease continues in Agra.
Punjab—(Feb. 24th)		
Delhi ...	·2	Prospects good; health fair; prices steady.
Hissar ...	Slight but general rain.	*Rabi* prospects brighter; prices falling; health good.
Umbalia ...	2·3	Crops and health good.
Jullundur ...	1·0	Crops and health good; prices falling.
Lahore ...	...	Prospects good.
Ferozepore ...	1·8 at Sadr	Slight improvement in prices.
Siálkot ...	·2	Prospects good.
Ráwalpindi ...	Slight rain	Prospects good; health improving.
Peshâwar ...	...	Harvest prospects fair; prices steady.
Mooltan ...	...	Crops and health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	Health good; prospects fair; rain wanted.
		General Remarks.—Prospects continue favourable, rain having again fallen over a considerable portion of the province.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Feb. 25th)	...	Cloudy and close; *rabi* harvest continues; health good; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Cloudy and warm; *rabi* prospects good; small-pox continues; prices easier.
Saugor ...	...	Alternately clear and cloudy; pulses being harvested; prospects fair; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	...	Cloudy; *rabi* harvesting; small-pox continues.
Hoshangabad ...	...	*Rábi* harvesting; prices of *jowar* and gram fallen.
Raipur (Feb. 21st)	...	Clear and cool; prospects of *rabi* generally good; cattle disease continues; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 20th)	1·0	Twenty-six fields being prepared for *kharif* crops; small-pox and cattle disease continue.
		General Remarks.—Cloudy and warm; good rain fallen in Sambalpur; slight in three other districts; *rabi* harvest continues; prospects generally good; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—(Feb. 25th)		
Akyab ...	...	Public health good ; slight cattle disease.
Rangoon ...	...	Ten fatal cases of small-pox ; fever and small-pox in parts of Hanthawaddy district, a few deaths from former, otherwise public health good ; cattle disease very slight.
Bassein ...	...	A few cases of cholera in Bassein town, otherwise public health good.
Prome ...	...	Small-pox very prevalent in Prome town, also in Mahathaman, 63 deaths in former.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	...	Public health good ; cattle disease very slight.
Toungoo ...	...	Public health good.
		General Remarks.—General health good ; small-pox prevalent ; some cholera and slight cattle disease.
Assam—(Feb. 25th)		
Gauháti ...	·11	Weather seasonable ; lands being ploughed for *asu* cultivation ; outturn of *sali* crop favourable and that of mustard tolerably good ; prospects of tea fair.
Sylhet ...	·36	Some cases of cholera and small-pox reported from Karimganj and Sunamganj ; sugarcane being cut and pressed ; ploughing for *aman* and *aus* continues.
Cachar ...	·44	Weather cold ; no rice crops on the ground ; common rice 16 seers per rupee ; public health good.
Dibrugarh ...	·37	Land preparing for *aus* ; small-pox and cattle disease still continuing.
Mysore and Coorg—(Feb. 25th)		
Bangalore ...	...	Standing crops in good condition ; general prospects favourable health good but fever prevalent ; prices stationary.
Mysore ...	...	No report received.
Mercara ...	...	
Berar & Hyderabad—(Feb. 25th)		
Amráoti ...	...	Reaping of crops continued.
Akola ...	...	*Rabi* crops ripening and promise well.
Hyderabad ...	...	Season prospects not yet improving.
Central India States—(Feb. 25th)		
Indore ...	...	Weather warmer ; prospects fair though opium has suffered some damage in Malwa through frost and high wind.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	...	Health and prospects of crops good ; weather cloudy.
Sutna ...	...	Health and prospects good ; *jowar* 37 seers.
Rutlam ...	...	Weather clear and getting warm ; public health and prospects good.
Neemuch ...	...	Opium suffered severely by frost, gram slightly.
Goona ...	...	Crops and health good ; wheat 13 seers.
Bhopal ...	...	Weather clear ; prospects of crops and health good.
Agar ...	...	Weather cloudy ; agricultural prospects favourable ; health good.
Nowgong ...	...	No report received.
Múnpur ...	...	Weather cold ; slight injury to opium and gram fields ; prospects good.
Rajputana—		
Abu ...	...	Report not received.
Sirohee (Feb. 21st)	...	Tanks drying ; wells fairly full ; health normal ; crops fair ; much colder.
Marwar ...	...	Report not received.
Meywar ...	...	
Harowtee ...	·04 in Deoli ; ·03 in Kotah ; ·04 in Tonk.	Health and prospects good.
Jhallawar ...	...	Cooler ; cloudy ; south-east high winds ; health and prospects good.
Ajmere (Feb. 25th)	·03	Prospects excellent ; small-pox prevalent.
Jeypore ...	...	No report received.
Bhurtpore ...	...	
Ulwur (Feb. 24th)	...	Rain much wanted ; prospects fair.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 20th February, 1880.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, R.A., K.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble G. H. M. Batten.
The Hon'ble C. Grant.
The Hon'ble E. C. Morgan.
The Hon'ble J. Pitt Kennedy.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the grant of Probates of Wills and Letters of Administration to the estates of certain deceased persons be taken into consideration. He said that he might remind the Council that, as the law of British India at this moment stood, there was, speaking generally, no procedure for conferring upon any one a complete and conclusive title as representative of the estate of a deceased Hindú, Muhammadan or Buddhist or other person exempt from the operation of the Indian Succession Act. The primary object of the Bill was to provide such procedure, while guarding against interference with the substantive succession-laws of the classes in question. The Bill as introduced, following the course adopted in the Hindú Wills Act, incorporated by mere reference the sections of the Indian Succession Act which it was proposed to apply. This mode of legislation, it had been strongly urged by several of the authorities consulted,—by none more effectively than by Mr. Mahmud, District Judge of Rai Bareli, the son of their Hon'ble colleague Sayyad Ahmad Khán,—was likely to render the Act less intelligible and convenient to many of those who would have to use it; and the Committee had accordingly set out at length in the amended Bill all the sections of the Succession Act which it was intended should apply, and thus made the measure complete and self-contained.

Apart from this, which, though it much altered the appearance of the Bill, was a change merely in form, the amendments made by the Committee were few. The most important of these consisted in the introduction, in section 12, of the provision of the Indian Succession Act (omitted in the Bill as introduced) which barred the establishment of any right as executor or legatee, until a grant of probate or letters of administration with the will annexed had been obtained; but in introducing this provision the Committee had confined it to cases in which the property comprised in the will amounted to more than one thousand rupees —in other words the Committee proposed that every will bequeathing in the whole property worth more than a thousand rupees should be proved.

The Committee did not think that, in this limited class of cases, the considerations which had been urged against making the obtaining of probate or

letters of administration a condition precedent to the establishment of any right based on succession had any application; for in such cases the persons concerned could hardly be said to be poor or ignorant. On the other hand, the advantages of requiring the will to be proved were too obvious to call for comment. The genuineness of the document, if it were genuine, was established; authenticated evidence of the executor's title was provided; and the revenue of the country was benefited, as it fairly might, considering the advantages received by persons claiming under the will. The experiment had already been fully tried under the Hindú Wills Act of 1870, with most satisfactory results, and no hardship could reasonably be expected from applying to wealthy Native testators throughout British India what had been the law applicable for the last ten years to all Hindú testators throughout the Lower Provinces and the Presidency-towns.

With this solitary exception, the Bill remained a purely permissive measure. But it would not, he thought, be the less effective. Regarding this MR. STOKES would quote a paper by Mr. Geddes, of the Bengal Civil Service, and lately Acting Remembrancer of Legal Affairs in Calcutta. Mr. Geddes, after stating his opinion that the Bill would be useful and would supply a want which was beginning to be felt rather extensively in Bengal, went on to say,—"It is useless to ignore the fact that the Western institution of will, developed as it has been by the partial application of the Indian Succession Act, is profoundly modifying Hindú custom and usage. Musalmán customary law proves more intractable, but even this is beginning to recognize the *jus repræsentationis* hitherto unknown to that system of jurisprudence. The change is going on. It is impossible for any one who has served as District Judge for some time not to observe a marked change of late years.....It is the people themselves who are spontaneously appreciating and resorting to this English principle of determinate succession or representation. It is they themselves who are modifying their own legal usage."

The amendment next in order of importance would be found in section 91 of the Bill, where the Committee had rendered the consent of the Court necessary to every disposition of the property made by an executor or administrator. This limitation had been considered necessary in the mufassal, where it was deemed unsafe to entrust to an executor or administrator the full powers conferred by the Succession Act. In the Presidency-towns, however, where executors and administrators at present were allowed these powers, and where, moreover, the expense attending an application to the Court would be considerable, the Committee had given the Court power to exempt the executor or administrator from the necessity of applying for its consent in each case. And in the Mufassal, though the Bill, as now settled, was in accordance with the decision of the Committee, he (MR. STOKES) would be inclined to require the Court's consent only in case of alienations of immoveable property and, perhaps, Government-securities, which were specially provided for under the Certificate Act, XXVII of 1860, section 9. To compel an executor or administrator to apply to the Court whenever he wanted to sell any of the bullocks or household-utensils of the deceased, would obviously lead to much useless trouble and expense.

Coming now to minor amendments, he might mention that the Committee had omitted in sections 8 and 14 of the Bill the words to be found in the corresponding sections of the Succession Act, making the consent of the husband a condition precedent to the grant of probate or letters of administration to a married woman. Such consent was required in England, partly because by the law of that country husband and wife were considered but as one person and as having one mind, which (according to our male lawyers) was "placed in the husband," and therefore the wife could do no act, such as taking probate, which might prejudice the husband; partly because, in all actions by or against the wife, the husband must be joined. But these reasons did not apply to India. Among a large proportion of the persons for whom the Bill was intended married women had a proprietary status which rendered them, in the eye of the law, almost independent of their husbands; and the technical objection as to the necessity of joining the husband in suits by or against the wife fell to the ground under the new Civil Procedure Code, section 439, which expressly declared that, unless the Court directed otherwise, the husband of a married administratrix or executrix should not be a party to a suit by or against her.

The Committee had, in section 63, required an applicant for probate to insert in his application, as an applicant for letters of administration was bound to do under the Succession Act, an estimate of the amount of assets which were likely to come to his hands. This amendment was required to complete the chain of securities at present provided by law for the protection of the revenue derived from Court-fees on probates and letters of administration, and it merely brought the Bill into conformity with the law of England (55 Geo. III, c. 184, s. 38) and the existing practice of the Calcutta High Court.

The other changes to which he would call the attention of the Council were all directed to making the measure more in accordance with the usages and circumstances of the population of the Mufassal. Thus the rate of interest (4 per cent.) prescribed by sections 307 and 313 of the Succession Act seemed to the Committee too low for the purposes of this Bill, and they had accordingly, in sections 127 and 133 of the Bill, raised it to six per cent., the ordinary Court rate, and the lowest usual rate among Natives.

Again, in introducing section 276 of the Succession Act into the Bill, the Committee had, with a view to adapting it to the ideas and practices of the classes to which the measure would apply, limited the duty of the executor to providing the necessary funds for the performance of the funeral ceremonies of his testator instead of requiring him to perform them himself, as the section as it stood in the Succession Act had been supposed by some to do. According to Hindú law, funeral-rites must be performed by certain specified persons, who might or might not be executors; and he believed that Muhammadans had similar rules on the subject.

He would conclude by mentioning what was perhaps the most important of the changes to which he had last referred. The Committee had excluded from the Bill sections 283 and 284 of the Succession Act, which provided that, in the case of a deceased person whose domicile was not in British India, the application of his moveable property to the payment of his debts should be regulated by the law of the country in which he was domiciled. Such a provision, if applied to the classes of persons for whose benefit this Bill was intended, would, the Committee felt certain, be the source of endless complications and difficulty. The vast majority of those persons, when not domiciled in British India, were domiciled in countries—such as Afghanistan, Nepal, Burma—where either there was nothing that could be called law applicable to the matter in question, or, such laws as existed were merely personal laws. Wherever this was so, to withdraw the matter from the operation of the Bill and relegate it to the territorial law of the domicile, would be in effect to remove it altogether from the sphere of ascertainable law, leaving it to be determined according to some vague principle of equity and good conscience, as compared with which the proverbial Chancellor's foot would be an absolute standard.

The Committee thought the only feasible plan in dealing with the class of persons to which this Bill applied was to subject the matter to our law in all cases without any reference to the domicile of the deceased. The Committee had the less hesitation in doing this, as the principle which allowed the law of the domicile to prevail in this particular against the law of the situs of the assets, though recognised in some parts of the continent of Europe and followed in a well-known English case (*Wilson* v. *Lady Dunsany*, 18 Beav. 293), was far from being universally accepted, was at variance with the late Vice-chancellor Kindersley's decision in *Cook* v. *Gregson*, 2 Drew. 286, and had been condemned by eminent textwriters, such as Westlake and Story, as out of place in any system founded on the English law. Practical convenience was obviously in favour of the change proposed by the Committee, and in theory the rule that the law of the situs of the assets should prevail might be supported—to quote a recent book on private international jurisprudence—by regarding all questions of the priority of creditors as touching matters of procedure, a principle asserted in general terms by jurists and recognised in English Courts as to the distribution of assets under a bankruptcy.

The Hon'ble MR. KENNEDY said that he ventured to add a few words in support of the motion of the hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. The greater portion of it might be said to be properly merely a matter of procedure. There was, however, one provision of very considerable importance which would

effect an important change in the law, except in the Presidency-towns and in the Provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. There it merely continued the same state of the law which, so far as regards Hindús, had there existed for the last ten years. But the change seemed to him to be one that he had long thought to be requisite. His professional experience had convinced him that it was of the greatest possible importance that the basis of the title under which any rights were to be claimed should be made secure, and that probate of the will or grant of administration under which property was claimed should be obtained as early as possible. A false case was strengthened by the lapse of time; a true case became weakened. When a will was put forth after a time he had seen an array of false witnesses brought forward either in support or contradiction of it. While the facts were recent the Judge had the opportunity of coming to a right decision. But when the lapse of time had weakened an accurate recollection of the facts, if the Judge did come to a right conclusion, it might not unfrequently be rather by chance than the real weight of evidence. Therefore, it was most important to make persons understand that, if they meant to put forward a will, they should put it forward at a very early opportunity. The Bill would not prevent applications for probate of wills at later periods; but if it was made an absolute duty imposed by the law to obtain probate, it would throw extreme difficulty in the way of persons who kept them, as it were, concealed for a long time, and the grant of letters of administration in the meantime would in most cases absolutely exclude any attempt to put forward a will. MR. KENNEDY would have wished even to go further, but the change would have been too serious until the people of the country had been more accustomed to the operation of letters of administration. In numerous cases great difficulties arose in dealing with property for want of some authorised representative of the estate of a deceased person, especially in the case of Musalmáns, when their families had remained (as they often did in these Provinces) undivided for considerable periods. Under those circumstances, as a result of their peculiar system of inheritance, most infinitesimal, shares became vested in some individuals. But this difficulty would become obviated if on death the whole property became vested in some one representative of the family. He felt, however, that it was safe not at present to ask to have administration made general and compulsory. We must wait until the people of the country were convinced by experience of the working of the voluntary system, that the grant of administration to one party was beneficial for the general interests of the parties concerned.

The other modifications mentioned in the Committee's report which the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill had alluded to seemed to be required: they very much carried out the provisions which did exist in cases where there were managers of the property appointed under the existing Acts. A manager could not sell the immoveable property of an incapacitated person without the consent of the Court; and as to certificates taken out under the Act of 1860, special power must be given to authorize sale of Government Promissory notes.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said he observed that the Committee, at the end of their report, made the following recommendation:—

"We think the amendment we have referred to in paragraph 3 *supra* is of sufficient importance to make it desirable that the Bill be re-published; but as we do not anticipate that any objections will be made to that amendment, we recommend that this report should be taken into consideration before the end of the Calcutta sittings, so as to place the Council in a position to pass the Bill at Simla in the event of no valid objection being brought forward, say, within two months."

In order to see what the amendment referred to was, he would ask leave to read a portion of the Statement of Objects and Reasons, which ran thus:—

"The reports of the local authorities have now been received, and their purport may be briefly described by saying that, while there is a considerable body of opinion in favour of providing the means of obtaining probate of the will or letters of administration to the estate of any deceased person when those interested desire to do so, the proposal to insist on probate or letters of administration as essential has been generally condemned, as tending to impose upon a multitude of poor and ignorant people, in cases where there is no difficulty or dispute, an unnecessary amount of trouble and expense."

On further referring to the report of the Committee, paragraph 3, it would appear that they had so far modified their previous determination as to make the Bill apply to all cases of probate in which the property comprised in the will amounted to more than one thousand rupees.

It was, perhaps, unnecessary for him to attempt to prove what the Statement of Objects and Reasons itself admitted, namely, that the proposal to insist upon probates had been generally condemned; but he would very briefly invite attention to one or two opinions which had been expressed. The Government of Madras, in their communication, which was printed as Paper No. 7, said that "the measure is not wanted in the circumstances of the country and is highly impolitic." The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces stated that there appeared "to be no necessity for altering the law so far as these Provinces are concerned;" and he generally concurred in the remarks of the Judicial Commissioner, who said "I consider the proposed legislation to be premature and unnecessary, and beyond the present condition of the inhabitants of these Provinces." Again, referring to the opinion received from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, MR. HOPE thought he was not in error in understanding the qualified approval therein given to the Bill as given only to the Bill as first introduced, in which this extension of the measure did not exist. The hon'ble Mr. Justice Thornton, a late colleague of the Members of this Council, also merely said that, *as* the taking-out of probate and letters of administration was not to be compulsory in the case of those to whom the Bill applied, he thought there could be no objection to the principle of the measure.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES thought the hon'ble Mr. Hope was out of order in speaking and quoting opinions upon the principle and substance of the Bill when the motion was simply that the report of the Select Committee be taken into consideration. Under the Rules for the conduct of business, his remarks should apparently have been made when the Bill was introduced.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE remarked that, if there was to be no discussion now upon the substance of the Bill, he should like to be informed at what stage the discussion should take place: a prolonged discussion took place upon the Dekkhan Raiyats Bill at this very stage.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT did not think the hon'ble Mr. Hope was out of order: if no discussion were allowed at this stage, and the Bill was passed elsewhere than in Calcutta, some Hon'ble Members might have no opportunity of speaking upon it.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE proceeded. He had just referred to the qualified approval given by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb. In the report from the Government of the North-Western Provinces, paragraph 2, it was stated that "the proposal to render recourse to the Bill voluntary removes His Honour's main objection," which MR. HOPE took as only a similarly qualified approval.

Besides this particular objection which had been pointed out, MR. HOPE would also remark that the Bill raised a very important, broad question of principle and of policy. It was a very important question, deserving of most serious consideration, whether it was desirable to give special encouragement to the practice of making wills amongst the Natives of the country, instead of allowing property to devolve in accordance with Hindú or Muhammadan law. The Council had been told by a preceding speaker that this system of making wills was entirely at variance with old Hindú customs and usages: amongst Muhammadans the practice was allowed by their law and did, to some extent, prevail; but still MR. HOPE thought the step now proposed should not be taken without mature and careful consideration. The practical effect of the measure before the Council should also be considered, even supposing it was desirable in the abstract that the making of wills should be encouraged. There could be no question that the procedure proposed was of a highly technical nature. On this point he would not quote other authorities; but the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces said he would "strongly object to the application of the procedure laid down in the Indian Succession Act, as far more complicated and detailed than is in any way desiderated." The Members of the Council all knew the direct effect of introducing a highly technical law. The effect

was—and they had been told on another occasion that it was a desirable one—to force the management of every kind of dispute into the hands of the recognized agents of the parties, that was to say, of pleaders, and from this it followed that there would be an immense increase of litigation. As regards increase of litigation, the point would be perfectly obvious, but it was well expressed in one of the papers before the Council (Paper No. 6), where an officer in Mysore remarked that, "with the proneness evinced by Natives to resort to litigation, it may be concluded that the law Courts will, in a short time, be had recourse to largely to settle disputes among families, which are now adjusted by mutual arrangement or private arbitration." It was a very serious question whether such an immense amount of litigation should be encouraged and such an apple of discord thrown among Hindú and Muhammadan families of the Mufassal generally.

On these points MR. HOPE did not propose at present to give any opinion whatever; the remarks which he offered were merely for consideration in connection with the course he thought should be adopted, and with the view of showing that, in his opinion, the Committee were somewhat over-sanguine in supposing that no objection would be made to this very important amendment which they had inserted in the Bill. At any rate, he thought there could be no question that ample time should be given for the great Hindú and Muhammadan communities which were to be affected by the Bill fully to realize what was about to be imposed upon them. The change which was proposed was an enormous one. The Hon'ble Mover of the Bill had stated that the cases in which wills would be found relating to property above Rs. 1,000 in value would be very few. MR. HOPE understood him to imply that Rs. 1,000 was rather a large amount of property for an individual to have. But it should be remembered that it would include property in land; and property in land, for the purposes of litigation or otherwise, was not valued according to the annual rental, but according to a certain multiple of that rental. He had not been able to ascertain exactly on what principle the valuation of this Rs. 1,000 would be made. Supposing it were, as the Secretary, from a reference just made to him, would seem to think, that the market-value would be considered, MR. HOPE thought the market-value might be taken at from ten to twenty times the annual rental. If it were twenty times the rental, this provision of the Bill would apply to all land having a yearly rental of more than Rs. 50: if the other valuation of ten times the rental were adopted, the provision would apply to every landholder having a property yielding more than Rs. 100 a year; and who knew how many millions of such landholders there were? But even if the operation of the law was not so extensive, still its operation would be exceedingly wide.

He did not find, in the whole of the papers before the Council, one single indication that the great Hindú and Muhammadan communities were even aware of what was going on. The Council was accustomed to receive memorials from the leading associations which represented those communities in different parts of the Empire. Not one single representation of the kind had been received; there were certainly a few communications from Native officials in various parts of the country; but otherwise the Council had received no indication of the feeling of the Native communities regarding the provision to which he had drawn attention If it were contended that it was the fault of those associations for not having been sufficiently prompt in memorializing, MR HOPE might reply that it was only about ten months since this Bill was introduced, and that from their own experience the Council knew that it took a long time for a knowledge of the effect of any proposed legislation to be diffused; and that it was not until a Bill was approaching maturity that the general public was roused to the effect of the proposed legislation. But ten months was not the period during which the Bill, with reference to which he was pointing out these objections, had been before the public. The Bill now before the Council was a Bill of a totally different operation from that introduced ten months ago, and, therefore, the Council could not at all infer, because no representations had hitherto been made, that none would be made.

It would be observed from this that all MR. HOPE was asking for was some more time for the consideration of the Bill. He was not himself prepared to give a decided opinion one way or the other; he had too much respect for the people to consent to the gradual undermining of their most important institutions before they had been fully heard upon the proposed measure; and he had too much respect for the Committee to assume, until he had heard both sides of the question, that they were in the wrong. It did not appear to him that the other side had been heard at all; therefore, he trusted that some considerable extension of time would be allowed, or some modification made in the intention to pass the Bill in two months. The passing of the Bill on the expiry of two months would involve its being passed at Simla. There were a great many Bills which might be properly passed at Simla, and regarding which no reasonable objection could be raised. But this was not one of those cases. The probability was that, when the time came forward for consideration of the Bill at Simla, the Hindú and Muhammadan Members of the Council would not be in their places to represent the interests of their countrymen. MR. HOPE would, therefore, simply suggest that the further consideration of the Bill might very well be deferred until the Council re-assembled in Calcutta: the form in which that could most rightly be done would be by adjourning the debate to that time. But that was merely a matter of form.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT asked if the Hon'ble Member concluded with a motion.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE observed that the Rules required that every amendment should be given notice of three days before the consideration of the Bill upon which it was an amendment. But, on the other hand, the Rules likewise did not render it necessary that notice of the business to come before the Council should be sent to Members longer than two days before the meeting. It so happened that, before the notice of business reached him and he became aware that this Bill would come forward at this meeting, the three days required for notice of an amendment had already been broken into. But MR. HOPE believed that an amendment could be moved with His Excellency's permission. He would, with the President's permission, move that the debate on this Bill be adjourned until the Council re-assembled in Calcutta.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES said that, as the Member in charge of the Bill, he might aver that he personally was anxious that it should receive the fullest consideration from the Native community; and though he, in common with the other Members of the Committee (of whom the Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad was one), thought that two months would afford ample time for such consideration, he was not immutably bent upon passing the Bill at Simla. He was willing that this should be deferred till the Council re-assembled in Calcutta.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT remarked that the Hon'ble Member had merely been speaking as to the recommendation of the Select Committee. It was not the intention of the Government to proceed to pass the Bill prematurely into law, and he hoped the Hon'ble Member would be satisfied with the assurance which the Hon'ble Mover had given on the part of the Government.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE expressed his entire satisfaction with the assurance which had just been given.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES said that it was incorrect to assert that the proposal to render probate compulsory had been generally condemned, and that it was an exaggeration to describe the intended change as enormous. Considering the infrequency with which the testamentary power was still exercised by Natives, he might say that ninety-nine out of every hundred persons would remain as they were before the Bill was amended—they would simply be entitled to avail themselves of the optional procedure provided in case of an intestacy. The only change which would be effected by the amendment was the extension to the wills of Native testators throughout British India of the law regarding probates, which had applied for the last ten years to every Hindú will in

the Lower Provinces of Bengal and the Presidency-towns; and even that extension was confined to wills comprising property exceeding Rs. 1,000 in value. As to the authorities which had been quoted by the Hon'ble Member as opposed to the Bill, they were both outnumbered and outweighed by authorities the other way. Besides the almost unanimous opinions of the Local Governments in favour of a permissive procedure which had led to the framing of the Bill as introduced, MR. STOKES might mention the learned and experienced Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, who thought the Bill "much needed". Then there were the Legal Remembrancer, Bombay, the Commissioner and Judicial Commissioner of the Haidarábád Assigned Districts, the Recorder of Rangoon, the Commissioner of Ajmer, Mr. Sandford the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, the Advocate General of Madras, Mr. Barkley the Commissioner of Jalandhar, the Government Advocate, Panjáb, the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, the Judge of the Assam Valley Districts and others, of whom he would cite only one, a Muhammadan gentleman, the District Judge of Rai Bareli, to whose opinion MR. STOKES had before referred. This gentleman, Sayyad Mahmud, said:—

"The reasons given by the Hon'ble Mr. Whitley Stokes in his 'Statement of Objects and Reasons' for the necessity of making provision for the grant of probate and letters of administration, in respect of the estates of deceased persons of the Hindú, Muhammadan and other persuasions, are borne out by my own past experience as a practising member of the Bar. The administration of justice according to well-recognised principles of law and equity has been carried on long enough in British India to make the people aware of their rights and careful to guard them. Purchasers take greater care than formerly to investigate the title of their vendors, and the knowledge that defective title can be easily set aside by Courts of justice naturally operates to lower the value of property held by persons having defective titles. Any law which has for its object the providing of facilities for supplying purchasers with the means of obtaining from their vendors perfect titles to the subject of sale must tend to promote the contract and to raise the value of property. The absence of a law such as the one proposed in the Bill no doubt makes unnecessary litigation an almost inevitable sequence of the death of a person leaving many heirs and unsettled claims. This observation applies with especial force to Muhammadans, who, owing to the nature of the law by which they are governed, as a rule leave a large number of heirs,—father, mother, widow, sons and daughters, &c.,—being all entitled to inherit according to a very complicated code of rules."

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE asked whether the proposed law referred to in the extract which had just been read was not the Bill as first prepared and not the present Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES said that the hon'ble Member was well aware that it referred to the Bill as introduced, but the observations of Sayyad Mahmud were equally, if not still more, applicable to the Bill in its present form. With reference to the hon'ble Member's remark that the Bill gave special encouragement to the power of making wills, he begged to say that it did nothing of the kind. It recognised the validity of the testamentary power of Natives, as had long since been done by the High Courts, the Privy Council and this Legislature, and it provided, after the exercise of that power, certain safeguards which the experience of all civilized countries had shown to be necessary. He denied that the procedure prescribed by the Bill was of a highly technical nature. On the contrary, it was one of great simplicity, though of course it seemed technical to those who had not studied the subject. The multiplication table was 'technical' to people who did not know the meaning and use of numbers, factors and products. As to the assertion that the Bill would encourage litigation, he had long since learned to distrust such prophecies when made by persons unfamiliar with the working of our civil Courts, and he had already quoted a passage from the paper of Sayyad Mahmud to show that the Bill would have quite a different effect. Was it not matter of ordinary experience that people were more prone to go to law and bring or resist claims when the rights claimed were doubtful than they were when those rights were certain? The effect of obtaining probate of a will was to establish its authenticity and thus to preclude doubts as to the rights which it conferred and to stop unnecessary litigation among the parties claiming under it; and he confidently appealed to all those who had had judicial experience of the Lower Provinces and the Presidency-towns as to whether the Hindú Wills Act, by requiring

probate to be taken out, had not lessened litigation among the class to which it applied.

The only further observation of the hon'ble Member which need now be noticed was that the Council had received no memorials from Native associations upon the subject of the Bill. Several opinions had been received from Native gentlemen, most of which were in favour of the measure; and MR. STOKES thought the absence of memorials was due to the fact that the Native associations in question had no objections to urge. The Bill had been nearly a year before the Native public, and he was much mistaken if the managers of those associations, who were both shrewd and watchful, had not recognised it as likely to stop useless litigation, to prevent fraud, forgery and perjury, and (by enabling Native executors and administrators to give good titles) to increase the value of property all over the country.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN said that he had no objection whatever to the proposed delay in passing the Bill, but as a Member of the Select Committee, he wished to say a few words, in order to show that they neither desired to make such revolutionary changes as had been laid to their charge, nor to carry into effect such changes as they had recommended without allowing any time for their consideration.

He would point out, in the first place, that the principal innovation which the Committee advocated was far from being so important as it might appear to persons who formed their opinion of it from the Hon'ble Mr. Hope's speech. The Bill, no doubt, provided that no right as executor or legatee should be established until probate had been obtained, in cases in which the property comprised in a will amounted to more than one thousand rupees. But, as a matter of fact, he believed that the practice of making wills amongst the Hindú community was still exceedingly uncommon. He was not speaking of Bengal or the Presidency-towns of Madras and Bombay, where the Hindú Wills Act was already in operation, and where the Bill, therefore, would make no change whatever. He was speaking of the country generally; and he thought that it was within the mark to say that the number of Hindú wills executed throughout the rest of India in any one year would not exceed a few hundreds. The Muhammadans made wills more frequently; but the number of wills made by them, which comprised property exceeding one thousand rupees in value, could not be very numerous. To whatever extent this compulsory provision of the Bill did operate, its results could hardly be other than beneficial; for it provided the best safeguards that could be given against fraud and mistake, and ensured as far as possible that a testator's wishes should be duly executed.

Then, as regards letters of administration, the taking out of these had been left optional. If nothing whatever in the nature of letters of administration had hitherto been required in cases of disputed succession, it might be said that to give this optional power was a considerable change. But the law over the greater part of India already prescribed that in such cases application must be made to the civil Court for a certificate of succession by any person desiring to collect debts due to a deceased person, and declared that nobody should be compelled to pay such a debt to any person, except on the production of such a certificate. The only difference made by the Bill, if it became law, would be that instead of a certificate of succession, letters of administration would probably be applied for in future, as the position of an administrator would be more secure and better defined than that of a certificate-holder. The Bill would improve the procedure in such cases, but would introduce no great substantial change.

He did not think that these alterations of the law were of such a startling nature as had been described. Such as they were, the Committee had certainly not tried to take the Local Governments and the public by surprise in regard to them. The republication of the Bill had been recommended expressly in order to allow time for their being understood and considered. Two months might not be sufficient to allow of objections being discussed and settled; but two months were long enough to show if objections existed which would make a further delay in passing the Bill necessary.

The Hon'ble SAYYAD AHMAD KHÁN BAHÁDÚR said:—"My Lord, I think this Bill in its amended form may safely be accepted by the Council. Section 149 of this Bill has clearly provided against all possible inconsistency with the Muhammadan substantive law relating to wills, as well as with the Hindú law on the subject.

"Section 12, no doubt, is important. It has made the possession of probates and letters of administration compulsory in certain cases. But this compulsion and other proceedings provided in the Bill are simply matters of procedure. They do not interfere with the substantive law of the Muhammadans and Hindús. The passing of this Bill will, I am sure, remove all uncertainty as to the position of executors and administrators of the property of a deceased.

"With these remarks I beg to support the Motion."

The Hon'ble MR. BATTEN said that he understood that the Motion before the Council was that the Report of the Select Committee be taken into consideration. It appeared that the Committee recommended that, if no representations against the changes now made in the Bill were received within the space of two months, the Bill might be passed after the lapse of that period at Simla. It seemed to be the hon'ble Mr. Hope's desire not to oppose, but rather to intensify, the Motion before the Council; that was to say, he wished for a more prolonged consideration of the Bill as reported, in fact that there should be a period of gestation of nine months before the Council were delivered of it. He should vote for the Report being taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA SURVEY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the demarcation and survey of land in British Burma be taken into consideration. He said that the Report of the Select Committee would show that, since this Bill was introduced into Council, very few amendments had been made in it. The Committee had been in communication with the Chief Commissioner of the Province, and at his instance an amendment had been made by the omission of the proviso which was originally attached to section 3. As originally prepared, the measure had been drawn for revenue purposes only, and it had been intended that all lands situated in towns, villages, cantonments or civil stations should be exempted from the operation of the Bill; but the Chief Commissioner reported that, in many of such places, lands existed which were liable to assessment of land-revenue and should be brought under the provisions of the Bill, which provided for the demarcation and surevy of land. The Committee had, therefore, accepted the Chief Commissioner's recommendation to omit the proviso to section 3. As a consequence, in section 19 words had been added which made appeals from proceedings in connection with boundary-disputes in the town of Rangoon lie to the Recorder of Rangoon and not to the Commissioner. The Committee had also made a material amendment in section 18, providing for an appeal where the Boundary-officer might refuse to take cognizance of any objection that might be urged before him: in such a case the Committee thought it right that an appeal should lie. He might say that the report omitted to mention that the Bill had been published in due course in the *British Burma Gazette*. It had been ascertained, however, from the Chief Commissioner, that publication had taken place in that Gazette, and therefore any objection on that ground would not be tenable.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON also moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MULTÁN DISTRICT LAWS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES introduced the Bill to declare the law in force in certain lands annexed to the Multán District and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Colvin and the Mover. He had no remarks to offer.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Bill be published in the *Government Gazette, Panjáb*, in English and in such other languages as the Local Government thinks fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

VACCINATION BILL.

The Hon'ble SAYYAD AHMAD KHÁN moved that the Bill for giving power to prohibit the practice of inoculation, and to make the vaccination of children compulsory in certain Municipalities and Cantonments be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes and Thompson, the Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore, and the Hon'ble Messrs. Colvin and Grant and the Mover. He said,—"My Lord, the Vaccination Bill, which I had the honour of introducing into the Council on the 30th of September last, has been published in the *Gazette of India*, and also in the local Gazettes in English as well as in the vernacular languages. The Local Governments have submitted their opinions and those of local officers as to the expediency of the proposed legislation. Some of the Municipal Committees and Societies have commented on the measure. All these opinions, remarks and papers are now before the Council.

"My Lord, on the first occasion when I advocated in the Council the expediency of making vaccination compulsory by legislation I said :—'I have carefully considered the difficulties which exist in putting such a law into practice; and I am aware that there are some parts of India which have not yet reached the stage when the enforcement of such measures would be advisable. The proposed Bill will, therefore, not be generally compulsory. It is not meant to be applicable to those parts of India which possess local legislatures, and its operation will be confined to such municipalities and military cantonments in British India as the Local Governments in their discretion deem fit to place under the proposed law.' I further remarked that the object of the proposed Bill was to provide a law to enable the Local Governments of those Provinces, which do not possess their own legislatures, to make vaccination compulsory in such places as they consider fit for the promulgation of such a law. I am glad to find that the opinions hitherto received from various quarters support my views; since some of the municipalities and cantonments are declared by the local authorities to be prepared to accept compulsory vaccination, while others are represented as less advanced, and not in such a state as to admit of such a law being safely enforced. The difference of opinions among the various local officers in regard to the expediency of rendering vaccination compulsory is due to the variety of local circumstances which I had in view when framing the Bill now before the Council.

"My Lord, the legislation which I have proposed meets the objections of those who oppose it, and the wishes of those who support it; since one of the most essential features of the Bill is that its adoption is permissive. If the Bill is referred to a Select Committee, I shall be glad to adopt any alterations which the Select Committee may consider necessary, in accordance with Dr. Cunningham's suggestions, to restrict the power of the Local Governments in respect of enforcing the proposed law.

"My Lord, it has been said, as a reason against the passing of the Bill, that vaccination is gradually spreading, and that the prejudices of the people against it are giving way to the beneficial influence exercised by local officers. The statement, my Lord, on which this argument is based is no doubt correct; but I may be permitted to say that the circumstance, far from furnishing an argument against the Bill, strongly supports its policy. Even the greatest opponents of the

proposed legislation do not maintain that the object in view is not desirable. The strongest argument against the proposed law is that there are still many amongst the people of this country who look upon vaccination either as unnecessary or objectionable. But in a matter of this kind the discussion resolves itself into the simple question, whether the indifference or opposition of a part of the community should be allowed to deprive the whole community of advantages which the truths of science and the conclusions of actual experience have made undeniable.

"My Lord, I am myself a Native of India, brought up under the same social circumstances and prejudices as those of my countrymen whose voice is raised against the proposed legislation. And at my time of life, my Lord, I hope I may confidently escape the imputation of arrogance in saying that I have lived long enough amongst my countrymen to have obtained a familiar insight into the laws which regulate their feelings and prejudices. I can emphatically say that the hatred which once existed against vaccination is a thing of the past, at least in the more advanced parts of British India. The opposition to vaccination, wherever it exists, is due either to the manner in which some of the underlings of the department conduct themselves, or to defects of system. Such being my views, I have no hesitation in saying that, if the causes of the opposition are removed by introducing better organization and more effective supervision, by providing facilities and by obtaining the co-operation of influential native gentlemen, vaccination will become more popular every day. But this result cannot be achieved without a legislative measure such as I have ventured to propose.

"The highest castes of Hindús have accepted vaccination. There is a memorial in favor of the Bill before the Council sent up by forty-eight of the most respectable Hindú citizens of the ancient city of Benares, a place which in the eyes of orthodox Hindús is still unsurpassed in sanctity and religious learning. To those forty-eight names I may be allowed to add that of Rájá Shimbhú Narain Singh Bahádur, a gentleman of great influence and high position in that city, and a Brahmin by caste. In a communication addressed to me he has strongly supported the policy of the Bill, and has expressed his wish that it may pass into law. It is true, as has been urged by some of the opponents of the Bill, that there are still in India many temples consecrated to the worship of *Mátá-Debí*, the goddess of small-pox, and that large numbers of people resort to these places of worship. But I feel sure that vaccination has never been regarded as interfering with the worship of this goddess or any of the ceremonies connected with it. The parents of vaccinated children perform the ceremonies of worshipping *Mátá-Debí* without the smallest feeling that a resort to the prophylactic against the disease in any way interferes with their religion.

"My Lord, I must confess I was in no small degree surprised when I read the speech of the President of the Anjumán-i-Panjáb and the communication which he has made to the Council. He seems to think that the natives of India were not aware of the source from which the vaccine lymph was taken, and that Dr. Cunningham's *Sanitary Primer* and the Bill now before the Council have, for the first time, supplied the information to the people. On this statement he has based his argument that the people will consider vaccination as interfering with their caste-prejudices.

"My Lord, I am not aware that the Government, in adopting its earliest measures to introduce vaccination, ever made a secret of the source from which the vaccine matter is drawn. I feel confident that it was never a secret to the people, nor ever regarded as doing injury to caste. On the contrary, inoculation was not unknown in India. It was called *chhopa*, while vaccination has ever since its introduction received the name of *gau-than-sitla*, which, literally translated, means cow-udder-small-pox. The name itself suggests the source from which the lymph was obtained, and there is, therefore, little foundation for the proposition that Dr. Cunningham's *Sanitary Primer* or the present Bill have, for the first time, enlightened the people upon the subject. I am in possession of two treatises upon the subject published by Dr. Pearson in the Hindi and Urdú languages in 1867, and intended for public distribution,

which furnish minute information as to the source from which the vaccine-lymph is obtained.

"I should have dwelt more upon this point had I not felt that a full answer to the objection is to be found in a sentence which His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb has recorded with regard to the Society's argument. His Honour observes:—

"'There is one point which is not noticed by the Society, and which has a practical bearing on vaccination, namely, that a child of the age at which vaccination is practised on it is not, according to Hindú law, liable to ceremonial impurity, and, therefore, even though vaccine may be impure to Hindús, the child would not be made impure by it.'

"My Lord, the practice of vaccination has gained footing in some native States also. I can speak of two Hindú States in the Panjáb. The history of Patiálá, written by its able minister, informs us that vaccination was introduced in the State in the Hindú year 1933, corresponding with the year 1876. The late Mahárájá had his own son vaccinated, and all the young children of the Minister's family were also vaccinated. I have trustworthy information that, in the State of Patiálá, no less than 55,618 children were vaccinated in three years. Similarly, in the State of Kapurthalá no less than 4,394 children were vaccinated in one year.

"My Lord, I now come to another important subject connected with the Bill, namely, the prohibition of inoculation. The majority of opinions which have been received are in favour of prohibitive provisions in this respect. When one member of a family is inoculated, others are also obliged to undergo the operation as a protective measure; and the appearance of small-pox is its necessary consequence. The reasons for prohibiting inoculation make it all the more necessary that every measure should be adopted to make vaccination prevalent; for the State should not deprive the people of one remedy without supplying facilities for adopting a better and a more efficacious substitute.

"My Lord, I do not wish to take up the time of the Council in dwelling upon the provisions of the Bill. They appear in the Bill itself, and will be fully considered, with reference to the valuable opinions that have been received, if the Bill is referred to a Select Committee. But I wish to mention the principles which have been prominent in my mind in framing the Bill. I have endeavoured to make its provisions as simple as possible, to provide facilities for their being carried out, to avoid everything likely to give offence to the feelings of the people, and lastly, to encourage, as far as possible, the co-operation of Native gentlemen in giving effect to provisions of the proposed law.

"My Lord, no one can hold stronger views than I do, that no measure relating to the welfare of the public should be adopted by the State without due regard to the feelings of those to whom the measure relates. Whatever my own personal opinions might have been, I should not have ventured to seek the passing of a legislative measure like the one now under consideration, if I had felt that it would raise the opposition of the masses of the people of India, or that it would involve evils which would outweigh the advantages which can be expected from it. But the tenderest regard to the prejudices of the people does not prohibit the proposed legislation. The British rule in India has, for is guiding principles, the alleviation of human suffering and the protection of the weak and the helpless. Those principles have abolished the sacrifice of human lives at the altar of superstition, and put an effective check upon female infanticide. Who can deny that those evils were time-honoured institutions, and had become fixed habits of a portion of the population of India? Who can maintain that the State was not justified in adopting decisive measures to remove those evils? Who can maintain that the State in adopting those measures acted in opposition to the principles of toleration or humanity? And, my Lord, I feel that in advocating the measure now before the Council, I am not asking the legislature to act contrary to the principles upon which it has always acted. I am not asking the legislature to interfere with the religious prejudices of the people. I am not seeking the abolition of any of their time-honoured customs. I am asking the legislature to interfere in a matter which, to thousands of innocent and helpless children, is a matter of life and death.

I feel that I am advocating the cause of humanity against the indifference of the majority, and the vague and unfounded prejudices of a limited section of the population. The ravages of small-pox are not now involved in uncertainty. They are terrible both in their extent and their regularity. An instalment of a hundred thousand human lives is paid every year to the malady, and, my Lord, in view of this awful fact, I must confess that I find it difficult to conceive how any vague apprehensions of opposition, or the existence of unfounded prejudices, can have greater weight than the absolutely certain fact of the enormous loss of human life which the absence of a well-organized system of compulsory vaccination involves. The British rule, to whose guardianship the lives of millions are entrusted, has always felt itself called upon to adopt measures for preventing the loss of human life, and I feel that the legislation proposed by me, if sanctioned by the legislature, would only be an addition to the numerous instances of the policy of humanity which the British Rule in India has always pursued.

"My Lord, I move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes and Thompson, the Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore, and the Hon'ble Messrs. Colvin and Grant and the Mover."

The Hon'ble MR. GRANT said it was not without diffidence that he took it upon himself to oppose, in a question affecting the life and habits of the people, a gentleman who was himself a native of India, and whose opinion must command special weight owing to the prestige attaching to his distinguished career and character. In demurring to his authority, MR. GRANT felt that he was laying himself open to the charge—one not unfrequently made against Anglo-Indian officials—of being more conservative than those whose interests they sought to guard. But to that charge there was a reply which, if not altogether pleasant or satisfactory, was at least significant; and that was that, although the hon'ble mover of the Bill and those who thought with him might undoubtedly claim to represent the enlightenment and the intelligence of the country, whilst those who differed from him must admit that they were held back by the prejudice and superstition of the masses, yet unfortunately these latter made up by far the larger constituency of the two; and, however much the Council might regret their existence, they certainly could not afford to overlook or disregard them.

These were of course mere general propositions, and it might fairly enough be argued that in the Bill now before the Council the danger of ignorant opposition had been foreseen; and with that very object its operation had been limited to large towns, the population of which was presumably more enlightened and advanced than that of the country generally. He believed such an impression to be an entirely mistaken one. Unfortunately, it was from the larger towns and from the wealthier classes—whether because they were more independent in means and character, or better versed in what they believed to be the requirements of their religion than villagers—that most opposition had been experienced to the extension of vaccination. Probably all who had been concerned in promoting the cause of vaccination throughout the country would bear MR. GRANT out in this assertion; but, indeed, ample evidence in its support was forthcoming, if it were needed, in the papers now before the Council. Thus, he found that the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces wrote—

"In the Central Provinces, at all events, opposition to vaccination comes more from the well-to-do classes than from the poorer, who form the bulk of the population; and it seems to the Chief Commissioner questionable policy to frame a law which will place the higher classes in opposition."

And again—

"On this analogy most reluctance to vaccination would be experienced in towns, and the Chief Commissioner believes that considerable sections of the town-population would very much resent a law which will necessarily interfere with their domestic relations."